

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Financial Statements
For The Years Ended
31 December 2021 and 2020
With Independent Auditors' Report

The reader is advised that these financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. These financial statements do not include additional disclosure information that is required for Chinese-language reports under the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises. If there is any conflict between these financial statements and the Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report
Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese

To China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in 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 (the “Norm”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2021 financial statements. 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.

Fair value measurement of investments with no active market exists

Some of the Company's financial assets were measured at fair value determined by valuation techniques as no active market exists. The Company adopts internal models to evaluate or refer to quotes of other financial institutions as fair value. The changes in the assumptions used in the valuation will affect the fair value of financial instruments and have a significant influence on the financial statements of the Company; therefore, we consider it as key audit matter. We performed audit procedures, including but not limited to the following for valuation of financial assets with no active market exists. We performed audit of internal controls to understand procedures of valuation, including decision of valuation methods, model approval and change process, and test for the effectiveness of controls over valuation. We understood and evaluated reasonableness of methods and key assumptions of valuation, performed independent verification, and compared whether the evaluation made by the management is within the reasonable range on a sample basis with the assistance of our valuation specialists. Finally, we assessed the appropriateness of the disclosure related to valuation for those financial assets in Notes IV, V and VIII.

Valuation of insurance liabilities

The Company's insurance liabilities represented 93% of the total liabilities as of 31 December 2021. The assessment of insurance liabilities is based on the assumptions established at the time of the contract and calculated in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. The assessment has a significant influence on the financial statements of the Company; therefore, we consider it as key audit matter. We performed audit procedures including but not limited to the following for valuations of insurance liabilities. We performed audit of internal controls to understand and test procedures of valuation, including decision of valuation methods, model approval and change process, and test for the effectiveness of controls over valuation. We used our actuarial specialists to assist us in sampling and performing our audit procedures. We reviewed the classification of insurance contracts, assessed whether reserve methods and assumptions complied with the relevant laws and regulations and independently built models to verify the accuracy of the sampled policy reserve amounts. Finally, we assessed the appropriateness of the disclosure related to insurance liabilities in Notes IV, V, VI and VII.

Liability adequacy test

Liability adequacy test is based on integrated insurance contracts and relevant laws and regulations. This test compared net of reserve for insurance contracts, deferred acquisition cost and related intangible assets with anticipated present value of insurance contract cash flow at each reporting date. If net book value is insufficient, recognize all insufficient amounts as liability adequacy reserve. The result of test has a significant influence on the financial statements of the Company; therefore, we consider it as key audit matter. We performed audit procedures, including but not limited to the following for liability adequacy test with the assistance of our actuarial specialists. We assessed the completeness of scope tested, the reasonableness of relevant methods and assumptions, and sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions. Finally, we assessed the appropriateness of the disclosure related to liability adequacy in Notes IV, V, VI and VII.

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 requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by 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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2021 financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

/s/ FUH, WEN-FUN

/s/ CHANG, CHENG-TAO

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

24 February 2022

Notice to Readers:

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

Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Balance sheets

As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	2021/12/31		2020/12/31	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Cash and cash equivalents	VI.1	\$153,787,291	7	\$101,376,515	5
Receivables	VI.2	17,038,235	1	19,920,386	1
Current tax assets		-	-	526,131	0
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	VI.3	435,588,827	19	375,555,929	17
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	VI.4	280,355,344	12	482,873,124	22
Financial assets at amortized cost	VI.5	1,201,310,968	52	1,046,395,601	47
Investments accounted for using equity method	VI.7	1,017,001	0	69,863	0
Investment property	VI.8	43,216,992	2	36,838,917	2
Loans	VI.6	33,931,189	1	33,557,049	1
Reinsurance assets	VI.9	891,059	0	740,256	0
Property and equipment	VI.10	12,036,982	1	12,414,988	1
Right-of-use assets	VI.11	4,699,054	0	6,058,770	0
Intangible assets		304,998	0	234,530	0
Deferred tax assets	VI.29	13,074,033	1	10,861,287	0
Other assets	VI.12	7,749,971	0	7,724,396	0
Separate account product assets	VI.31	101,041,555	4	84,564,106	4
Total assets		\$2,306,043,499	100	\$2,219,711,848	100

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

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Balance sheets - (continued)

As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and equity	Notes	2021/12/31		2020/12/31	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Payables	VI.13	\$13,169,025	1	\$13,264,436	1
Current tax liabilities		1,924,345	0	2,591,206	0
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	VI.15	981,018	0	7,931,359	0
Bonds payable	VI.14	10,000,000	1	10,000,000	1
Lease liabilities	VI.11	1,768,675	0	1,751,214	0
Insurance liabilities	VI.16	1,988,686,889	87	1,896,680,430	85
Foreign exchange valuation reserve	VI.17	3,351,124	0	4,023,007	0
Provisions	VI.18	199,799	0	212,754	0
Deferred tax liabilities	VI.29	4,153,657	0	10,126,831	1
Other liabilities		3,757,700	0	8,909,300	0
Separate account product liabilities	VI.31	101,041,555	4	84,564,106	4
Total liabilities		2,129,033,787	93	2,040,054,643	92
Share capital	VI.20				
Common stock		49,206,531	2	47,313,972	2
Capital surplus	VI.21	7,224,556	0	7,214,523	0
Retained earnings	VI.22				
Legal capital reserve		19,283,918	1	16,263,019	1
Special capital reserve		46,701,195	2	38,374,504	2
Unappropriated retained earnings		29,005,543	1	16,350,833	1
Other equity	VI.23	25,587,969	1	54,140,354	2
Total equity		177,009,712	7	179,657,205	8
Total liabilities and equity		\$2,306,043,499	100	\$2,219,711,848	100

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Statements of comprehensive income
For the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Notes	2021		2020		Percentage change(%)
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
Operating revenue						
Direct premium income		\$200,050,058	67	\$244,314,587	76	(18)
Premium income		200,050,058	67	244,314,587	76	(18)
Deduct: Reinsurance expenses		(1,533,969)	(1)	(1,436,951)	(0)	7
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	VI.16	(184,701)	(0)	(211,412)	(0)	(13)
Retained earned premium	VI.26	198,331,388	66	242,666,224	76	(18)
Reinsurance commission received		279,411	0	238,610	0	17
Fee income		1,228,240	0	1,090,974	0	13
Net investment incomes (losses)						
Interest income	VI.24	54,303,968	18	56,341,102	18	(4)
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		40,372,563	14	43,947,558	14	(8)
Net gains from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	VI.5	5,086,859	2	562,855	0	804
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		19,540,574	7	10,627,702	3	84
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	VI.7	(11,490)	(0)	213	0	(5,484)
Foreign exchange losses		(29,733,409)	(10)	(41,040,232)	(13)	(28)
Net changes in foreign exchange valuation reserve	VI.17	671,883	0	(1,655,968)	(1)	(141)
Gains on investment property		1,080,977	0	631,501	0	71
Expected credit impairment losses and reversal on investments	VI.25	(81,736)	(0)	65,661	0	(224)
Other net investment incomes (losses)		(35,504)	(0)	(9,145)	(0)	288
Other impairment loss and reversal on investments		(49,709)	(0)	(1,119)	(0)	4,341
Gains (losses) on reclassification using overlay approach	VI.3	(2,275,563)	(1)	260,938	0	(972)
Separate account product revenue	VI.31	11,535,847	4	9,521,558	3	21
Subtotal		300,244,299	100	323,248,432	100	(7)
Operating costs						
Insurance claim payments		(133,876,216)	(44)	(108,542,178)	(33)	23
Deduct: Claims recovered from reinsures		826,668	0	747,249	0	11
Retained claim payments	VI.27	(133,049,548)	(44)	(107,794,929)	(33)	23
Net changes in insurance liabilities	VI.16	(104,875,754)	(35)	(174,464,035)	(54)	(40)
Underwriting expenses		(6,968)	(0)	(8,198)	(0)	(15)
Commission expenses		(11,166,945)	(4)	(9,214,123)	(3)	21
Finance costs		(302,690)	(0)	(42,569)	(0)	611
Other operating costs		(339,309)	(0)	(412,557)	(0)	(18)
Separate account product expenses	VI.31	(11,535,847)	(4)	(9,521,558)	(3)	21
Subtotal		(261,277,061)	(87)	(301,457,969)	(93)	(13)
Operating expenses	VI.28					
General expenses		(3,574,344)	(1)	(3,532,293)	(1)	1
Administrative expenses		(3,979,341)	(1)	(2,521,074)	(1)	58
Employee training expenses		(40,768)	(0)	(33,247)	(0)	23
Non-investments expected credit impairment losses and reversal	VI.25	2,303	0	971	0	137
Subtotal		(7,592,150)	(2)	(6,085,643)	(2)	25
Operating income		31,375,088	11	15,704,820	5	100
Non-operating income and expenses		(28,416)	(0)	(67,957)	(0)	(58)
Income from continuing operations before income tax		31,346,672	11	15,636,863	5	100
Income tax expenses	VI.29	(2,806,434)	(1)	(89,027)	(0)	3,052
Net income from continuing operations		28,540,238	10	15,547,836	5	84
Net income		28,540,238	10	15,547,836	5	84
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	VI.23					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Remeasurement on Defined benefit plans		(25,974)	(0)	(52,913)	(0)	(51)
Property revaluation surplus		618,877	0	536,277	0	15
Valuation gains on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		1,430,053	0	8,469,414	2	(83)
Income taxes relating to items that are not be reclassified		827,656	0	(903,402)	(0)	(192)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Gains on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(41,060,734)	(13)	18,985,962	6	(316)
Other comprehensive income (loss) reclassified using overlay approach	VI.3	2,275,563	1	(260,938)	(0)	(972)
Income taxes relating to items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		6,726,137	2	(2,660,739)	(1)	(353)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		(29,208,422)	(10)	24,113,661	7	(221)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$(668,184)	(0)	\$39,661,497	12	(102)
Earnings per share (In New Taiwan Dollars)	VI.30					
Basic earnings per share		\$5.80		\$3.16		

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Statements of changes in equity

For the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Summary	Notes	Retained earnings					Other equity			Total
		Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal capital reserve	Special capital reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Unrealized valuation gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Property Revaluation surplus	Other comprehensive income reclassified using overlay approach	
Balance on 1 January 2020		\$44,635,823	\$7,214,523	\$13,663,689	\$34,807,350	\$12,769,119	\$27,493,197	\$323,809	\$1,762,051	\$142,669,561
Appropriation and distribution of earnings for the year 2019										
Legal capital reserve		-	-	2,599,330	-	(2,599,330)	-	-	-	-
Special capital reserve		-	-	-	3,272,676	(3,272,676)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(2,678,149)	-	-	-	(2,678,149)
Stock dividends		2,678,149	-	-	-	(2,678,149)	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended 31 December 2020		-	-	-	-	15,547,836	-	-	-	15,547,836
Other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020	VI.23	-	-	-	-	(42,330)	23,663,883	428,734	63,374	24,113,661
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020		-	-	-	-	15,505,506	23,663,883	428,734	63,374	39,661,497
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(405,306)	405,306	-	-	-
Net changes in special reserve		-	-	-	294,478	(290,182)	-	-	-	4,296
Balance on 31 December 2020		\$47,313,972	\$7,214,523	\$16,263,019	\$38,374,504	\$16,350,833	\$51,562,386	\$752,543	\$1,825,425	\$179,657,205
Balance on 1 January 2021		\$47,313,972	\$7,214,523	\$16,263,019	\$38,374,504	\$16,350,833	\$51,562,386	\$752,543	\$1,825,425	\$179,657,205
Appropriation and distribution of earnings for the year 2020										
Legal capital reserve		-	-	3,020,899	-	(3,020,899)	-	-	-	-
Special capital reserve		-	-	-	8,004,001	(8,004,001)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(1,892,559)	-	-	-	(1,892,559)
Stock dividends		1,892,559	-	-	-	(1,892,559)	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended 31 December 2021		-	-	-	-	28,540,238	-	-	-	28,540,238
Other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021	VI.23	-	-	-	-	(20,779)	(32,389,627)	503,924	2,698,060	(29,208,422)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021		-	-	-	-	28,519,459	(32,389,627)	503,924	2,698,060	(668,184)
Treasury stock transaction		-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Share-Based Payment transaction		-	9,997	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,997
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(635,258)	635,258	-	-	-
Net changes in special reserve and distribution on personal travel insurance		-	-	-	322,690	(419,473)	-	-	-	(96,783)
Balance on 31 December 2021		\$49,206,531	\$7,224,556	\$19,283,918	\$46,701,195	\$29,005,543	\$19,808,017	\$1,256,467	\$4,523,485	\$177,009,712

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

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Statements of cash flows
For the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income before tax	\$31,346,672	\$15,636,863
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation expense	472,008	378,444
Amortization expense	157,181	127,887
Net losses (gains) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(30,286,626)	(33,231,801)
Net losses (gains) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(18,283,648)	(9,246,911)
Net losses (gains) on Financial assets at amortized cost	(5,070,679)	(552,759)
Interest expenses	302,690	42,569
Interest income	(54,303,968)	(56,341,102)
Dividend income	(11,232,215)	(12,057,993)
Net changes in insurance liabilities	91,874,878	158,414,609
Net changes in foreign exchange valuation reserve	(671,883)	1,655,968
Net changes in provisions	(4,083)	3,436
Expected credit impairment losses (reversal gains) on investments	81,736	(65,661)
Expected credit impairment losses (reversal gains) on non-investments	(2,303)	(971)
Share-based payments	9,997	-
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	11,490	(213)
(Gains) losses on reclassification using overlay approach	2,275,563	(260,938)
(Gains) losses on disposal or scrapping of property and equipment	243	95
(Gains) losses on disposal of investment property	(3,436)	(3,399)
Property and equipment transfers into expense	-	14,743
Impairment losses (reversal gains) on non-financial assets	97,626	64,059
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains)	36,772,309	40,180,375
(Gains) losses on valuation of investment property	(388,565)	(266,040)
(Gains) losses on lease modification	(55)	(38)
Other items	(12,190)	(4,040)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(39,498,185)	(24,224,998)
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	43,714	107,401
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	2,648,484	7,976,411
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other prepayments	229,283	(414,551)
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	51,543	(932)
Decrease (increase) in reinsurance assets	(145,470)	(193,774)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	3,620	(48,369)
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	6,256	(836)
Increase (decrease) in life insurance proceeds payable	135,428	13,945
Increase (decrease) in other payables	(746,445)	(6,600,183)
Increase (decrease) in due to reinsurers and ceding companies	96,830	325,700
Increase (decrease) in commissions payable	301,255	(60,975)
Increase (decrease) in accounts collected in advance	(27,564)	121,511
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	(4,997,243)	1,171,414
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(126,792)	(141,745)
Increase (decrease) in provision for employee benefits	(34,846)	(52,923)
Cash generated from operations activities	1,082,610	82,464,278
Interest received	52,051,965	63,572,430
Dividends received	11,121,292	12,062,180
Interest paid	(279,023)	(28,685)
Income taxes refunded (paid)	(3,430,234)	(1,531,335)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	60,546,610	156,538,868
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(25,759,566)	(172,973,517)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	197,243,312	102,298,449
Return of capital from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	264,560	105,853
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(302,523,137)	(305,394,143)
Disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	104,681,027	185,798,127
Maturity principal from financial assets at amortized cost	25,601,205	44,354,875
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(958,628)	(69,650)
Acquisition of property and equipment	(812,484)	(2,803,268)
Disposal of property and equipment	200	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	(176,436)	(82,092)
Decrease (increase) in loans	(371,122)	480,734
Acquisition of investment property	(3,351,950)	(12,439)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	(40)	(40)
Disposal of investment property	26,051	31,872
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(6,137,008)	(148,265,239)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuing bonds	-	10,000,000
Cash dividend paid	(1,892,559)	(2,678,149)
Principle repayment of lease liabilities	(106,303)	(146,688)
Acquisition of treasury stock	(1,348)	-
Disposal of treasury stock	1,384	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,998,826)	7,175,163
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	52,410,776	15,448,792
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	101,376,515	85,927,723
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$153,787,291	\$101,376,515

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements
For the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

I. Organizations and business scope

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in Taiwan on 25 April 1963, previously known as Overseas Life Corp. The Company was renamed China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and authorized by Ministry of Finance, R.O.C. and Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. in January 1981. The registered office address of the Company is 3F,4F,5F,6F,7F., No.135, Dunhua N. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.). The Company’s shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. The Company mainly engages in the business of life insurance. The Company is headquartered in Taipei City, and has branches in Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Chiayi City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Pingtung County, Hualien County and Penghu County.

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

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

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

The Company was informed by China Development Financial Holding Corp. (CDF), about the tender offer of the Company’s ordinary shares and the Public Tender Offer Report on 16 August 2017. CDF started the tender offer from 17 August 2017 to 6 September 2017. CDF completed the tender to acquire 25.33% of the Company’s common shares, totaling 880,000,000 shares, on 13 September 2017. The Company became a subsidiary of CDF as defined in the “Financial Holding Company Act”. In addition, the Company was informed by CDF about the second tender offer of the Company’s ordinary shares and the Public Tender Offer Report on 7 January 2021. CDF started the tender offer from 8 January 2021 to 2 February 2021. CDF completed the tender to acquire 21.13% of the Company’s common shares, totaling 1,000,000,000 shares, on 5 February 2021. After the offer, CDF and its subsidiary, KGI Securities (excluding KGI Securities’ borrowing positions for securities undertaking), jointly held 55.95% of the Company’s issued shares. On 1 October 2021, the Company’s shareholder’s meeting approved to enter into a share swap contract with CDF, and carry out the share swap transaction. One common share of the company will be exchanged into 0.80 common share and 0.73 preferred

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

share of CDF and NT\$11.5 in cash. The record date of share swap was 30 December 2021, the Company was also delisted from the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) and became a wholly owned subsidiary of CDF at the same day.

II. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The financial statements of the Company were authorized to issue in accordance with a resolution of the Company's board of directors on 24 February 2022.

III. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

1. Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Company applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, revised or amended which are endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. The aforementioned amendments are mainly due to the "Interest Rate Index Reform-Phase 2". The Company chose not to rewrite the previous period to reflect the application of these amendments. The relevant explanations are as follows:

(1) The final phase amendments mainly relate to the effects of the interest rate benchmark reform on the companies' financial statements, And provide practical expediency in the code:

- A. A company will not have to derecognise or adjust the carrying amount of financial instruments for changes to contractual cash flows as required by the reform, but will instead update the effective interest rate to reflect the change to the alternative benchmark rate;
- B. A company will not have to discontinue its hedge accounting solely because it makes changes required by the reform, if the hedge meets other hedge accounting criteria; and
- C. A company will be required to disclose information about new risks arising from the reform and how it manages the transition to alternative benchmark rates.

(2) The company's " Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2" affects the application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 16, and the relevant accounting policies affected are detailed in Notes IV.6, and other disclosure details in Note IX.4.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

2. Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) which are endorsed by FSC, the Company has not adopted the following standards in advance of the newly issued are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
1	Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements	1 January 2022

Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements

A. Updating a Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The amendments updated IFRS 3 by replacing a reference to an old version of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting with a reference to the latest version, which was issued in March 2018. The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential “day 2” gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities. Besides, the amendments clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Conceptual Framework.

B. Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)

The amendments prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

C. Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

The amendments clarify what costs a company should include as the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous.

D. Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020

Amendment to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies the fees a company includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Amendment to Illustrative Examples Accompanying IFRS 16 Leases

The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 modifies the treatment of lease incentives relating to lessee’s leasehold improvements.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations were issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC so that they are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The Company assessed that the standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

3. Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) which are not yet endorsed by FSC and adopted by the Company are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
1	IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
2	IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	1 January 2023
3	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	1 January 2023
4	Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1)	1 January 2023
5	Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendment to IAS 8)	1 January 2023
6	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	1 January 2023

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Company’s financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Company is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations listed below, it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Company at this point of time. The remaining standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

IFRS 17 “Insurance contracts”

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, 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. The fulfilment cash flows comprise of the following:

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. estimates of future cash flows;
2. Discount rate: an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows; and
3. a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. Regard to liability for remaining coverage, other than the General Model, the standard also provides:

1. a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach); and
2. a simplified approach for short-duration contracts (Premium Allocation Approach).

On initial application of standard is first applied, companies that have applied IFRS 9 may reassign and reclassify financial assets that meet the requirements of this standard. The companies does not have to restate comparative information to reflect the changes in the reclassification of these assets. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the financial asset and its carrying amount on the initial application date shall be recognized in the opening balance of retained earnings or other equity on the initial application date. If the companies restates comparative information, the restated information must reflect the requirements of IFRS 9 for these affected financial assets. In addition, for the financial assets that have been excluded during the comparison period on the date of initial application of this standard, the companies may choose to apply the overlay approach based on individual financial assets, as if these financial assets had been reclassified in accordance with the re-assignment requirement of this standard during the comparison period.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in June 2020. The amendments defer the effective date by two years to annual beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (from the original effective date of 1 January 2021), provide additional transition reliefs, simplify a part of requirements to reduce costs incurred when applying IFRS 17, and revise a part of requirements to better explain the results. (IFRS 17 will replace the interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts immediately after the effective date.)

Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improve accounting policy disclosures that to provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements.

Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments introduce the definition of accounting estimates and included other amendments to IAS 8 “*Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*” to help companies distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

IV. Summary of significant accounting policies

1. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises (“the Regulations”) and the international financial reporting standards, international accounting standards, international financial reporting interpretation as endorsed and became effective by the FSC.

2. Basis of preparation

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

3. Foreign currency transactions

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

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

- (1) The foreign currency items which are applicable to IFRS 9 *Financial Instrument* should be dealt with the accounting policy of financial instruments.
- (2) Exchange differences of monetary items arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of or sold, exchange differences are reclassified from other comprehensive income into profit or loss.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

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

4. Product categories

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

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

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

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

These contractual rights have the following characteristics:

- (1) Additional payments as a percentage of total contractual payments may be more significant and take up a bigger portion.
- (2) In accordance with the contract, the amount and date of additional payments are at the Company's discretion.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

- (3) In accordance with the contract, additional payments are handed out based on one of the following matters:
- a. Performance of a specific combination of contracts or specific type of contract
 - b. The investment return of a specific asset portfolio the Company holds
 - c. Profit and loss from the Company, funds, or other entities

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

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The Company classifies time deposits as cash equivalents when they have maturities of less than 12 months and can be readily convertible to known amounts of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

6. Financial instruments

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

(1) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

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

- A. the Company's business model for managing the financial assets.
- B. the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

- A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- B. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

- A. the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and for sale.
- B. the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

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

- A. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
- B. When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- C. Interest revenue is recognized in profit or loss by calculating via the effective interest method (by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount) or the followings:
 - (a) For those financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.
 - (b) For those financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired but subsequently have become credit-impaired, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

In addition, upon initial recognition, for those equity instruments within the scope of IFRS9 but neither categorized as held-for-trading nor applying to contingent consideration recognized by acquirers in IFRS 3 “*Business Combination*”, the Company elects irrevocably to report the subsequent measurement at fair value in other comprehensive income. Amounts reported in other comprehensive income cannot be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposing of such equity instruments, the Company transfers the accumulated amounts in other equity directly into retained earnings) and are presented as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheets. Dividends on investments are recognized in profit or loss, except when the dividends clearly represent certain recovery of investment cost.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Dividends or interests on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

- A. an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- B. the time value of money;
- C. reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

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

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

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

1. Total amount of 0.5% of the ending balance for the first category of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and holding government debts, 2% of the ending balance for the second category of loan assets that should be paid attention, 10% of the ending balance for the third category of loan assets that are expected to recover, 50% of the ending balance for the fourth category of loan assets that are difficult to recover and 100% of the ending balance for the fifth category of loan assets that are not expected to recover are aggregated .
2. 1% of the ending balance for all the five categories of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and holding government debts.
3. Total unsecured portion of loans overdue and receivable on demand.
4. If total amount of minimum allowance of uncollectible accounts measured from the categories above are less than the amount in accordance with GAAP, it should refer to the amount in accordance with GAAP as minimum allowance of uncollectible accounts.

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

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

(3) Financial liabilities

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

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- A. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- B. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- C. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

- A. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
- B. a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(4) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

(5) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(6) Derivative instruments and hedging transactions

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

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(7) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Accounting from 1 January 2021)

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

(8) Adoption of overlay approach on financial assets

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

- A. The amount of profit or loss of the designated financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9; and
- B. The amount of profit or loss of the designated financial assets as if applied to IAS 39.

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

- A. In accordance with IFRS 9, the financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss. However, if the Company applies to IAS 39, the financial asset is not measured at fair value through profit or loss collectively; and
- B. The financial asset is not held in respect of activities that is unconnected with contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 “*Insurance Contract*”.

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

- A. The asset is accounted for on initial recognition; or
- B. The asset now meets the criteria of which is held in respect of activities other than contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 “*Insurance Contract*” but previously did not.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

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

7. Loans

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

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

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

8. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (1) in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (2) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible for the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

9. Investments accounted for using the equity method

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

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

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

10. Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item, restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as individual assets separately with specific useful lives and depreciation. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 "*Property, Plant and Equipment*". When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings and construction	4~60 years
Computer equipment	3~15 years
Communication and transportation equipment	5~10 years
Other equipment	3~5 years
Leased assets	Depend on the age or the durable life of lease, whichever is shorter

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

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

11. Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

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

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

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Assets are transferred to or from investment properties when there is a change in use.

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

12. Leases

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

- (1) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- (2) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

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

Company as a lessee

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

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)

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

- (1) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- (2) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- (3) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- (4) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- (5) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

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

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

- (1) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- (2) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- (3) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- (4) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

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

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

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

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

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

For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Company elected not to assess whether it is a lease modification but accounted for it as a variable lease payment. The Company have applied the practical expedient to all rent concessions that meet the conditions for it.

Company as a lessor

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

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

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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13. Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

Other intangible assets are computer software and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (1 to 5 years).

14. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 “*Impairment of Assets*” may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s (“CGU”) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

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

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

15. Investment-linked insurance products

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

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

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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16. Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

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

- (1) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment occurs; and
- (2) the date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

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Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) by the discount rate, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

17. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, which probably leads to an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits that is required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

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

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

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

(1) Unearned premium reserve

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

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(2) Reserve for claims

It is a reserve mainly for the reported but not paid claims and unreported claims. The reported but not paid claims reserve is assessed based on relevant information of each case and the amount deposited is further classified by the type of insurance. Unreported claims reserve is calculated and deposited based on the past experiences and expenses occurred and in accordance with the actuarial principles.

(3) Reserve for life insurance liabilities

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

Starting from policy year of 2003, for valid insurance contract whose dividend calculation is stipulated by the regulations established by the authorities, the downward adjustments of dividend due to the offset between mortality saving (loss) and loss (gain) from difference of interest rates should be recognized and recorded as the increase of reserve for long-term valid contract.

When an insurer that opts to measure investment property at fair value, the value of its insurance liabilities at the same time must also be measured at fair value. If the results of the measurements indicate that the fair value of the insurance liabilities exceeds book value, the life insurer must set aside the difference to reserve for life insurance liabilities. The Company changes its accounting policy for subsequent measurement of investment property from cost to fair value starting from year of 2014. The value of insurance liabilities at the same time is measured at fair value in accordance with rules issued by the FSC on 21 March 2014. The results of the measurements indicate that the fair value of the insurance liabilities doesn't exceed book value, therefore insurance liabilities does not have to be increased.

(4) Special reserve

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

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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A. Special catastrophe reserve

All types of insurance should follow the special catastrophe reserve rates set by authorities. Upon occurrence of the catastrophic events, actual claims on retained business in excess of \$30,000 thousand can be withdrawn from the reserve. If the reserve has been set aside for over 15 years, the Company could have its plan of the recovering process of the reserve assessed by certified actuaries and submit the plan to the authority for reference.

B. Special reserve for fluctuation of risks

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

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

- ② The Company sells participating life insurance policy. According to the “Rule Governing application of revenue and expenses related to participating / non-participating policy”, the Company is required to set aside special reserve for dividend participation based on income before tax and dividend. On the date of declaration, dividend should be withdrawn from this account. Additionally, the effects of the gain or loss from disposal of participating life insurance policy approved as equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income shall transfer directly into special reserve based on income before tax and dividend. If the special reserve is a negative amount, the Company shall set aside the same amount of special reserve.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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③ The net impact from first adoption of fair value in subsequent measurement has been appropriated into dividend reserve for participating policy which relates to investment property. That reserve shall be used only to cover the insufficiency of life insurance liabilities resulting from valid contract's fair value approved by the authority and to set aside additional liabilities for the soundness of financial structure when complying with IFRS 17 "*Insurance Contract*" in the future implementation. By the time the related assets dispose, the reserve which comes from the changes of fair value due to the cumulative net value-added benefits can be processed according to the related distribution provision of participating policy.

(5) Premium deficiency reserve

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

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

(6) Other reserve

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

(7) Liability adequacy reserve

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

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

(8) Reserves for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments

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

19. Foreign exchange valuation reserve

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

20. Insurance premium income and expenses

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

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

21. Reinsurance

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

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

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

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

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

22. Share-based payment transactions

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

23. Income taxes

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

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheets.

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the tax consequences generated from expected recovery of assets or settlement of liabilities at the end of reporting date. Deferred tax is not recognized in the profit and loss if the related item is not recognized in the profit and loss. Rather, it is recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity according to their transaction. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

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

24. Unconsolidated structured entities

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

V. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company’s financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

1. Judgment

In the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

(1) Categories of financial assets

The management has to use its judgment to categorize financial assets. Different categories applied will affect measurements of the financial assets, which could have a significant impact on the Company’s financial position and performance.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(2) Categories of insurance contracts

The Company identifies the composition of the issued insurance product contracts, decides whether it can be measured individually and determines whether the contract should be separately recognized. In addition, the Company examines whether the insurance contract has a significant insurance risk through review of the effective period of additional payment ratio, to decide the category of insurance products. If the additional payment ratio reaches the pre-set significant standard at any policy period, such contract should be considered having a significant insurance risk. If a single contract provides payment of multiple different insurance events, additional payment will be calculated by the greatest difference between the payment of each insurance event if occurs and the payment of each insurance event if not occurs.

(3) Operating lease commitment – the Company as the lessor

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Company has determined, based on evaluation of the terms for the arrangements, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership for these properties and takes the contracts as operating leases.

2. Estimates and assumptions

The assumptions about the future and primary sources of uncertainty estimation at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(1) Fair value of financial instruments

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

(2) Fair value of investment property

The fair value of investment property is derived from valuation techniques, including the income approach, comparison method, cost method, etc., and assumptions used in applying valuation techniques will have influence on the fair value of investment property.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(3) Impairment assessment of financial assets

The Company adopts expected credit loss model to assess impairment on debt instrument investments not measured at fair value through profit or loss. The measurement consider the credit risk of issuers or counterparties, estimate the future 12-month or the lifetime expected credit losses. The way of estimation is to multiply the future 12-month or the lifetime Probability of default (PD), and Loss given default (LGD) and Exposure at default (EAD). The Company also considers the effect of the time value of money to calculate 12-month expected credit losses or the lifetime expected credit losses respectively. The Company has taken historical experiences, market conditions and forward-looking adjustment into account to decide on the assumption and inputs of expected credit loss calculation.

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

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

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

(5) Income taxes

Uncertainty of income taxes exists on interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. The differences between the actual results and the assumptions, or future changes to such assumptions could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provision, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequence of audits by the tax authorities in each country where it operates. The amount of provision is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and different interpretation of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

VI. Description of significant accounting items

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Cash on hand	\$951	\$657
Revolving funds	1,045	1,065
Cash in banks	72,634,761	70,335,073
Time deposits	70,146,637	24,408,100
Cash equivalents – bond with resale agreement	11,003,897	6,631,620
Total	\$153,787,291	\$101,376,515

2. Receivables

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Notes receivable	\$90,650	\$134,364
Other receivables		
Interest receivable	13,788,402	14,175,901
Securities settlement receivable	389,277	2,620,865
Financial institutions collection receivable	1,662,596	2,045,386
Separate account receivable	33,660	63,595
Dividend receivable	400,222	297,947
Others	674,985	583,135
Overdue receivable	4,554	6,872
Less: Allowance for bad debts – Other receivables	(6,111)	(7,679)
Subtotal	16,947,585	19,786,022
Total	\$17,038,235	\$19,920,386

The Company adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment. Please refer to Note VI.25 for more details on impairment of receivables. Please refer to Note IX for more details on credit risk management.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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3. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	\$4,275,043	\$12,108,158
Domestic financial debentures	15,351,086	15,296,061
Domestic structured products	-	997,360
Domestic listed stocks	147,860,538	117,113,335
Domestic preferred stocks	1,271,819	-
Domestic unlisted stock	702,178	283,365
Domestic beneficiary certificates	110,420,757	102,669,517
Domestic real estate investment trust	2,210,068	2,224,345
Overseas corporate bonds	11,482,356	14,648,671
Overseas listed stocks	37,666,746	28,472,031
Overseas preferred stocks	5,886,682	5,975,498
Overseas financial debentures	24,312,962	15,936,712
Overseas beneficiary certificates	71,771,514	57,413,779
Overseas real estate investment trust	2,377,078	2,417,097
Total	<u>\$435,588,827</u>	<u>\$375,555,929</u>

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

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

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Domestic financial debentures	\$15,351,086	\$15,296,061
Domestic structured products	-	997,360
Domestic listed stocks	147,860,538	117,113,335
Domestic preferred stocks	1,271,819	-
Domestic unlisted stocks	702,178	283,365
Domestic beneficiary certificates	110,420,757	102,669,517
Domestic real estate investment trust	2,210,068	2,224,345
Overseas corporate bonds	11,482,356	14,648,671
Overseas listed stocks	37,666,746	28,472,031
Overseas preferred stocks	5,886,682	5,975,498
Overseas financial debentures	24,312,962	15,936,712
Overseas beneficiary certificates	71,771,514	57,413,779
Overseas real estate investment trust	2,377,078	2,417,097
Total	<u>\$431,313,784</u>	<u>\$363,447,771</u>

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Reclassification of the financial assets designated to apply overlay approach from profit or loss to other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	<u>For the years ended 31 December</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Gains (losses) due to applying IFRS 9 to profit or loss	\$27,928,446	\$24,761,407
Less: (Gains) losses if applying IAS 39 to profit or loss	<u>(25,652,883)</u>	<u>(25,022,345)</u>
Gains (losses) from adoption of overlay approach	<u>\$2,275,563</u>	<u>\$(260,938)</u>

Due to the adoption of overlay approach, profits from financial assets at fair value through profits or loss are decreased from \$40,372,563 thousand to \$38,097,000 thousand and profit are increased from \$43,947,558 thousand to \$44,208,496 thousand (profits) for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 respectively.

4. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>2021.12.31</u>	<u>2020.12.31</u>
Debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Domestic government bonds	\$55,616,783	\$79,525,371
Overseas government bonds	40,882,057	57,147,704
Overseas corporate bonds	64,943,503	162,690,370
Overseas financial debentures	<u>64,918,702</u>	<u>125,977,597</u>
Subtotal	<u>226,361,045</u>	<u>425,341,042</u>
Equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Domestic listed stocks	22,204,887	23,253,351
Domestic unlisted stocks	4,878,297	3,153,281
Domestic preferred stocks	12,328,934	12,289,330
Overseas unlisted stocks	<u>14,582,181</u>	<u>18,836,120</u>
Subtotal	<u>53,994,299</u>	<u>57,532,082</u>
Total	<u>\$280,355,344</u>	<u>\$482,873,124</u>

Please refer to Note VI.25 for more details on gross carrying amount and accumulated impairment of debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Please refer to Note IX for more details on credit risk management.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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The Company's dividend income related to equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	<u>For the years ended 31 December</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Related to investments held at the end of the reporting period	\$1,231,686	\$1,241,851
Dividends recognized during the period	1,253,584	1,369,673

Given the investment strategy, the Company disposed and derecognized partial equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Details on derecognition of such investments for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follow:

	<u>For the years ended 31 December</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
The fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition	\$5,785,736	\$2,820,257
The cumulative unrealized valuation gain (loss) on disposal reclassified from other equity to retained earnings	(635,258)	(405,306)

5. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	<u>2021.12.31</u>	<u>2020.12.31</u>
Domestic government bonds	\$65,579,914	\$64,605,462
Domestic corporate bonds	48,996,421	54,324,193
Domestic financial debentures	21,150,000	21,950,000
Domestic structured products	5,500,000	3,500,000
Overseas real estate mortgage bonds	6,321,505	14,508,160
Overseas government bonds	93,206,906	45,503,204
Overseas corporate bonds	379,245,898	311,415,838
Overseas financial debentures	588,860,508	537,737,846
Less: Refundable deposits	(7,402,206)	(7,092,185)
Less: Loss allowance	(147,978)	(56,917)
Total	<u>\$1,201,310,968</u>	<u>\$1,046,395,601</u>

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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For the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, the carrying amounts and gain (loss) from disposal of the financial assets measured at amortized cost which was derecognized due to issuer tender or exchange offer, increasing credit risk, or sales insignificant in value (either individually or in aggregate):

	For the years ended 31 December			
	2021		2020	
	Carrying amount of derecognition	Current gain(loss) recognized	Carrying amount of derecognition	Current gain(loss) recognized
Overseas government bonds	\$2,591,266	\$104,068	\$-	\$-
Overseas corporate bonds	38,517,707	4,966,611	3,797,662	552,759
	\$41,108,973	\$5,070,679	\$3,797,662	\$552,759

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

Please refer to Note VI.25 for more details on gross carrying amount and accumulated impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost. Please refer to Note IX for more details on credit risk management.

6. Loans

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Policy loans	\$27,839,905	\$27,137,356
Automatic premium loans	5,702,046	5,845,356
Secured loans – net	389,238	574,337
Secured loans	395,367	583,485
Less: Allowance for bad debts – secured loans	(6,129)	(9,148)
Total	\$33,931,189	\$33,557,049

The Company adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment. Please refer to Note VI.25 for more details on loss allowance.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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7. Investments accounted for using the equity method

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

Name of investee company:	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Investments accounted for using the equity method	\$1,017,001	\$69,863

Please refer to Note XVIII.2 for more details on associates' investment information.

The aggregate financial information of the Company's investments in associates was as follows:

	2021	2020
Profit or loss from continuing operations	\$(11,490)	\$213
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	\$(11,490)	\$213

The associates had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 December 2021 and 2020. Also, the investments in associates were not pledged.

8. Investment property

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2021				
	Land	Buildings	Right-of-use asset -Land	Right-of-use asset – Superficies of Royalties	Total
Beginning balance	\$16,009,402	\$9,034,873	\$1,275,780	\$7,998,918	\$34,318,973
Purchase	2,153,768	1,119,132	-	-	3,272,900
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	79,050	-	-	79,050
Gains (losses) generated from adjustment fair value	(376,210)	829,715	5,261	(70,201)	388,565
Disposals	(10,223)	(12,392)	-	-	(22,615)
Transfer from property and equipment	149,544	895,756	-	-	1,045,300
Transfer from right-of-use asset	-	-	170,253	1,494,331	1,664,584
Ending balance	\$17,926,281	\$11,946,134	\$1,451,294	\$9,423,048	\$40,746,757

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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	For the year ended 31 December 2020				
	Right-of-use asset –				Total
	Land	Buildings	Right-of-use asset -Land	Superficies of Royalties	
Beginning balance	\$15,868,678	\$4,747,164	\$-	\$-	\$20,615,842
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	12,439	-	-	12,439
Gains (losses) generated from adjustment fair value	81,113	(131,092)	2,045	313,974	266,040
Disposals	(14,144)	(14,330)	-	-	(28,474)
Transfer to property and equipment	(36,035)	(47,004)	-	-	(83,039)
Transfer from property and equipment	109,790	4,467,696	-	-	4,577,486
Transfer from right-of-use asset	-	-	1,273,735	7,684,944	8,958,679
Ending balance	\$16,009,402	\$9,034,873	\$1,275,780	\$7,998,918	\$34,318,973

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2021			
	Prepayment for			Total
	Land	Buildings	buildings	
Costs:				
Beginning balance	\$3,654,175	\$-	\$-	\$3,654,175
Ending balance	\$3,654,175	\$-	\$-	\$3,654,175
Accumulated impairment:				
Beginning balance	\$1,134,231	\$-	\$-	\$1,134,231
Charge (reversal) for the current period	49,709	-	-	49,709
Ending balance	\$1,183,940	\$-	\$-	\$1,183,940

	For the year ended 31 December 2020			
	Prepayment for			Total
	Land	Buildings	buildings	
Costs:				
Beginning balance	\$3,654,175	\$-	\$-	\$3,654,175
Ending balance	\$3,654,175	\$-	\$-	\$3,654,175
Accumulated impairment:				
Beginning balance	\$1,133,112	\$-	\$-	\$1,133,112
Charge (reversal) for the current period	1,119	-	-	1,119
Ending balance	\$1,134,231	\$-	\$-	\$1,134,231

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Net carrying amount:

	Land	Buildings	Right-of-use asset -Land	Right-of-use asset – Superficies of royalties	Prepayment for buildings	Total
2021.12.31	\$20,396,516	\$11,946,134	\$1,451,294	\$9,423,048	\$-	\$43,216,992
2020.12.31	\$18,529,346	\$9,034,873	\$1,275,780	\$7,998,918	\$-	\$36,838,917

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

Valuation has been performed by appraisers from professional valuation agencies based on Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal. The valuation date of the valuation reports for the reporting period is 31 December 2021 and 2020.

31 December 2021:

- (1) Repro International Appraisers Firm: Wu Hong Hsu, Tsai Yu Hsiang, Hsu Hsiang Yi
- (2) Gao Yuan Appraisers Joint Firm: Chen Pi Yuan
- (3) China Appraisers Joint Firm : Hsieh Dian Ching
- (4) Bond Appraisers Joint Firm : Mao Ping Chi

31 December 2020:

- (1) Repro International Appraisers Firm: Wu Hong Hsu, Tsai Yu Hsiang, Hsu Hsiang Yi
- (2) Gao Yuan Appraisers Joint Firm: Chen Pi Yuan

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

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

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)

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

The inputs mainly used are as follows:

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
	Mainly	Mainly
Income capitalization rate	1.55%~4.59%	1.55%~4.38%
Discount rate (Note)	2.25%~3.43%	2.30%~2.75%
Overall capital interest rate (Note)	1.57%~6.65%	1.57%~3.47%

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

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

The Company's Taipei Academy's superficies construction project was transferred from construction in progress to building, in 2020, and part of the buildings and the right-of-use assets were transferred to investment property in accordance with the nature of use.

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

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Rents from investment properties were \$836,282 thousand and \$487,902 thousand for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020. Related direct operating expenses were \$137,930 thousand and \$96,680 thousand. The direct operating expenses of investment properties generating no rents were \$16,634 thousand and \$33,059 thousand.

The Company wrote off its investment property and equipment subsequently measured at cost model to the recoverable amount, and incurred impairment losses in the amount of \$49,709 thousand and \$1,119 thousand in 2021 and 2020. The impairment losses have been recognized in the consolidated income statement. The recoverable amount is measured by the fair value less cost of disposal. The fair value has been assessed by appraisers from professional valuation agencies based on Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal, and was categorized as Level 3 of fair value hierarchy. The valuation technique and the key assumption adopted in this case regarding the property and equipment that incurred impairment loss and investment property subsequently measured at cost were comparison approach and income approach, or comparison approach and land development analysis approach, based on Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal. The case has also considered cases in the market as well as future trends to measure appropriate market value and to discount to present value based on urban land readjustment time schedule.

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, no investment properties were pledged as collateral.

9. Reinsurance assets

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	\$782,484	\$646,949
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	20,653	10,718
Reinsurance reserve assets		
Ceded unearned premium reserve	67,418	61,774
Ceded reserve for claims	20,504	20,815
Subtotal	87,922	82,589
Total	\$891,059	\$740,256

The above reinsurance assets are not impaired.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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10. Property and equipment

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Land	Buildings	Computer equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Prepayment for buildings and construction in progress	Total
Cost:								
Beginning balance	\$7,077,678	\$6,135,541	\$477,220	\$9,336	\$551,864	\$23,226	\$148,206	\$14,423,071
Additions	-	13,703	82,549	1,982	5,405	6,768	702,077	812,484
Disposals	-	-	(46,941)	(4,618)	(5,268)	-	-	(56,827)
Transfers to								
investment property	(91,275)	(791,136)	-	-	-	-	(6,472)	(888,883)
Transfers	-	12,311	61,259	-	658	-	(125,440)	(51,212)
Ending balance	<u>\$6,986,403</u>	<u>\$5,370,419</u>	<u>\$574,087</u>	<u>\$6,700</u>	<u>\$552,659</u>	<u>\$29,994</u>	<u>\$718,371</u>	<u>\$14,238,633</u>
Accumulated Depreciation:								
Beginning balance	\$-	\$616,859	\$203,148	\$5,688	\$416,524	\$22,781	\$-	\$1,265,000
Depreciation	-	154,334	82,345	1,334	48,721	1,218	-	287,952
Disposals	-	-	(46,867)	(4,618)	(4,898)	-	-	(56,383)
Transfers to								
investment property	-	(70,231)	-	-	-	-	-	(70,231)
Ending balance	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$700,962</u>	<u>\$238,626</u>	<u>\$2,404</u>	<u>\$460,347</u>	<u>\$23,999</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,426,338</u>
Accumulated impairment:								
Beginning balance	\$740,519	\$2,564	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$743,083
Charge (reversal) for the								
current period	5,322	32,476	-	-	-	-	-	37,798
Transfers to								
investment property	(5,329)	(239)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,568)
Ending balance	<u>\$740,512</u>	<u>\$34,801</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$775,313</u>

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Land	Buildings	Computer equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Prepayment for buildings and construction in progress	Total
Cost:								
Beginning balance	\$6,617,371	\$1,848,625	\$460,948	\$9,825	\$542,956	\$23,226	\$6,523,265	\$16,026,216
Additions	545,398	312,569	70,990	2,741	10,775	-	2,169,207	3,111,680
Disposals	-	-	(81,406)	(3,230)	(8,248)	-	-	(92,884)
Transfers from investment property	36,035	47,004	-	-	-	-	-	83,039
Transfers out from property and equipment	(121,126)	(4,513,739)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,634,865)
Transfers	-	8,441,082	26,688	-	6,381	-	(8,544,266)	(70,115)
Ending balance	<u>\$7,077,678</u>	<u>\$6,135,541</u>	<u>\$477,220</u>	<u>\$9,336</u>	<u>\$551,864</u>	<u>\$23,226</u>	<u>\$148,206</u>	<u>\$14,423,071</u>
Accumulated Depreciation:								
Beginning balance	\$-	\$563,180	\$209,469	\$7,623	\$366,031	\$22,417	\$-	\$1,168,720
Depreciation	-	91,173	74,991	1,294	58,740	364	-	226,562
Disposals	-	-	(81,312)	(3,229)	(8,247)	-	-	(92,788)
Transfers to investment property	-	(37,494)	-	-	-	-	-	(37,494)
Ending balance	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$616,859</u>	<u>\$203,148</u>	<u>\$5,688</u>	<u>\$416,524</u>	<u>\$22,781</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,265,000</u>
Accumulated impairment:								
Beginning balance	\$740,474	\$3,481	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$743,955
Charge (reversal) for the current period	26,083	36,856	-	-	-	-	-	62,939
Transfers to investment property	(26,038)	(37,773)	-	-	-	-	-	(63,811)
Ending balance	<u>\$740,519</u>	<u>\$2,564</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$743,083</u>
Net carrying amount								
2021.12.31	<u>\$6,245,891</u>	<u>\$4,634,656</u>	<u>\$335,461</u>	<u>\$4,296</u>	<u>\$92,312</u>	<u>\$5,995</u>	<u>\$718,371</u>	<u>\$12,036,982</u>
2020.12.31	<u>\$6,337,159</u>	<u>\$5,516,118</u>	<u>\$274,072</u>	<u>\$3,648</u>	<u>\$135,340</u>	<u>\$445</u>	<u>\$148,206</u>	<u>\$12,414,988</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company recognized real property impairment loss in the amount of \$37,798 thousand. For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company recognized real property impairment loss in the amount of \$63,165 thousand and gain on reversal of impairment loss \$226 thousand in the comprehensive income statement. For the description of the recoverable amount of real estate, please refer to Note VI.8.

Property and equipment held by the Company are not pledged.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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11. Leases

(1) Company as a lessee

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

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

A. Amounts of right-of-use assets recognized in the balance sheet and the statements of comprehensive income

	For the year ended 31 December 2021						Total
	Land	Royalty- surface rights	Buildings	Computer equipment	Transportation equipment	Other office equipment	
Cost:							
Beginning balance	\$636,057	\$5,392,024	\$112,627	\$131,384	\$15,105	\$49,475	\$6,336,672
Additions	-	-	107,137	7,972	2,215	1,439	118,763
Write off	-	-	(87,579)	-	(1,085)	(12,377)	(101,041)
Transfers to investment property	(142,530)	(1,208,648)	-	-	-	-	(1,351,178)
Ending balance	<u>\$493,527</u>	<u>\$4,183,376</u>	<u>\$132,185</u>	<u>\$139,356</u>	<u>\$16,235</u>	<u>\$38,537</u>	<u>\$5,003,216</u>
Accumulated Depreciation:							
Beginning balance	\$23,351	\$165,779	\$67,092	\$4,802	\$3,896	\$12,982	\$277,902
Depreciation	9,778	82,888	44,309	27,149	2,879	17,053	184,056
Write off	-	-	(83,371)	-	(1,085)	(10,204)	(94,660)
Transfers to investment property	(7,396)	(55,740)	-	-	-	-	(63,136)
Ending balance	<u>\$25,733</u>	<u>\$192,927</u>	<u>\$28,030</u>	<u>\$31,951</u>	<u>\$5,690</u>	<u>\$19,831</u>	<u>\$304,162</u>
Accumulated impairment :							
Beginning balance	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Depreciation	10,119	-	-	-	-	-	10,119
Transfers to investment property	(10,119)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,119)
Ending balance	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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	For the year ended 31 December 2020						
	Land	Royalty- surface rights	Buildings	Computer equipment	Transportation equipment	Other office equipment	Total
Cost:							
Beginning balance	\$2,098,517	\$13,179,623	\$94,329	\$94,957	\$13,735	\$26,160	\$15,507,321
Additions	201	-	26,644	131,384	8,373	37,099	203,701
Disposals	-	-	(8,346)	(94,957)	(7,003)	(13,784)	(124,090)
Revaluation	(544,307)	-	-	-	-	-	(544,307)
Transfers to investment							
property	(918,354)	(7,787,599)	-	-	-	-	(8,705,953)
Ending balance	\$636,057	\$5,392,024	\$112,627	\$131,384	\$15,105	\$49,475	\$6,336,672
Accumulated Depreciation:							
Beginning balance	\$32,243	\$202,605	\$31,107	\$51,795	\$3,636	\$11,662	\$333,048
Depreciation	21,231	172,676	43,400	47,964	3,335	15,104	303,710
Disposals	-	-	(7,415)	(94,957)	(3,075)	(13,784)	(119,231)
Transfers to investment							
property	(30,123)	(209,502)	-	-	-	-	(239,625)
Ending balance	\$23,351	\$165,779	\$67,092	\$4,802	\$3,896	\$12,982	\$277,902
Net carrying amount:							
2021.12.31	\$467,794	\$3,990,449	\$104,155	\$107,405	\$10,545	\$18,706	\$4,699,054
2020.12.31	\$612,706	\$5,226,245	\$45,535	\$126,582	\$11,209	\$36,493	\$6,058,770

The depreciation expense on the right-of-use assets recognized during the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 is \$184,056 thousand and \$151,882 thousand.

Depreciation on the right-of-use assets is calculated through a straight-line basis over 1 to 70 years.

The Company recognized right-of-use assets impairment loss of \$10,119 thousand in 2021. The impairment loss has been recognized in the consolidated income statement. Please refer to Note VI.8 for the description of the recoverable amount of real estate.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

B. Amounts of lease liabilities recognized in the balance sheet and the statements of comprehensive income

	<u>2021.12.31</u>	<u>2020.12.31</u>
Land	\$1,532,820	\$1,539,683
Buildings	106,511	46,260
Computer equipment	96,320	115,975
Transportation equipment	10,626	11,299
Other office equipment	22,398	37,997
Total	<u>\$1,768,675</u>	<u>\$1,751,214</u>

The interest expense on the lease liabilities recognized during the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 is \$55,442 and \$18,891 thousand. Please refer to Note IX.2 Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

C. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	<u>For the years ended 31 December</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
The expenses relating to short-term leases	\$13,123	\$476
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (Not including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	112	150

For the related rent reductions that occurred as a direct result of the COVID, the Company recognized an increase in non-operating income of \$5,032 thousand and an increase \$7,158 thousand in investment real estate income in 2021 to reflect that the relevant practical expedients have been applied. In 2020, it was recognized as a decrease of \$8,407 thousand in unfinished construction, an increase of \$2,250 thousand in non-operating income and an increase in investment real estate income by \$1,790 thousand respectively.

D. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Company's total cash outflows for leases amounting to \$151,345 thousand and \$155,310 thousand.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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E. Other information relating to leasing activities

(a) Variable lease payments

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

(b) Extension and termination options

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

(2) Company as a lessor

Please refer to Note VI.8 for details on the Company's owned investment properties. Leases of owned investment properties are classified as operating leases as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets.

	<u>For the years ended 31 December</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Lease income for operating leases		
Income relating to fixed lease payments and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate	\$832,096	\$481,693
Income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	4,186	6,209
Total	<u>\$836,282</u>	<u>\$487,902</u>

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The remaining period of commercial property lease contracts the Company signed are within one year to twenty years, and most of these lease contracts contain terms about adjusting rents according to market environment annually. The undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follow:

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Less than one year	\$848,846	\$593,283
More than one year but less than two years	945,093	649,803
More than two years but less than three years	899,465	576,483
More than three years but less than four years	807,866	543,230
More than four years but less than five years	695,093	512,403
More than five years	6,918,869	2,233,548
Total	\$11,115,232	\$5,108,750

12. Other assets

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Prepayments	\$227,647	\$456,930
Refundable deposits	7,472,351	7,213,874
Other assets — others	49,973	53,592
Total	\$7,749,971	\$7,724,396

13. Payables

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Notes payable	\$6,320	\$64
Life insurance proceeds payable	226,603	96,446
Commissions payable	1,868,996	1,567,741
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	905,524	808,694
Other payables		
Salary payable	2,071,789	1,235,595
Tax payable	92,716	91,176
Collection payable	49,614	45,224
Payable on investments	1,035,935	1,550,534
Accrued expense and payable on insurance policies	6,786,552	7,514,630
Others	124,976	354,332
Subtotal	10,161,582	10,791,491
Total	\$13,169,025	\$13,264,436

14. Bonds Payable

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. 1 st Perpetual cumulative Subordinated Corporate Bonds issued in 2020	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

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

1. Total issuance and face value: The total issuance is NT \$10,000,000 thousand, and the per par value is NT \$1,000 thousand.
2. Issue period and method: Perpetual bonds. Fully issued according to the face value.
3. Coupon rate: The annual coupon rate is fixed at 2.7%.
4. Interest payment: Since the issuance date, the interest will be calculated and paid once a year based on the coupon rate. The interest payment amount is calculated based on the face value of each bond and is rounded up to the nearest dollar if the decimal point is more than \$0.5 and rounded off if less than \$0.4. If the principal and interest payment date is the day when the place of payment bank ceases business, the principal and interest will be paid on the business day following the business closure day, and no additional interest will be paid. If the principal and interest are received after the principal and interest payment date, no deferred interest will be calculated and paid.
5. Redemption right: Ten years after the issuance date, the bonds may be redeemed in whole by China Life with regulator’s approval if the Company’s capital adequacy ratio (after the bond redemption) is one time higher than the minimum regulation requirement at the time of calculation. The redemption price will be equal to par value plus any accrued and unpaid interest payable up to the date of redemption.
6. Form : Issued in dematerialized form, and is registered with the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.

The Company's issuance of corporate bonds will recognize interest expenses of \$270,000 thousand and \$2,959 thousand accounted as financial costs for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

15. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	<u>2021.12.31</u>	<u>2020.12.31</u>
Held for trading:		
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		
Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts	\$981,018	\$7,931,359
Total	<u>\$981,018</u>	<u>\$7,931,359</u>

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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16. Insurance contracts and provision for financial instruments with discretionary participation feature

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, movement in reserves of insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature is as follows.

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	\$1,952,465,847	\$1,859,860,159
Unearned premium reserve	4,699,485	4,509,133
Reserve for claims	2,605,570	2,463,643
Special reserve	7,747,818	6,633,515
Premium deficiency reserve	2,435,334	4,139,991
Other reserve	18,732,835	19,073,989
Ending balance	<u>\$1,988,686,889</u>	<u>\$1,896,680,430</u>

(1) Reserve for life insurance liabilities:

	2021.12.31		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	\$1,593,122,492	\$54,305,280	\$1,647,427,772
Health insurance	155,648,698	-	155,648,698
Annuity insurance	664,492	146,776,781	147,441,273
Investment-linked insurance	1,801,647	-	1,801,647
Total (Note)	<u>\$1,751,237,329</u>	<u>\$201,082,061</u>	<u>\$1,952,319,390</u>

Note: Total of reserve for life insurance liabilities after including “Reserve for life insurance liabilities – payables for the insured” amounted to \$1,952,465,847 thousand as of 31 December 2021.

	2020.12.31		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	\$1,499,223,671	\$57,268,258	\$1,556,491,929
Health insurance	144,514,146	-	144,514,146
Annuity insurance	641,776	156,307,556	156,949,332
Investment-linked insurance	1,763,565	-	1,763,565
Total (Note)	<u>\$1,646,143,158</u>	<u>\$213,575,814</u>	<u>\$1,859,718,972</u>

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Note: Total of reserve for life insurance liabilities after including “Reserve for life insurance liabilities – payables for the insured” amounted to \$1,859,860,159 thousand as of 31 December 2020.

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

Movement in reserve for life insurance liabilities is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2021		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$1,646,143,158	\$213,575,814	\$1,859,718,972
Reserve	218,282,661	5,194,905	223,477,566
Recover	(100,837,598)	(16,925,519)	(117,763,117)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(12,350,892)	(763,139)	(13,114,031)
Ending balance (Note)	<u>\$1,751,237,329</u>	<u>\$201,082,061</u>	<u>\$1,952,319,390</u>

Note: Total of reserve for life insurance liabilities after including “Reserve for life insurance liabilities – payables for the insured” amounted to \$1,952,465,847 thousand as of 31 December 2021.

	For the year ended 31 December 2020		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$1,476,881,001	\$221,716,576	\$1,698,597,577
Reserve	261,010,188	8,636,345	269,646,533
Recover	(76,970,863)	(15,374,710)	(92,345,573)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(14,777,168)	(1,402,397)	(16,179,565)
Ending balance (Note)	<u>\$1,646,143,158</u>	<u>\$213,575,814</u>	<u>\$1,859,718,972</u>

Note: Total of reserve for life insurance liabilities after including “Reserve for life insurance liabilities – payables for the insured” amounted to \$1,859,860,159 thousand as of 31 December 2020.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) Unearned premium reserve:

	2021.12.31		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation	
		feature	Total
Individual life insurance	\$937	\$-	\$937
Individual injury insurance	1,550,612	-	1,550,612
Individual health insurance	2,452,741	-	2,452,741
Group insurance	627,188	-	627,188
Investment-linked insurance	67,996	-	67,996
Annuity insurance	-	11	11
Total	4,699,474	11	4,699,485
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	17,620	-	17,620
Individual injury insurance	961	-	961
Individual health insurance	40,911	-	40,911
Group insurance	2,892	-	2,892
Investment-linked insurance	5,034	-	5,034
Total	67,418	-	67,418
Net amount	\$4,632,056	\$11	\$4,632,067

	2020.12.31		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation	
		feature	Total
Individual life insurance	\$1,003	\$-	\$1,003
Individual injury insurance	1,518,042	-	1,518,042
Individual health insurance	2,355,619	-	2,355,619
Group insurance	571,942	-	571,942
Investment-linked insurance	62,500	-	62,500
Annuity insurance	-	27	27
Total	4,509,106	27	4,509,133
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	16,630	-	16,630
Individual injury insurance	1,778	-	1,778
Individual health insurance	33,812	-	33,812
Group insurance	4,596	-	4,596
Investment-linked insurance	4,958	-	4,958
Total	61,774	-	61,774
Net amount	\$4,447,332	\$27	\$4,447,359

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Movement in unearned premium reserve is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2021		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$4,509,106	\$27	\$4,509,133
Reserve	4,699,476	11	4,699,487
Recover	(4,509,106)	(27)	(4,509,133)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(2)	-	(2)
Ending balance	4,699,474	11	4,699,485
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Beginning balance	61,774	-	61,774
Increase	67,427	-	67,427
Decrease	(61,774)	-	(61,774)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(9)	-	(9)
Ending balance	67,418	-	67,418
Net amount	\$4,632,056	\$11	\$4,632,067
	For the year ended 31 December 2020		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$4,291,354	\$75	\$4,291,429
Reserve	4,509,108	27	4,509,135
Recover	(4,291,354)	(75)	(4,291,429)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(2)	-	(2)
Ending balance	4,509,106	27	4,509,133
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Beginning balance	55,487	-	55,487
Increase	61,781	-	61,781
Decrease	(55,487)	-	(55,487)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(7)	-	(7)
Ending balance	61,774	-	61,774
Net amount	\$4,447,332	\$27	\$4,447,359

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(3) Reserve for claims:

	2021.12.31		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	\$167,345	\$31,109	\$198,454
— Unreported claim	553	-	553
Individual injury insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	43,547	-	43,547
— Unreported claim	546,033	-	546,033
Individual health insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	130,114	-	130,114
— Unreported claim	985,368	-	985,368
Group insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	81,546	-	81,546
— Unreported claim	466,506	-	466,506
Investment-linked insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	101,716	-	101,716
— Unreported claim	-	-	-
Annuity insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	3,801	47,901	51,702
— Unreported claim	-	31	31
Total	2,526,529	79,041	2,605,570
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual life insurance	3,781	-	3,781
Individual injury insurance	-	-	-
Individual health insurance	15,223	-	15,223
Group insurance	1,500	-	1,500
Total	20,504	-	20,504
Net amount	\$2,506,025	\$79,041	\$2,585,066

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	2020.12.31		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	\$173,157	\$3,935	\$177,092
— Unreported claim	2,260	-	2,260
Individual injury insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	42,446	-	42,446
— Unreported claim	532,065	-	532,065
Individual health insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	114,688	-	114,688
— Unreported claim	988,920	-	988,920
Group insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	98,924	-	98,924
— Unreported claim	446,078	-	446,078
Investment-linked insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	19,724	-	19,724
— Unreported claim	-	-	-
Annuity insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	-	41,382	41,382
— Unreported claim	-	64	64
Total	2,418,262	45,381	2,463,643
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual life insurance	2,274	-	2,274
Individual injury insurance	2,237	-	2,237
Individual health insurance	10,304	-	10,304
Group insurance	6,000	-	6,000
Total	20,815	-	20,815
Net amount	\$2,397,447	\$45,381	\$2,442,828

Movement in reserve for claims is summarized below:

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	For the year ended 31 December 2021		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation	
		feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$2,418,262	\$45,381	\$2,463,643
Reserve	2,527,055	79,070	2,606,125
Recover	(2,418,262)	(45,381)	(2,463,643)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(526)	(29)	(555)
Ending balance	2,526,529	79,041	2,605,570
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Beginning balance	20,815	-	20,815
Increase	20,506	-	20,506
Decrease	(20,815)	-	(20,815)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(2)	-	(2)
Ending balance	20,504	-	20,504
Net amount	\$2,506,025	\$79,041	\$2,585,066

	For the year ended 31 December 2020		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation	
		feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$2,061,831	\$163,516	\$2,225,347
Reserve	2,418,602	45,507	2,464,109
Recover	(2,061,831)	(163,516)	(2,225,347)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(340)	(126)	(466)
Ending balance	2,418,262	45,381	2,463,643
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Beginning balance	13,755	-	13,755
Increase	20,815	-	20,815
Decrease	(13,755)	-	(13,755)
Ending balance	20,815	-	20,815
Net amount	\$2,397,447	\$45,381	\$2,442,828

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

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

(4) Special reserve:

	2021.12.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Participating policies dividend reserve	\$7,747,818	\$-	\$7,747,818
Dividend risk reserve	-	-	-
Total	\$7,747,818	\$-	\$7,747,818
	2020.12.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Participating policies dividend reserve	\$6,633,515	\$-	\$6,633,515
Dividend risk reserve	-	-	-
Total	\$6,633,515	\$-	\$6,633,515

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Movement in special reserve is summarized below:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
	Insurance contract	Insurance contract
Beginning balance	\$6,633,515	\$6,907,466
Reserve for participating policies dividend reserve	2,822,982	1,633,619
Recover for participating policies dividend reserve	(1,829,657)	(1,902,200)
Disposal gains (losses) of participating policies on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	120,978	(5,370)
Ending balance	<u>\$7,747,818</u>	<u>\$6,633,515</u>

(5) Special reserve for catastrophe and fluctuation of risks:

	2021.12.31		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	\$2,107	\$-	\$2,107
Individual injury insurance	913,200	-	913,200
Individual health insurance	2,831,791	-	2,831,791
Group insurance	3,493,939	-	3,493,939
Annuity insurance	-	390	390
Total	<u>\$7,241,037</u>	<u>\$390</u>	<u>\$7,241,427</u>

	2020.12.31		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	\$2,028	\$-	\$2,028
Individual injury insurance	884,209	-	884,209
Individual health insurance	2,673,733	-	2,673,733
Group insurance	3,360,666	-	3,360,666
Annuity insurance	-	476	476
Total	<u>\$6,920,636</u>	<u>\$476</u>	<u>\$6,921,112</u>

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(6) Premium deficiency reserve:

	2021.12.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Individual life insurance	\$2,326,325	\$-	\$2,326,325
Individual health insurance	109,009	-	109,009
Total	\$2,435,334	\$-	\$2,435,334

	2020.12.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Individual life insurance	\$4,023,859	\$-	\$4,023,859
Individual health insurance	116,132	-	116,132
Total	\$4,139,991	\$-	\$4,139,991

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

Movement in premium deficiency reserve is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2021		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$4,139,991	\$-	\$4,139,991
Reserve	521,115	-	521,115
Recover	(2,154,772)	-	(2,154,772)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(71,000)	-	(71,000)
Ending balance	\$2,435,334	\$-	\$2,435,334

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)

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	For the year ended 31 December 2020		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$6,627,546	\$-	\$6,627,546
Reserve	862,173	-	862,173
Recover	(3,268,916)	-	(3,268,916)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(80,812)	-	(80,812)
Ending balance	\$4,139,991	\$-	\$4,139,991

(7) Other reserve:

	2021.12.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Other	\$18,732,835	\$-	\$18,732,835

	2020.12.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Other	\$19,073,989	\$-	\$19,073,989

Movement in other reserve is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2021		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$19,073,989	\$-	\$19,073,989
Recover	(341,154)	-	(341,154)
Ending balance	\$18,732,835	\$-	\$18,732,835

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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	For the year ended 31 December 2020		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		Total
	Insurance contract	feature	
Beginning balance	\$19,467,292	\$-	\$19,467,292
Recover	(393,303)	-	(393,303)
Ending balance	\$19,073,989	\$-	\$19,073,989

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

(8) Liability adequacy reserve:

	Insurance contract and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	
	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	\$1,952,319,390	\$1,859,718,972
Unearned premium reserve	4,699,485	4,509,133
Premium deficiency reserve	2,435,334	4,139,991
Special reserve	7,747,818	6,633,515
Other reserve	18,732,835	19,073,989
Book value of insurance liabilities	\$1,985,934,862	\$1,894,075,600
Estimated present value of cash flows	\$1,573,602,103	\$1,465,210,122
Balance of liability adequacy reserve	\$-	\$-

Liability adequacy testing methodology is as follows:

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing	Integrated testing
	Adopt the best estimated scenario	Adopt the best estimated scenario
	investment return on the most recent	investment return on the most recent
Assumptions	actuarial report (the actuarial report of 2020) , and discount rate evaluated with consideration of current information.	actuarial report (the actuarial report of 2019), and discount rate evaluated with consideration of current information.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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17. Foreign exchange valuation reserve

(1) The hedge strategy and risk exposure

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

(2) Adjustment in foreign exchange valuation reserve:

	<u>For the years ended 31 December</u>	
	2021	2020
Beginning balance	\$4,023,007	\$2,367,039
Reserve		
Compulsory reserve	1,997,251	2,334,944
Extra reserve	1,003,823	5,609,102
Subtotal	3,001,074	7,944,046
Recover	(3,672,957)	(6,288,078)
Ending balance	<u>\$3,351,124</u>	<u>\$4,023,007</u>

(3) Effects due to foreign exchange valuation reserve:

Item	<u>For the year ended 31 December 2021</u>		
	Inapplicable amount	Applicable amount	Effects
Net income	\$28,002,732	\$28,540,238	\$537,506
Earnings per share (dollar)	5.69	5.80	0.11
Foreign exchange valuation reserve	-	3,351,124	3,351,124
Equity	178,347,549	177,009,712	(1,337,837)

Item	<u>For the year ended 31 December 2020</u>		
	Inapplicable amount	Applicable amount	Effects
Net income	\$16,872,610	\$15,547,836	\$(1,324,774)
Earnings per share (dollar)	3.43	3.16	(0.27)
Foreign exchange valuation reserve	-	4,023,007	4,023,007
Equity	181,532,548	179,657,205	(1,875,343)

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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18. Provisions

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Provisions for employee benefits	\$198,058	\$206,930
Litigation liabilities	1,741	5,824
Total	\$199,799	\$212,754

The Company has an official policy to control and manage litigations. When a professional advice has been made and the loss can be reasonably estimated, the Company will make adjustments to recognize losses and any negative effects arising out of any financial claims. As at 31 December 2021, the Company has 73 unresolved legal suits.

19. Post-employment benefits

The Company's post-employment benefits are classified into defined contribution plan and defined benefit plan based on start date of employment and personal choice. Employees who start employment after 1 July 2005 apply to defined contribution plan; employees who start employment before 1 July 2005 can choose to apply to defined benefit plan or defined contribution plan. Employees who originally apply to defined benefit plan can change to defined contribution plan before 30 June 2010. Those who have chosen or mandatorily applied to defined contribution plan shall not change to defined benefit plan.

Defined contribution plan

The part in our pension plan that is made based on the "Labor Pension Act" is attributed to the Defined Contribution Plan. For employees who are applicable to the Labor Pension Act, the Company shall, on a monthly basis, contribute six percent of their monthly wage, prescribed in the Table of Monthly Contribution Wage Classification, to individual accounts of labor pension at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. Should the employees' monthly salary be higher than the ceiling amount provided in the Table of Monthly Contributions for Labor Pension, 6% may be withheld by the Company from the excess part as pension reserve on a monthly basis. An employee may receive the pension under this item only when he is eligible according to the pension plan.

Expenses under the defined contribution plans for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 were \$298,390 thousand and \$254,218 thousand respectively.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)

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Defined benefit plans

The Company adopts a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed upper limit. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company contributes an amount equivalent to certain percentage of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Company will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March of the following year.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandate, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Company expects to contribute \$13,684 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after 31 December 2020.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 December 2021 and 2020, are 11.9 years and 12.6 years.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020:

	<u>For the years ended 31 December</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Current service cost	\$762	\$817
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (assets)	842	1,352
Total	<u>\$1,604</u>	<u>\$2,169</u>

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31	2019.1.1
The present value of defined benefit obligation	\$470,924	\$463,896	\$413,387
The fair value of plan assets	(285,570)	(268,918)	(223,557)
Net defined benefit liability (asset)	\$185,354	\$194,978	\$189,830

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined		Net Defined
	Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
2021.1.1	\$463,896	\$(268,918)	\$194,978
Current service cost	762	-	762
Interest expense (income)	2,083	(1,241)	842
Subtotal	2,845	(1,241)	1,604
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) :			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	11,074	-	11,074
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	13,069	-	13,069
Experience adjustments	5,339	(3,508)	1,831
Subtotal	29,482	(3,508)	25,974
Benefits paid	(25,299)	25,299	-
Contributions from the employer	-	(37,202)	(37,202)
2021.12.31	\$470,924	\$(285,570)	\$185,354

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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	Present Value of		Net Defined
	the Defined	Fair Value of the	Benefit
	Benefit	Plan Assets	Liabilities
	Obligation	Plan Assets	(Assets)
2020.1.1	\$413,387	\$(223,557)	\$189,830
Current service cost	817	-	817
Interest expense (income)	3,266	(1,914)	1,352
Subtotal	4,083	(1,914)	2,169
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) :			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	31,346	-	31,346
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	18,115	-	18,115
Experience adjustments	10,753	-	10,753
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset	-	(7,301)	(7,301)
Subtotal	60,214	(7,301)	52,913
Benefits paid	(13,788)	13,788	-
Contributions from the employer	-	(49,934)	(49,934)
2020.12.31	\$463,896	\$(268,918)	\$194,978

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Discount rate	0.80%	0.45%
Expected growth rate of salary	0.00%~2.29%	0.00%~1.58%

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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A sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is, as shown below:

	Effect on the present value of the defined benefit obligation			
	2021		2020	
	Increase present value of the defined benefit obligation	Decrease present value of the defined benefit obligation	Increase present value of the defined benefit obligation	Decrease present value of the defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.5%	\$-	\$26,905	\$-	\$28,202
Discount rate decrease by 0.5%	28,924	-	30,448	-
Expected growth rate of salary increase by 1%	58,709	-	50,307	-
Expected growth rate of salary decrease by 1%	-	51,893	-	44,056

The sensitivity analyses above are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

20. Common stock

- (1) As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Company's authorized and issued capital were \$49,206,531 thousand and \$47,313,972 thousand, divided into 4,920,653,131 and 4,731,397,242 common shares at \$10 par value.
- (2) On 27 May 2020, the Company's shareholders' meeting decided to appropriate \$2,678,149 thousand from 2019 distributable earnings to increase capital in shareholders' meeting, issuing 267,814,938 common shares at \$10 par value. On 15 October 2020, the capital raising plan has been approved by the Competent Authority, with 7 November 2020 being the record date of the cash capital increase.
- (3) On 12 August 2021, the Company decided to appropriate \$1,892,559 thousand from 2020 distributable earnings to increase capital in shareholders' meeting, issuing 189,255,889 common shares at \$10 par value. On 29 September 2021, the capital increase was to be document by the authorities, and the board of directors was resolved to use 31 October 2021 as the subscription base date.

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21. Capital surplus

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Additional paid-in capital	\$7,179,692	\$7,179,692
Share-based payment	9,997	-
Treasury stock transactions	34,867	34,831
Total	\$7,224,556	\$7,214,523

Pursuant to the Company Act, the capital surplus shall not be used except for covering the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital surplus related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

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

Due to the merger with CDF, the company bought back the shares of dissenting shareholders in accordance with the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act and other relevant laws and regulations. All treasury stocks have been sold in the current period. The total bought back amount was \$1,348 thousand in 43,205 shares. The sold amount was \$1,384 thousand, after offsetting the cost, the capital surplus - treasury stock transaction was increased by \$36 thousand.

22. Retained earnings

(1) Legal capital reserve

Pursuant to the Insurance Act and the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, during earning distribution, the Company should set aside 20% of the Company's after-tax net income in advance as legal capital reserve until the total amount of the legal capital reserve equals the issued share capital. Legal capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When the Company incurs no loss, the Company's board of directors may distribute the portion of its legal capital reserve which exceeds 25% of the issued share capital by issuing new shares or by cash to its original shareholders.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(2) Special capital reserve

Pursuant to “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises” established by the R.O.C. Financial Supervisory Commission, the after-tax amount of released provision from the special reserves for fluctuation of risks are appropriated as special capital reserve in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-0910074195, after obtaining approval at the stockholders’ meeting in the following year. The Company set aside special capital reserve of \$520,252 thousand and \$528,243 thousand for the amounts released from the special reserves in 2020 and 2019 upon the resolution of the shareholders’ meeting in 2021 and 2020.

The Company set aside special reserves for catastrophe and fluctuation of risks for the retained businesses with policy period within 1 year in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises”. Please refer to Note IV.18 for the set-aside and release calculation. The after-tax amount of reserve and release for the special reserve is converted to special capital reserve at the end of current year. Special capital reserves for the year of 2021 and 2020 were set aside \$956,247 thousand and \$939,217 thousand, and released \$635,932 thousand and \$644,740 thousand, respectively.

The Company set aside special capital reserve \$1,148,644 thousand in accordance with Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1090414517, the amount was resolved in the stockholders’ meeting in 2020.

In accordance with the “Personal Insurance Industry's Matters Needing Attention in Handling Interest Rate Change Insurance Products”, the Company set aside a special capital reserve \$296,700 thousand, the amount was resolved in the shareholders’ meeting in 2021.

In accordance with the Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1100498861 dated 26 March 2021, the Company set aside special capital reserve for after-tax net profit of the current year that is part of the disability assistance insurance from the 2020 fiscal year. The Company has set aside special capital reserve in the amount of \$41,278 thousand for 2020 in accordance with relevant regulations, the amount was resolved in the shareholders’ meeting in 2021.

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In accordance with the Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10904939031 dated 29 October 2020, the Company set aside special capital reserve for after-tax net profit of the end of each business year that is part of the accidental death and disability payment of personal travel insurance from the 2021 fiscal year. The Company has set aside a special surplus reserve of \$2,375 thousand in 2021.

The Company adopts foreign exchange reserve mechanism and hence be required by law to provide special capital reserve. Please refer to Note IV.19. The Company set aside \$2,974,390 thousand of special capital reserve of 2019; the amount was resolved in the stockholders' meeting in 2020. After the resolution of the 2021 shareholders' meeting, the Company set aside \$3,825,180 thousand of special capital reserve of 2020, and reverse special capital reserve of \$1,306,659 thousand set aside for saving hedging costs in previous years and used for surplus to increase capital.

The Company changed its accounting policy for subsequent measurement of investment property from cost to fair value starting from 2014. In order to ensure the soundness and stability of the financial structure, the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10402501001 issued by the FSC on 23 January 2015 requires insurance companies to set aside special capital reserve equal to the amount of the increase in retained earnings net of the increase in reserve for life insurance liabilities resulting from valid contracts' fair value approved by the authority. Hence, the amount set aside by the Company as special capital reserve was \$8,394,443 thousand. The Company set aside \$56,943 thousand from net gain of changes in fair value and reversed \$290 thousand from sale for 2019. The abovementioned amounts were resolved in the shareholders' meeting in 2020. In accordance with the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10904917647, since 2020, insurance company should set aside special surpluses for "net after-tax impact of the first use of the fair value model in subsequent measurement" and "changes in after-tax accumulative net gain of fair value in subsequent periods" on investment property, the special reserve should not be distributed. The special capital reserve shall be used only to cover the insufficiency of life insurance liabilities resulting from valid contracts' fair value approved by the authority and to set aside additional liabilities for the soundness of financial structure when complying with IFRS 17 "*Insurance Contracts*" in the future implementation. In accordance with regulations, the Company has set aside an increase of \$154,139 thousand for the net change in fair value in 2020 after the resolution of the shareholders' meeting in 2021.

Pursuant to the Company Act, when distributing distributable profits, the Company shall set aside special reserve equal to the net deductions of other shareholders' equity at the reporting date for the current year. For any subsequent reversal of net deductions of other shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed. The Company reverse \$4,904,181 thousand of special capital reserve based on there are no more net deductions of other shareholders' equity in 2019. The abovementioned amounts were resolved in the shareholders' meeting in 2020.

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In order to cope with the trend in financial technology, to assist the transformation of employees in insurance industry and to protect the employees' rights, the Company has acted in accordance with the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10502066461 issued by the FSC on 13 July 2016 that companies shall set aside special capital reserve between the ranges from 0.5% to 1% of after-tax earnings while distributing earnings from 2016 to 2018. After the year of setting aside, the Company can reverse the special capital reserve base on the actual payment. In accordance with the Order No. Financial Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10804932431 issued by the FSC on 30 July 2019, the Company should stop setting aside reserve since 2019. The Company incurred \$29,455 thousand of actual related expense payment for 2019. The reverse was resolved in the shareholders' meeting in 2020.

In accordance with the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10804501381 issued by the FSC on 25 June 2019, the Company set aside or withdraw special capital reserve based on gains or losses arising from derecognition of the unexpired bond investments since 1 January 2019. Except the one that the remaining maturity period cannot be determined, can be amortized in 10 years, the remaining should be amortized through maturity period and released as a distributable surplus on an annual basis. The Company set aside special capital reserve of \$4,473,111 thousand and \$3,498,382 thousand for the amounts of changes in 2020 and 2019 upon the resolution of the shareholders' meeting in 2021 and 2020.

Changes of gains or losses arising from derecognition of the unexpired bond investments through 2021 are shown below:

Amount in NT\$ thousand	
Gains or losses arising from derecognition of the unexpired bond investments	Amount
Beginning balance	\$7,971,493
Current period set aside amount based on realized capital gain (loss) \$10,642,556 and deduction of tax \$2,128,511	8,514,045
Amount that can be amortized in current period	845,065
Ending Balance	\$15,640,473

As of 31 December 2021, the special capital reserve based on the mechanism is \$7,971,493 thousand. The Company will set aside special capital reserve of \$7,668,980 thousand following resolution of the shareholders' meeting in 2022. The balance will be \$15,640,473 thousand after setting aside the special reserve.

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The balance of amortizable amount in the end of previous year and set aside or withdraw in current year are shown below :

Year	Amortizable amount in the end of previous year (1)	Current year set aside or withdraw amount (2)	Amortizable amount in the end of current period (1)+(2)
2021	\$421,510	\$423,555	\$845,065
2022	413,221	423,555	836,776
2023	411,688	423,555	835,243
2024	405,505	423,555	829,060
2025	389,736	423,555	813,291
2026	377,020	423,555	800,575
2027	366,031	416,616	782,647
2028	356,471	409,747	766,218
2029	297,703	392,894	690,597
2030	269,714	375,751	645,465
2031~2040	2,589,281	2,955,648	5,544,929
2041~2050	1,491,478	1,269,600	2,761,078
2051~2110	182,135	152,459	334,594
Total	\$7,971,493	\$8,514,045	\$15,640,473

Note : Evaluation is based on 2021, total of (1) + (2) column does not include the amount of 2021.

- (3) According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the information about earnings distribution is as follows:

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

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

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

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

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

For related information about earnings appropriation approved and resolved by the Board of Directors' meeting and shareholders' meeting, please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

- (5) Earnings appropriation for the year of 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividends per share (NT\$)	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Set aside Legal capital reserve	\$3,020,899	\$2,599,330	\$-	\$-
Set aside (reverse) Special capital reserve	8,298,479	3,500,206	-	-
Common stock-cash dividend	1,892,559	2,678,149	0.40	0.60
Common stock-stock dividend	1,892,559	2,678,149	0.40	0.60

Earnings appropriation for the year of 2020 and 2019 were resolved by shareholders' meeting on 12 August 2021 and 27 May 2020, respectively.

Please refer to Note VI.28 for more details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**Notes to financial statements (Continued)****(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)****23. Components of other comprehensive income**

	For the year ended 31 December 2021			
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Remeasurements on defined benefit plans	\$(25,974)	\$-	\$5,195	\$(20,779)
Property revaluation surplus	-	618,877	(114,953)	503,924
Unrealized valuation gains (losses) on equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,430,053	-	937,414	2,367,467
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Unrealized gains (losses) on debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(22,777,086)	(18,283,648)	6,303,640	(34,757,094)
Other comprehensive income reclassified using overlay approach	15,866,568	(13,591,005)	422,497	2,698,060
Total	\$(5,506,439)	\$(31,255,776)	\$7,553,793	\$(29,208,422)
	For the year ended 31 December 2020			
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Remeasurements on defined benefit plans	\$(52,913)	\$-	\$10,583	\$(42,330)
Property revaluation surplus	-	536,277	(107,543)	428,734
Unrealized valuation gains (losses) on equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,469,414	-	(806,442)	7,662,972
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Unrealized gains (losses) on debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	28,232,873	(9,246,911)	(2,985,051)	16,000,911
Other comprehensive income reclassified using of overlay approach	12,212,078	(12,473,016)	324,312	63,374
Total	\$48,861,452	\$(21,183,650)	\$(3,564,141)	\$24,113,661

24. Interest income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Interest income		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$9,919,308	\$13,012,263
Financial assets at amortized cost	42,419,520	41,268,180
Loans	1,760,604	1,816,822
Other	204,536	243,837
Total	\$54,303,968	\$56,341,102

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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25. Expected credit impairment losses and reversal on investments and non-investments

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Operating revenue — expected credit impairment losses and reversal on investment		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$(7,041)	\$(15,141)
Financial assets at amortized cost	91,061	(46,051)
Other receivables	735	(557)
Loans	(3,019)	(3,912)
Subtotal	<u>\$81,736</u>	<u>(65,661)</u>
Operating expenses — expected credit impairment losses and reversal on non-investment		
Other receivables	(2,303)	(971)
Total	<u><u>\$79,433</u></u>	<u><u>\$(66,632)</u></u>

Please refer to Note IX for more detail on credit risk management.

26. Retained earned premium

	For the year ended 31 December 2021		
	Insurance contract	Investment contracts with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	\$197,717,249	\$2,332,809	\$200,050,058
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-
Premium income	<u>197,717,249</u>	<u>2,332,809</u>	<u>200,050,058</u>
Less:			
Reinsurance expenses	1,533,969	-	1,533,969
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	184,717	(16)	184,701
Subtotal	<u>1,718,686</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>1,718,670</u>
Retained earned premium	<u><u>\$195,998,563</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,332,825</u></u>	<u><u>\$198,331,388</u></u>

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	For the year ended 31 December 2020		
	Insurance contract	Investment contracts with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	\$239,928,953	\$4,385,634	\$244,314,587
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-
Premium income	239,928,953	4,385,634	244,314,587
Less:			
Reinsurance expenses	1,436,951	-	1,436,951
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	211,460	(48)	211,412
Subtotal	1,648,411	(48)	1,648,363
Retained earned premium	\$238,280,542	\$4,385,682	\$242,666,224

27. Retained claim payments

	For the year ended 31 December 2021		
	Insurance contract	Investment contracts with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	\$117,095,297	\$16,780,599	\$133,875,896
Reinsurance claim payments	320	-	320
Insurance claim payments	117,095,617	16,780,599	133,876,216
Less:			
Claims recovered from reinsures	826,668	-	826,668
Retained claim payments	\$116,268,949	\$16,780,599	\$133,049,548

	For the year ended 31 December 2020		
	Insurance contract	Investment contracts with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	\$93,179,090	\$15,363,065	\$108,542,155
Reinsurance claim payments	23	-	23
Insurance claim payments	93,179,113	15,363,065	108,542,178
Less:			
Claims recovered from reinsures	747,249	-	747,249
Retained claim payments	\$92,431,864	\$15,363,065	\$107,794,929

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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28. Employee benefits, depreciation and amortization

- (1) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses is as below:

	For the year ended 31 December					
	2021			2020		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount
Employee benefits expense	\$3,683,531	\$4,880,235	\$8,563,766	\$3,693,508	\$3,556,211	\$7,249,719
Payroll expense	3,683,531	3,571,863	7,255,394	3,693,508	2,507,090	6,200,598
Labor and health insurance	-	501,155	501,155	-	459,514	459,514
Pension	-	299,995	299,995	-	256,387	256,387
Remuneration to directors	-	273,691	273,691	-	112,029	112,029
Other employee benefits expense	-	233,531	233,531	-	221,191	221,191
Depreciation	-	469,426	469,426	-	375,422	375,422
Amortization	-	157,181	157,181	-	127,887	127,887

Note1: Other employee benefits expenses consist of meals, group insurance, training and employee benefits, etc.

Note2: The average number of employees for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 were 6,440 and 6,117, respectively. The number of directors who do not serve concurrently as employees was 7 and 5, respectively.

Note3: The average employee benefits of 2021 and 2020 are \$1,289 thousand and \$1,168 thousand, respectively. The average employee salaries of 2021 and 2020 are \$1,128 thousand and \$1,014 thousand, decreasing 11% in average.

Note 4: In accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company has an audit committee composed of all independent directors. The remuneration of the directors is included in the above summary table.

Note5: The Company's various remuneration policies is as below:

Personnel Item	Director	Senior Manager	Employee
Remuneration policy	Take the industry levels and consider other factors such as the Company's future risk, based on each Director's involvement in the Company's operations, contribution and responsibility.	Pay relatively reasonable remuneration for the positions in accordance with the management duties each manager takes, the returns on the Company's operations and his performance, meanwhile, in consideration of market conditions to attract and retain professional management talents and the relativity and reasonability of future risks.	Pay relatively reasonable remuneration for the positions in accordance with the duties the employees take, the returns on the Company's operations and his performance, meanwhile, in consideration of market conditions to attract and retain talents and the relativity and reasonability of future risks.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Item \ Personnel	Director	Senior Manager	Employee
Standards and portfolios for the payment of remuneration	<p>1. The remuneration package for Directors of the Company is as follows:</p> <p>(1) Remuneration: Remuneration is namely the monetary compensation for services rendered to the Company, including salary, all sorts of bonuses and functional committee remuneration, etc.</p> <p>(2) Compensation: Based on the Company's annual profitability in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation.</p> <p>(3) Fees and expenses for business execution: including attendance fees and payment in-kind, etc.</p> <p>2. Independent Directors: Remuneration for the Independent Director(s) shall be paid in compliance with the Articles of Incorporation, under which the Independent Director(s) can only get a fixed remuneration but are not eligible for the distribution of compensation.</p>	<p>The remuneration package for the managers of the Company is as follows:</p> <p>1. Regular salary: payment made on basis of the duties of each rank.</p> <p>2. Variable salary:</p> <p>(1) performance bonus: payment allocated on basis of the Company's performance appraisal results and in accordance with the return on the Company's operations and performance of the managers, meanwhile, in consideration of general market levels in the industry and the relativity and reasonability of future risks.</p> <p>(2) Compensation to employees: More than 0.5% of annual profits the Company earns, if any, will be appropriated in compliance with the Articles of Incorporation and shared to employees in accordance with their performance. However, an amount to cover the accumulative losses of the Company shall be reserved before such allocation in proportion.</p> <p>(3) Stock-related incentive programs: Incentive programs are made in accordance with the Company's policies and talent retention plans in order to attract more talents and enhance employees' loyalty.</p> <p>3. Employee benefits: retirement pension, telecommunications allowance, group insurance, employee health checkup, etc.</p>	<p>The remuneration package for the employees of the Company is as follows:</p> <p>1. Regular salary: payment made on basis of the duties of each rank.</p> <p>2. Variable salary:</p> <p>(1) Performance bonus: payment allocated on basis of the Company's performance appraisal results and in accordance with the return on the Company's operations and performance of the employees, meanwhile, in consideration of general market levels in the industry and the relativity and reasonability of future risks.</p> <p>(2) Compensation to employees: More than 0.5% of annual profits the Company earns, if any, will be appropriated in compliance with the Articles of Incorporation and shared to employees in accordance with their performance. However, an amount to cover the accumulative losses of the Company shall be reserved before such allocation in proportion.</p> <p>(3) Stock-related incentive programs: Incentive programs are made in accordance with the Company's policies and talent retention plans in order to attract more talents and enhance employees' loyalty.</p> <p>3. Employee benefits: retirement pension, telecommunications allowance, group insurance, employee health checkup, etc.</p>
The procedures for determining remuneration	The Remuneration Committee agrees to the Directors' remuneration and proposes to the Board for approval.	<p>1. To participate in "Market Salary Survey" held by external consulting agents every year in order to obtain market salary levels for reference of remuneration determination of the Company.</p> <p>2. Regular appraisal of remuneration of managers by the Remuneration Committee.</p>	To participate in "Market Salary Survey" held by external consulting agents every year in order to obtain market salary levels for reference of remuneration determination of the Company.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)

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Item \ Personnel	Director	Senior Manager	Employee
The interrelationship between the business performance and future risks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pursuant to Article 32 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company makes profit for the given fiscal year, it shall allocate no more than 3 percent to be the compensation of directors. The compensation of directors shall only be given to non-independent directors. Fixed remuneration to independent directors is paid on a monthly basis, and independent directors do not participate in the annual distribution of compensation to directors in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation. 2. Pursuant to Article 24 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the remuneration of directors and independent directors shall be decided by the Board of Directors based on the director's participation and contribution to the company's business operations, the duties they undertake, and with reference to the remuneration of the industry for both domestic and foreign companies. The remuneration of independent directors is fixed, which is decided by the Board of Directors. 3. Based on the above, pursuant to Article 7 of the Regulations Governing Remuneration of Directors, the Board of Directors may conduct a performance appraisal on individual director every year, if the score of the individual director's performance evaluation questionnaire is below "Good", the fixed remuneration received by the director must be reexamined. 4. Paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Company's Regulation Governing the Performance Assessment of the Board of Directors specifies the subject of performance appraisal on individual director. It covers 24 different performance items from six main aspects, including understanding of the 	<p>The Company appraises the performance of senior managers on an annual basis, and determines the appraisal results in accordance with their performance and links such results to performance bonuses at the end of the year.</p>	<p>The Company appraises the performance of employees on an annual basis, and determines the appraisal results in accordance with their performance and links such results to performance bonuses at the end of the year.</p>

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Personnel class Item	Director	Senior Manager	Employee
	<p>Company's goals and missions, awareness of a director's duties, level of participation in the Company's business operations, internal networking and communication, director expertise and continuous individual development, and internal control. In addition, in accordance with the latter paragraph of Article 8 of the same regulations, the result of individual director's performance evaluation shall also be used as the reference for determining their individual remuneration.</p>		

- (2) The information regarding employees' compensation and remuneration to directors within the Articles of Incorporation of the Company is as follows:

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

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

Based on profit for the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation to be \$319,000 thousand, and remuneration to directors to be \$228,000 thousand, recognized as operating expenses; based on profit for the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation to be \$161,000 thousand and remuneration to directors to be \$100,000 thousand, recognized as operating expenses. The differences between the estimated amounts and the actual distributed amounts resolved by Board of Directors meeting will be recognized as profit or loss of the next year.

On 25 March 2021, the Board of Directors meeting resolved to distribute \$161,000 thousand of employees' compensation and \$100,000 thousand of remuneration to directors for the year 2020. No differences exist between the aforementioned actual amount and the estimated amount on the 2020 financial statement.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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29. Income taxes

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

Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	For the three-month periods ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Current income tax expense (benefit):		
Current income tax payable	\$3,841,528	\$3,543,549
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(316,341)	(85,296)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred tax expense (benefit) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(881,876)	(5,214,069)
Deferred tax expense (benefit) relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	-	1,765,289
Others	163,123	79,554
Total income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$2,806,434</u>	<u>\$89,027</u>

Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the three-month periods ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Deferred tax expense (benefit):		
Unrealized valuation gains (losses) of equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$(937,414)	\$806,442
Unrealized valuation gains (losses) of debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6,303,640)	2,985,051
Other comprehensive income reclassified using overlay approach	(422,497)	(324,312)
Remeasurements on defined benefit plans	(5,195)	(10,583)
Property revaluation surplus	114,953	107,543
Income tax expense (benefit) relating to components of other comprehensive income	<u>\$(7,553,793)</u>	<u>\$3,564,141</u>

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Income tax charged directly to equity

	<u>For the years ended 31 December</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Current income tax expense (benefit):		
Derecognition of equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$(86,626)	\$(62,300)
Income tax on participating policies that directly recognized in equity	(24,195)	-
Deferred tax expense (benefit):		
Unrealized valuation gains (losses) of equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	86,626	62,300
Deferred tax expense (benefit) relating to origination and reversal of tax loss	-	(14,395)
Income tax charged directly to equity	<u>\$(24,195)</u>	<u>\$(14,395)</u>

Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	<u>For the years ended 31 December</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Income from continuing operations before income tax	<u>\$31,346,672</u>	<u>\$15,636,863</u>
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	6,269,334	3,127,373
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(4,637,342)	(4,086,238)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	20,316	13,982
Income tax impact of deferred income tax assets or liabilities	-	(8,218)
Amount due for minimum tax	1,026,347	695,340
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(316,341)	(85,296)
Undeducted foreign investment withholding tax	273,713	355,956
5% tax on unappropriated retained earnings	-	72,986
Others	170,407	3,142
Total income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$2,806,434</u>	<u>\$89,027</u>

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(2) Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Beginning	Recognized in	Recognized in	Recognized	Ending balance
	balance	profit or loss	other comprehensive income	directly in equity	Ending balance
Temporary differences					
Depreciation difference for tax purpose	\$105,412	\$(495)	\$-	\$-	\$104,917
Revaluations of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(821,132)	179,452	-	-	(641,680)
Gains (losses) on reclassification using overlay approach and revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(8,030,731)	(1,523)	7,663,551	(86,626)	(455,329)
Expected credit impairment losses of financial assets at amortized cost	10,321	17,872	-	-	28,193
Provisions	1,164	(816)	-	-	348
Net defined benefit liability	58,062	(12,165)	5,195	-	51,092
Compensated absences payable	20,824	6,213	-	-	27,037
Unrealized (gains) losses on foreign exchange	10,657,801	698,166	-	-	11,355,967
Land value increment tax	(7,194)	-	-	-	(7,194)
Fair value adjustment for investment property	(1,106,173)	(238,686)	(114,953)	-	(1,459,812)
Fair value adjustment for Property and equipment	7,703	1,477	-	-	9,180
Gain on bargain purchase	(161,601)	69,258	-	-	(92,343)
Deferred tax benefit (expense)		<u>\$718,753</u>	<u>\$7,553,793</u>	<u>\$(86,626)</u>	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	<u>\$734,456</u>				<u>\$8,920,376</u>
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$10,861,287</u>				<u>\$13,074,033</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(10,126,831)</u>				<u>\$(4,153,657)</u>

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Recognized directly in equity	Ending balance
Temporary differences					
Depreciation difference for tax purpose	\$105,716	\$(304)	\$-	\$-	\$105,412
Revaluations of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,667,156)	846,024	-	-	(821,132)
Gains (losses) on reclassification using overlay approach and revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4,498,451)	(2,799)	(3,467,181)	(62,300)	(8,030,731)
Expected credit impairment losses of financial assets at amortized cost	18,849	(8,528)	-	-	10,321
Provisions	477	687	-	-	1,164
Net defined benefit liability	48,510	(1,031)	10,583	-	58,062
Compensated absences payable	17,072	3,752	-	-	20,824
Unrealized (gains) losses on foreign exchange	6,316,282	4,341,519	-	-	10,657,801
Land value increment tax	(7,194)	-	-	-	(7,194)
Fair value adjustment for investment property	(883,234)	(115,396)	(107,543)	-	(1,106,173)
Fair value adjustment for Property and equipment	6,370	1,333	-	-	7,703
Gain on bargain purchase	(230,859)	69,258	-	-	(161,601)
Unused tax losses	1,750,894	(1,765,289)	-	14,395	-
Deferred tax benefit (expense)		<u>\$3,369,226</u>	<u>\$(3,564,141)</u>	<u>\$(47,905)</u>	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	<u>\$977,276</u>				<u>\$734,456</u>
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$8,264,170</u>				<u>\$10,861,287</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(7,286,894)</u>				<u>\$(10,126,831)</u>

(3) The information of the unused tax losses of the Company: None.

(4) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized amount to both NT\$0 thousand.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(5) The assessment of income tax returns

As of 31 December 2021, the income tax returns of the Company have been assessed and approved up to the year of 2019.

30. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net income for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

As the Company has not issued any potential common shares with dilutive effect, the Company would no need to adjust to basic earnings per share.

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	\$28,540,238	\$15,547,836
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	4,920,653	4,920,653
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	\$5.80	\$3.16

The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding had been adjusted by the surplus to capital increase resolved in the shareholders' meeting in 2021.

31. Separate account insurance products

(1) Separate account products — assets and liabilities

Items	Assets	
	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Cash in bank	\$2,446,188	\$2,886,939
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	98,563,221	81,612,016
Other receivables	32,146	65,151
Total	\$101,041,555	\$84,564,106

Items	Liabilities	
	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Reserve for separate account	\$101,025,859	\$84,401,006
Other payables	15,696	163,100
Total	\$101,041,555	\$84,564,106

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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- (2) Separate account products – revenues and expenses:

Items	Revenues	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Premium income	\$6,375,009	\$5,941,537
Gains (losses) from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5,320,327	4,364,449
Interest income	213	106
Other revenues	172,092	175,853
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	(331,794)	(960,387)
Total	\$11,535,847	\$9,521,558

Items	Expenses	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Insurance claim payments	\$5,369,877	\$5,175,461
Net change in separate account reserve	3,876,503	2,306,385
Custodian fee	2,289,467	2,039,712
Total	\$11,535,847	\$9,521,558

- (4) The rebate earned for engaging in investment-linked insurance business from counterparties for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 were \$306,884 thousand and \$397,954 thousand, respectively.

VII. Information of insurance contracts

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

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

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

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

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

(2) Risk management policies, procedures and methods:

According to risk management policies, the Company sets an effective mechanism to proceed identification, measurement, monitoring, reporting and response to risk, establishes clear objectives for risk management, controls approaches and attribution of responsibility to make sure that each operational risk is controlled under the tolerable range, making the largest surplus and profits for shareholders.

Pursuant to “China Life Insurance Company Limited Risk Management Policy”, approved by the board of directors, the Company follows the principle of centralized management and specialization, and assigns responsible department to manage various risks, including market, credit, operation, liquidity, underwriting, claim reserve, insurance product development and pricing, asset-liability management, reinsurance and catastrophe risk based on the sources of risk. In addition, the Company develops management guidelines for various types of risk, standardizes measurement and evaluation methods, and regularly issues risk reports to monitor the various risks.

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

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

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

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

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

- ① Risk identification related to matching of assets and liabilities
- ② Risk measurement related to matching of assets and liabilities
- ③ Risk responses related to matching of assets and liabilities

2. Information of insurance risks

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

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

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

As at 31 December 2021, assuming a 5% change in mortality, morbidity, surrender and expenses, and a decrease in investment return of 0.1%, all insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature will not cause the Company's insurance liability inadequate.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(2) Interpretation for concentration of insurance risks

① The Company's insurance business is mainly in Taiwan, Republic of China and there is no significant difference in insurance risk between each region. The Company had set tolerable cumulative risk limits for each risk unit and incident. Insurance risks that exceed the limits will be transferred through reinsurance. Please refer to Note VI.16 for concentration of risk before and after the reinsurance for the Company.

② Furthermore, according to "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises", the annual increased special capital reserve, excluding taxes, for catastrophe and fluctuation of risks for abnormal changes in loss ratio and claims of each type of insurance needs to be recognized in special capital reserve under equity in accordance with IAS 12.

(3) Claim development trend

① Direct business loss development trend

Accident year	Development year														Reserve claims
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
2008	\$2,170,100	\$2,736,556	\$2,776,542	\$2,781,989	\$2,786,399	\$2,792,187	\$2,798,032	\$2,798,807	\$2,799,546	\$2,800,435	\$2,802,449	\$2,803,020	\$2,803,856	\$2,804,061	
2009	2,243,111	2,870,648	2,924,110	2,934,461	2,936,046	2,939,451	2,940,095	2,940,209	2,940,748	2,941,322	2,941,824	2,941,957	2,941,970	-	
2010	2,574,879	3,071,401	3,132,443	3,137,874	3,143,299	3,143,963	3,144,299	3,144,902	3,145,167	3,145,541	3,145,762	3,146,132	-	-	
2011	2,610,108	3,276,928	3,328,279	3,342,075	3,346,106	3,350,438	3,351,824	3,354,243	3,354,835	3,355,901	3,356,774	-	-	-	
2012	2,345,575	2,953,776	3,029,335	3,045,381	3,048,828	3,051,256	3,054,748	3,056,337	3,057,879	3,058,682	-	-	-	-	
2013	2,267,213	2,964,954	3,028,400	3,040,442	3,045,355	3,053,040	3,054,855	3,055,997	3,057,193	-	-	-	-	-	
2014	3,448,229	4,203,186	4,284,682	4,298,217	4,303,753	4,317,090	4,321,020	4,323,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2015	3,530,488	4,420,482	4,498,438	4,510,113	4,516,573	4,518,832	4,521,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2016	3,721,820	4,648,280	4,743,133	4,757,525	4,763,372	4,765,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017	4,320,234	5,400,952	5,537,543	5,552,592	5,557,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2018	4,775,948	5,950,536	6,060,673	6,078,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2019	5,257,484	6,776,954	6,904,733	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2020	5,208,589	6,557,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2021	5,729,794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,059,559

Note: This table does not include long term life insurance

Add : Long term insurance claims

418,661

Claim reserve for discount on no claim

127,350

Reserve for claims balance

\$2,605,570

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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② Retained business loss development trend

Accident year	Development year														Reserve claims
	1	claims	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
2008	\$2,128,556	\$2,682,784	\$2,721,905	\$2,719,002	\$2,723,312	\$2,728,970	\$2,734,682	\$2,735,440	\$2,736,162	\$2,737,031	\$2,739,000	\$2,739,557	\$2,740,394	\$2,740,598	
2009	2,204,858	2,820,114	2,862,350	2,868,022	2,869,572	2,872,900	2,873,529	2,873,640	2,874,167	2,874,728	2,875,219	2,875,351	2,875,365	-	
2010	2,535,358	3,010,157	3,068,543	3,066,830	3,072,133	3,072,782	3,073,109	3,073,699	3,073,958	3,074,324	3,074,544	3,074,914	-	-	
2011	2,561,841	3,214,455	3,260,383	3,266,408	3,270,348	3,274,581	3,275,936	3,278,301	3,278,879	3,279,945	3,280,818	-	-	-	
2012	2,304,504	2,897,464	2,967,538	2,976,431	2,979,800	2,982,173	2,985,586	2,987,140	2,988,681	2,989,484	-	-	-	-	
2013	2,227,515	2,908,429	2,966,622	2,971,604	2,976,405	2,983,916	2,985,691	2,986,833	2,988,029	-	-	-	-	-	
2014	3,387,852	4,123,055	4,197,276	4,200,902	4,206,313	4,219,348	4,223,278	4,226,033	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2015	3,468,881	4,336,525	4,407,051	4,408,435	4,414,314	4,416,573	4,418,868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2016	3,657,093	4,560,257	4,647,033	4,649,868	4,655,715	4,657,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017	4,244,930	5,298,470	5,424,716	5,439,766	5,445,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2018	4,692,869	5,837,265	5,946,601	5,964,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2019	5,165,606	6,658,675	6,786,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2020	5,136,641	6,454,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2021	5,640,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,058,059

Note: This table does not include long term life insurance

Add : Long term insurance claims

399,657

Claim reserve for discount on no claim

127,350

Reserve for claims balance

\$2,585,066

The Company recognizes claim reserve for reported claims (reported but not paid) and unreported claims (incurred but not reported). Due to uncertainty, estimation, and judgment involved in recognition, there is a high degree of complexity in claim reserves. Any changes of the estimation or judgment are treated as the changes of the accounting estimates and can be recognized as profit and loss in current year. The Company was not notified of some claims in time. Also, the expected payment for unreported claims involves major subjective judgment and estimation on the past experience. Thus, it is uncertain that the estimated claim reserve on the balance sheet date will be equal to the final settled amount of claim payments. The claim reserve recorded on the book is estimated based on the current available information. However, the final amount probably will differ from the original estimates because of the follow-up development of the claim events.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

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

(4) Credit risk:

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

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

(5) Liquidity risk:

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the maturity analysis of liquidity risk for insurance contract liabilities are as follows:

31 December 2021	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	Over 15 years
Insurance liabilities of investment contracts					
with discretionary participation features	\$38,514,881	\$132,626,854	\$144,267,981	\$604,249,058	\$3,805,721,194
Reserve for insurance contracts with					
feature of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2020	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	Over 15 years
Insurance liabilities of investment contracts					
with discretionary participation features	\$11,973,656	\$115,270,732	\$157,083,549	\$618,787,499	\$3,450,010,853
Reserve for insurance contracts with					
feature of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)

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Note:

1. This table estimates net cash flow of all related insurance liabilities at its starting point.
2. The actual maturity date will change according to the exercise of termination right by the policyholders.
3. The table cannot match with the liabilities of balance sheet because the above contracts use the undiscounted contractual cash flow analysis. In addition, it includes the cash inflows of future renewal premiums.
4. In addition to the analysis of the above table, the Company uses both the estimated of the expected less and more than 12 months to analyze assets and liabilities. Please refer to Note X.

(6) Market risk:

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

VIII. Financial instruments

1. Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	<u>2021.12.31</u>	<u>2020.12.31</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss	\$435,588,827	\$375,555,929
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	280,355,344	482,873,124
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents		
(exclude cash on hand and revolving funds)	153,785,295	101,374,793
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,201,310,968	1,046,395,601
Receivables	17,038,235	19,920,386
Loans	33,931,189	33,557,049
Refundable deposits	7,472,351	7,213,874
Subtotal	<u>1,413,538,038</u>	<u>1,208,461,703</u>
Total	<u>\$2,129,482,209</u>	<u>\$2,066,890,756</u>

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Financial liabilities

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:		
Held for trading	\$981,018	\$7,931,359
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Payables	13,169,025	13,264,436
Bonds Payables	10,000,000	10,000,000
Lease liabilities	1,768,675	1,751,214
Guarantee deposits received	1,802,584	6,799,827
Subtotal	26,740,284	31,815,477
Total	\$27,721,302	\$39,746,836

2. Fair value of financial instruments

(1) Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The methods and assumptions used by the Company to measure and disclose fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

- ① Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables are approximately equal to the carrying amount due to their short maturity.
- ② For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price. (Including listed stocks and beneficiary certificates, etc.)
- ③ Fair value of financial instruments with no active market is estimated based on the valuation methods. The estimates and assumptions used are consistent with those made by market participants during the pricing of financial instruments.
- ④ The assessment bases for swap and forward exchange are exchange rates on the Reuters. Fair value of each forward exchange contract is calculated based on the exchange rate on each maturity date. Fair value of interest rate swap is the quoted price provided by traded parties.
- ⑤ Fair value of other financial assets and liabilities are determined based on discounted cash flow analysis. The interest rates and discount rates assumptions mainly refer to related information of similar instruments and yield curve for the duration, etc.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

- ⑥ The adjustments of credit risk valuation for the derivative instrument contracts traded over-the-counter are classified as Credit value adjustments (CVA) and Debit value adjustments (DVA), to reflect the probability of default of the counterparty (CVA) and the Company (DVA).

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

- (2) Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

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

	Carrying amount	
	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$1,201,310,968	\$1,046,395,601
Refundable deposits - Bonds	7,402,206	7,092,185
	Fair value	
	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$1,251,475,220	\$1,153,916,803
Refundable deposits - Bonds	8,722,040	9,150,548

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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3. Fair value measurement hierarchy

(1) Fair value measurement hierarchy

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

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

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

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities.

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

(2) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

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

	2021.12.31			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	\$193,387,963	\$192,685,785	\$-	\$702,178
Bonds	51,146,404	13,125,949	38,020,455	-
Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts	4,275,043	-	4,275,043	-
Others	186,779,417	167,750,597	-	19,028,820
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	53,994,299	34,533,821	343,068	19,117,410
Bonds	226,361,045	133,876,839	92,484,206	-
Investment property	40,746,757	-	-	40,746,757
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts	981,018	-	981,018	-

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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	2020.12.31			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	\$151,844,229	\$151,560,864	\$-	\$283,365
Bonds	46,878,804	20,919,647	25,959,157	-
Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts	12,108,158	-	12,108,158	-
Others	164,724,738	156,345,531	-	8,379,207
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	57,532,082	35,542,681	11,136	21,978,265
Bonds	425,341,042	281,561,897	143,779,145	-
Investment property	34,318,973	-	-	34,318,973
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts	7,931,359	-	7,931,359	-

A. Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company's debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to \$4,104,972 thousand, transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 because the Company can't access quoted market prices. Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to \$11,033,573 thousand, transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 because the Company can access quoted market prices. Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to \$4,468,029 thousand, transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 because the Company can't access quoted market prices.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company's debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, amounted to \$2,322,150 thousand, transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 because the Company can access quoted market prices. Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to \$19,138,151 thousand, transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 because the Company can't access quoted market prices.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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B. Reconciliation for Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

Reconciliation for recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

For the year ended 31 December 2021:

	Total gains and losses		Acquisition or issue	Disposal, or forced conversion	Transfer in (out) of Level 3 (Note 3)	Ending balance	
	recognized						
	Recognized in profit or loss (Note 1)	Recognized in OCI (Note 2)					
Beginning balance							
Assets							
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Stock	\$283,365	\$-	\$68,934	\$351,982	\$(2,103)	\$-	\$702,178
Others	8,379,207	(77,972)	2,249,470	9,576,500	(1,098,385)	-	19,028,820
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income							
Stock	21,978,265	-	(2,769,894)	173,600	(264,561)	-	19,117,410
Investment property	34,318,973	392,001	-	3,351,950	(26,051)	2,709,884	40,746,757

For the year ended 31 December 2020:

	Total gains and losses		Acquisition or issue	Disposal or settlement	Transfer in (out) of Level 3 (Note 3)	Ending balance	
	recognized						
	Recognized in profit or loss (Note 1)	Recognized in OCI (Note 2)					
Beginning balance							
Assets							
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Stock	\$183,166	\$-	\$(8,107)	\$108,306	\$-	\$-	\$283,365
Others	4,500,811	(90,256)	(45,876)	4,711,485	(696,957)	-	8,379,207
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income							
Stock	16,923,836	-	5,160,282	-	(105,853)	-	21,978,265
Investment property	20,615,842	269,438	-	12,439	(31,872)	13,453,126	34,318,973

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)

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Note1: presented in “Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss/ Gains (losses) on reclassification using overlay approach/ Gains (losses) on investment property” in the comprehensive income statement.

Note2: presented in “Gains (losses) on reclassification using overlay approach/ valuation gains (losses) on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income/ property revaluation surplus” in the comprehensive income statement.

Note3: The amount of investment property is related to transfer between property and equipment, no transfer in (out) for fair value level.

Total gains (losses) recognized in profit or loss above contains gains (losses) related to assets on hand for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Total gains and losses		
Recognized in profit or loss	\$374,084	\$175,784
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(451,490)	5,106,299

C. Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

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

2021.12.31				
Item	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantification Information	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Asset approach	Discount for liquidity and minor interests	0~10%	The higher the discount for liquidity and minor interests, the lower the estimated fair value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market approach	Discount for liquidity	10~30%	The higher the discount for liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value
		Control premium	0~10%	The higher the control premium, the higher the estimated fair value
	Income approach	Cost of capital	6.71%	The higher the cost of capital, the lower the estimated fair value
		Discount for liquidity	0~10%	The higher the discount for liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value
Investment property	Asset approach	Discount for liquidity and minor interests	0~30%	The higher the discount for liquidity and minor interests, the lower the estimated fair value

Please refer to Note VI. 8

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2020.12.31				
Item	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantification Information	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Asset approach	Discount for liquidity and minor interests	0~10%	The higher the discount for liquidity and minor interests, the lower the estimated fair value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market approach	Discount for liquidity	10~30%	The higher the discount for liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value
		Control premium	0~10%	The higher the control premium, the higher the estimated fair value
	Income approach	Cost of capital	6.02%	The higher the cost of capital, the lower the estimated fair value
		Discount for liquidity	0~10%	The higher the discount for liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value
Investment property	Asset approach	Discount for liquidity and minor interests	0~30%	The higher the discount for liquidity and minor interests, the lower the estimated fair value

Please refer to Note VI. 8

D. Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

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

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

	2021.12.31			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Financial assets at measured amortized cost				
Bonds	\$466,605,518	\$784,869,702	\$-	\$1,251,475,220
Investment property	-	-	2,535,809	2,535,809
Refundable deposits				
Bonds	-	8,722,040	-	8,722,040

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	2020.12.31			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Financial assets at measured amortized cost				
Bonds	\$350,050,491	\$803,866,312	\$-	\$1,153,916,803
Investment property	-	-	2,590,902	2,590,902
Refundable deposits				
Bonds	-	9,150,548	-	9,150,548

4. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

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

	2021.12.31					
	Financial assets ruled by offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement					
	Gross amount of recognized financial assets (a)	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet (b)	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet (c)= (a)- (b)	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet (d)		
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount (e)= (c)- (d)
Derivative financial instrument	\$4,275,043	\$-	\$4,275,043	\$912,518	\$1,568,639	\$1,793,886

	2021.12.31					
	Financial liabilities ruled by offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement					
	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities (a)	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet (b)	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet (c)= (a)- (b)	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet (d)		
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount (e)= (c)- (d)
Derivative financial instrument	\$981,018	\$-	\$981,018	\$912,518	\$36,828	\$31,672

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2020.12.31						
Financial assets ruled by offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized financial assets (a)	Gross amount of liabilities recognized on balance sheet (b)	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet (c)= (a)- (b)	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet (d)		Net amount (Note 1) (e)= (c)- (d)
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instrument	\$12,108,158	\$-	\$12,108,158	\$6,447,658	\$6,590,479	\$-

2020.12.31						
Financial liabilities ruled by offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities (a)	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet (b)	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet (c)= (a)- (b)	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)= (c)- (d)
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	\$7,931,359	\$-	\$7,931,359	\$6,447,658	\$-	\$1,483,701

Note1: The net amount of financial assets reported is negative after offsetting with the cash collateral received, so it is expressed as \$-.

IX. Financial risk management

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

1. Credit risk analysis

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

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

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

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

The Company evaluates expected credit loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Except for those receivables whose allowance for loss is measured at lifetime expected credit loss, the Company shall assess whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition at each reporting date for other debt instrument investments not measured at fair value through profit or loss whose premise of initial purchase is low credit risk and grouped under different classes of credit risk in order to determine the measurement method of allowance for loss and its loss rate. The primary consideration to determine whether the credit risk increases significantly includes objective evidence such as external credit rating, changes in class interval or other market information, etc. If it is determined that the credit risk of a financial asset at reporting date is low, it can be assumed that the credit risk has not increased significantly. The consideration of credit impairment includes the occurrence of default, overdue payment of interest or principal more than 90 days, major financial difficulties or bankruptcy or financial reorganization of the issuer, etc. For financial assets with no significant increase in credit risk, the Company measures the allowance based on the 12-month expected credit loss amount; for financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk or impairment already happened, the allowance is measured by the amount of expected credit losses during the duration.

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

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

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

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

(2) Financial assets credit risk concentration analysis

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

Date: 31 December 2021

Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	America	Global	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$129,250,490	\$10,620,757	\$13,914,048	\$-	\$-	\$153,785,295
Financial assets at fair value						
through profit or loss	24,218,292	7,592,246	16,850,342	2,485,524	-	51,146,404
Financial assets at fair value						
through other comprehensive						
income	55,616,783	86,249,417	50,287,213	34,207,632	-	226,361,045
Financial assets measured at	144,791,992	327,458,052	283,806,918	440,734,653	4,519,353	1,201,310,968
amortized cost						
Refundable deposits – Bonds	7,402,206	-	-	-	-	7,402,206
Total	\$361,279,763	\$431,920,472	\$364,858,521	\$477,427,809	\$4,519,353	\$1,640,005,918
Proportion	22.03%	26.34%	22.25%	29.11%	0.27%	100.00%

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Date: 31 December 2020

Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	America	Global	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$84,093,524	\$6,884,611	\$10,396,658	\$-	\$-	\$101,374,793
Financial assets at fair value						
through profit or loss	25,959,157	6,815,077	12,949,791	1,154,779	-	46,878,804
Financial assets at fair value						
through other comprehensive						
income	79,525,371	145,013,479	88,243,469	112,558,723	-	425,341,042
Financial assets measured at						
amortized cost	150,155,870	280,982,045	233,038,226	376,078,307	6,141,153	1,046,395,601
Refundable deposits—Bonds	7,092,185	-	-	-	-	7,092,185
Total	\$346,826,107	\$439,695,212	\$344,628,144	\$489,791,809	\$6,141,153	\$1,627,082,425
Proportion	21.32%	27.02%	21.18%	30.10%	0.38%	100.00%

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

Date: 31 December 2021

Location	Central area:			Total
	Northern areas: Taipei and eastern counties	Taichung to Changhua and Nantou	Southern area: Counties below Tainan	
Secured loans	\$193,503	\$86,402	\$109,333	\$389,238
Overdue receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	\$193,503	\$86,402	\$109,333	\$389,238
Proportion	49.71%	22.20%	28.09%	100.00%

Date: 31 December 2020

Location	Central area:			Total
	Northern areas: Taipei and eastern counties	Taichung to Changhua and Nantou	Southern area: Counties below Tainan	
Secured loans	\$289,438	\$138,635	\$146,264	\$574,337
Overdue receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	\$289,438	\$138,635	\$146,264	\$574,337
Proportion	50.39%	24.14%	25.47%	100.00%

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(3) Changes in the loss allowance

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

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit risk has increased significantly)	Lifetime ECLs (Credit risk has been reduced)	The loss allowances measured in accordance with IFRS 9
Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$24,319	\$-	\$-	\$24,319
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	(12,342)	-	-	(12,342)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	1,069	-	-	1,069
Changes in models/risk parameters	4,810	-	-	4,810
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(579)	-	-	(579)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$17,277	\$-	\$-	\$17,277
Balance as of January 1, 2020	\$39,460	\$-	\$-	\$39,460
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	(6,995)	-	-	(6,995)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	8,265	-	-	8,265
Changes in models/risk parameters	(15,801)	-	-	(15,801)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(610)	-	-	(610)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$24,319	\$-	\$-	\$24,319

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

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit risk has increased significantly)	Lifetime ECLs (Credit risk has been reduced)	The loss allowances measured in accordance with IFRS 9
Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$56,917	\$-	\$-	\$56,917
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at beginning:				
Transfer to lifetime ECLs	(154)	154	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	(6,155)	(23)	-	(6,178)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	29,274	-	-	29,274
Changes in models/risk parameters	23,968	47,436	-	71,404
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(2,074)	(1,365)	-	(3,439)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$101,776	\$46,202	\$-	\$147,978
Balance as of January 1, 2020	\$102,968	\$-	\$-	\$102,968
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	(22,780)	-	-	(22,780)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	18,317	-	-	18,317
Changes in models/risk parameters	(39,892)	-	-	(39,892)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(1,696)	-	-	(1,696)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$56,917	\$-	\$-	\$56,917

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

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit risk has increased significantly)	Lifetime ECLs (Credit risk has been reduced)	The loss allowances measured in accordance with IFRS 9
Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$805	\$-	\$-	\$805
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at beginning:				
Transfer to lifetime ECLs	(1)	1	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	(187)	-	-	(187)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	267	-	-	267
Changes in models/risk parameters	296	399	-	695
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(28)	(12)	-	(40)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	<u>\$1,152</u>	<u>\$388</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,540</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2020	\$1,362	\$-	\$-	\$1,362
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	(167)	-	-	(167)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	211	-	-	211
Changes in models/risk parameters	(579)	-	-	(579)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(22)	-	-	(22)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	<u>\$805</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$805</u>

For the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, the change in loss allowance for the debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at amortized cost mostly came from the impact of recent financial environment, forward-looking factors used for estimation, the derecognition and acquisition of investments.

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

Date: 31 December 2021

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit risk has increased significantly)	Lifetime ECLs (Credit risk has been reduced)
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0.00% ~ 0.06%	0.00% ~ 0.00%	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	0.00% ~ 0.06%	1.80% ~ 1.93%	-
Other receivables	0.00% ~ 0.06%	1.80% ~ 1.93%	-

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The Company's financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at amortized cost along with related other receivable are assessed to have low credit risk on 31 December 2020. Therefore, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (loss ratio of 0.00%~0.04%).

The reconciliations in loss allowance of loans are as follows:

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECLs (individually assessed)	The loss allowances measured in accordance with IFRS 9	Impairment difference recognized in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non performing/ Nonaccrual Loans"	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$8	\$384	\$444	\$836	\$8,312	\$9,148
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at beginning:						
Transfer to lifetime ECLs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to 12-month ECLs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	1	-	(18)	(17)	-	(17)
Impairment difference recognized in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Nonperforming/ Nonaccrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	(2,711)	(2,711)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(4)	(191)	(96)	(291)	-	(291)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$5	\$193	\$330	\$528	\$5,601	\$6,129
Balance as of January 1, 2020	\$53	\$347	\$709	\$1,109	\$11,951	\$13,060
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at beginning:						
Transfer to lifetime ECLs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to 12-month ECLs	114	-	(114)	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	9	-	(14)	(5)	-	(5)
Impairment difference recognized in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Nonperforming/ Nonaccrual Loans"	-	-	-	-	(3,639)	(3,639)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(168)	37	(137)	(268)	-	(268)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$8	\$384	\$444	\$836	\$8,312	\$9,148

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

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Beginning balance	\$6,874	\$7,845
Increase (reverse)in the amount for the current period	(2,303)	(971)
Reversed because it cannot be recovered	-	-
Ending balance	\$4,571	\$6,874

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

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

Date: 31 December 2021

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Total
		(Credit risk has increased significantly)	(Credit risk has been reduced)	
<u>Investment grade</u>				
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$213,332,708	\$-	\$-	\$213,332,708
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,204,481,553	2,472,225	-	1,206,953,778
Other receivables	11,663,976	20,872	-	11,684,848
<u>Non-investment grade</u>				
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,247,410	-	-	3,247,410
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,907,374	-	-	1,907,374
Other receivables	100,661	-	-	100,661

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	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit risk has increased significantly)	Lifetime ECLs (Credit risk has been reduced)	Total
<u>Investment grade</u>				
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$369,085,388	\$-	\$-	\$369,085,388
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,051,889,558	-	-	1,051,889,558
Other receivables	11,982,573	-	-	11,982,573
<u>Non-investment grade</u>				
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,421,034	-	-	5,421,034
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,655,145	-	-	1,655,145
Other receivables	138,379	-	-	138,379

Note 1: Including those serving as refundable deposits.

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

B. Secured loans and other receivables

Date: 31 December 2021

Credit risk rating grades	The measure of ECLs	Secured loans	Other receivables
Low credit risk	12-month ECLs	\$388,984	\$330
Credit risk has increased significantly	Lifetime ECL	1,180	5
Credit risk has been reduced	Lifetime ECL	5,203	5
Total		<u>\$395,367</u>	<u>\$340</u>

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Date: 31 December 2020

Credit risk rating grades	The measure of ECLs	Secured loans	Other receivables
Low credit risk	12-month ECLs	\$575,133	\$488
Credit risk has increased significantly	Lifetime ECL	2,002	9
Credit risk has been reduced	Lifetime ECL	6,350	6
Total		<u>\$583,485</u>	<u>\$503</u>

2. Liquidity risk analysis

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

The Company assesses the characteristics of business, monitors short-term cash flows, and constructs the completed mechanism of liquidity risk management. Furthermore, the Company manages market liquidity risk cautiously by considering market trading volumes and adequacy of holding positions with symmetric. To decentralize market risk when investment and to maintain investment each aspect (such as asset category, maturity, region, currency and tools) diversification. Planning emergency financing plan in order to assess how the Company in the long term illiquid environment still regularly operate to pay emergency and major funding requirements.

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

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

A. Financial assets held for managing liquidity risk

The Company holds cash, highly liquid and superior assets to deal with payment obligation and the potential urgent funds needs to dispatch in the market environment. Financial assets for managing liquidity risk are cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets at amortized cost.

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B. Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

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

Non-derivative financial instruments

	<u>In 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021.12.31				
Payables	\$13,110,913	\$58,112	\$-	\$13,169,025
Bonds payable	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
Lease liabilities	137,790	405,177	3,475,404	4,018,371
2020.12.31				
Payables	\$13,226,534	\$37,902	\$-	\$13,264,436
Bonds payable	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
Lease liabilities	142,264	370,750	3,517,832	4,030,846

C. Maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities

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

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

Maturity structure of derivative financial liabilities is as follows:

	<u>2021.12.31</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>In 90 days</u>	<u>91-180 days</u>	<u>181 days -1 year</u>	<u>Over 1 year</u>	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$587,924	\$231,997	\$161,097	\$-	\$981,018
	<u>2020.12.31</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>In 90 days</u>	<u>91-180 days</u>	<u>181 days -1 year</u>	<u>Over 1 year</u>	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$7,535,594	\$255,285	\$83,149	\$57,331	\$7,931,359

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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3. Market risk analysis

- (1) Market risk is the risk of losses on financial assets and liabilities caused by adverse movements in market risk factors.

The Company has built Value at Risk (VaR) model. The risk management system monitors all financial assets involving market risks and calculates VaR regularly. Risk control indices are notional amount and VaR. The Company will issue risk management reports weekly and execute routine control and plan risk responses when over limit. We also report VaR, the utilization of risk limits and the results of backtesting regularly to the board of directors or risk management committee.

- (2) Exchange rate risk

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

- (3) Interest rate risk

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

- (4) Equity price risk

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

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(5) Value at Risk

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

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

(6) Stress testing

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

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

A. Simple Sensitivity

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

B. Scenario Analysis

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

a. Historical scenario:

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

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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b. Hypothetical scenario:

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

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

Summarization of Simple Sensitivity

Date: 31 December 2021

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Changes in income	Changes in equity
Equity risk (Stock index)	+1%	\$-	\$3,109,639
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	+1BP	-	(407,349)
Exchange risk (Foreign exchange rate)	+1% (NTD appreciates 1% against each foreign currency)	(2,458,398)	(1,060,788)

Date: 31 December 2020

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Changes in income	Changes in equity
Equity risk (Stock index)	+1%	\$-	\$2,757,465
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	+1BP	-	(735,342)
Exchange risk (Foreign exchange rate)	+1% (NTD appreciates 1% against each foreign currency)	(2,613,715)	(930,369)

4. Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The Company evaluates the impact on its exposure positions based on the contents of interest rate benchmark reform indicators. As of the end of December 2021, the book value of the Company's affected bonds is \$32,254,994 thousand, and there are backup clauses in the public prospectus of these bonds. Therefore, when interest rate indicators no longer exist, there would still be alternative ways to continue to accrue interest. The interest rate reform has not had significant impact on the Company, and the Company will continue to pay attention to the changes and development of interest rate benchmark reform indicators.

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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X. Assets and liabilities are classified based on expected recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date:

Item	2021.12.31		Total
	Recovery or settlement within 12 months	Recovery or settlement more than 12 months	
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$153,787,291	\$-	\$153,787,291
Receivables	17,038,235	-	17,038,235
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	364,711,425	70,877,402	435,588,827
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,342,510	278,012,834	280,355,344
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	10,317,765	1,190,993,203	1,201,310,968
Investments accounted for using equity method	-	1,017,001	1,017,001
Investment property	-	43,216,992	43,216,992
Loans	3,839	33,927,350	33,931,189
Reinsurance assets	891,059	-	891,059
Property and equipment	-	12,036,982	12,036,982
Right of use assets	-	4,699,054	4,699,054
Intangible assets	-	304,998	304,998
Deferred tax assets	12,880,302	193,731	13,074,033
Other assets	138,594	7,611,377	7,749,971
Separate account product assets			101,041,555
Total assets	\$562,111,020	\$1,642,890,924	\$2,306,043,499
Liabilities			
Payables	\$13,110,913	\$58,112	\$13,169,025
Current tax liabilities	1,924,345	-	1,924,345
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	981,018	-	981,018
Bonds payable	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
Lease liabilities	77,341	1,691,334	1,768,675
Insurance liabilities	21,706,428	1,966,980,461	1,988,686,889
Foreign exchange valuation reserve	-	3,351,124	3,351,124
Provision	-	199,799	199,799
Deferred tax liabilities	710,938	3,442,719	4,153,657
Other liabilities	2,526,693	1,231,007	3,757,700
Separate account product liabilities			101,041,555
Total liabilities	\$41,037,676	\$1,986,954,556	\$2,129,033,787

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Item	2020.12.31		Total
	Recovery or settlement within 12 months	Recovery or settlement more than 12 months	
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$101,376,515	\$-	\$101,376,515
Receivables	19,920,386	-	19,920,386
Current tax assets	526,131	-	526,131
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	320,014,553	55,541,376	375,555,929
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,586,843	481,286,281	482,873,124
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	15,730,533	1,030,665,068	1,046,395,601
Investments accounted for using equity method	-	69,863	69,863
Investment property	-	36,838,917	36,838,917
Loans	8,609	33,548,440	33,557,049
Reinsurance assets	740,256	-	740,256
Property and equipment	-	12,414,988	12,414,988
Right of use assets	-	6,058,770	6,058,770
Intangible assets	-	234,530	234,530
Deferred tax assets	10,678,774	182,513	10,861,287
Other assets	315,662	7,408,734	7,724,396
Separate account product assets			84,564,106
Total assets	\$470,898,262	\$1,664,249,480	\$2,219,711,848
Liabilities			
Payables	\$13,226,534	\$37,902	\$13,264,436
Current tax liabilities	2,591,206	-	2,591,206
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7,874,028	57,331	7,931,359
Bonds payable	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
Lease liabilities	86,006	1,665,208	1,751,214
Insurance liabilities	45,973,240	1,850,707,190	1,896,680,430
Foreign exchange valuation reserve	-	4,023,007	4,023,007
Provision	-	212,754	212,754
Deferred tax liabilities	(252,245)	10,379,076	10,126,831
Other liabilities	7,576,098	1,333,202	8,909,300
Separate account product liabilities			84,564,106
Total liabilities	\$77,074,867	\$1,878,415,670	\$2,040,054,643

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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XI. Capital management

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

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

XII. Related party transaction

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

1. Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
China Development Financial Holding Corp. (CDF)	Parent company/Juristic-person director of the Company (Parent company)
Tai li Investment Co., Ltd.	Juristic-person director of the Company (Other related party) (Note 2)
Hong Fu Ltd.	Juristic-person director of the Company (Other related party) (Note 1)
Shenhe Energy Co., Ltd.	Associate of the Company
Fu Bao Yi Hao Energy CO., Ltd.	Associate of the Company
Taipan Solar Co., Ltd	Associate of the Company
CDIB Capital Group	Brother company (Other related party)
KGI Securities Co., Ltd.	Brother company (Other related party)
China Development Asset Management Corp.	Brother company (Other related party)
KGI Bank	Brother company (Other related party)
CDIB Capital Management Inc.	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
CDIB & Partners Investment Holding Corporation	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
CDIB Innovation Advisors Corporation Limited	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
CDIB Capital Growth Partners L.P.	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
CDIB Capital Healthcare Ventures II Limited Partnership	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
CDIB Management Consulting Corporation	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
CDIB CME Fund Ltd.	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
KGI Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
CDIB Biomedical Venture Capital Corporation	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
KGI Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
Funds managed by KGI Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd	Funds and designated accounts managed by Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
KGI Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
KGI Futures Co., Ltd.	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
CDC Finance & Leasing Corp.	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
KGI Securities Investment Advisory Co., Ltd.	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
CDIB Capital Asia Partners L.P.	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
CDIB Capital International Corporation	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
CDIB Capital Global Opportunities Fund L.P.	Equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company (Other related party)
China Development Foundation	Substantial related party
China Life Insurance Employee Welfare Committee	Substantial related party
GPPC Chemical Corporation	Juristic-person director of parent company (Other related party)
Others	Directors, the key management personnel with their spouse, the relationship within second degree by consanguinity and CDF's affiliates or substantial related parties (Other related party) (Note 3)

Note 1: Hong Fu Ltd. is no longer related parties of the company from 28 May 2020.

Note 2: Tai li Investment Co., Ltd. is no longer related parties of the company from 31 December 2021.

Note 3: Related parties such as parent company, brother company, equity method investee of subsidiary of parent company, juristic-person directors of parent company become related parties of the Company as the result of the tender offer by CDF.

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

(1) Cash in banks

Name	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Other related parties	\$913,551	\$1,503,444

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(2) Receivables

Name	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Other receivables:		
Parent company	\$55,732	\$-
KGI Bank	1,776,237	2,045,386
Other related parties	123,394	2,570
Total	<u>\$1,955,363</u>	<u>\$2,047,956</u>

(3) Derivative financial instruments

Name	Contract type	Period	Notional Amount	Balance Sheets (2021.12.31)	
			(In thousands of USD dollars)	Items	Balance
Other related parties	Swap contracts	2021/8/16~ 2022/9/6	USD645,000	financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$58,900
Name	Contract type	Period	Notional Amount	Balance Sheets (2020.12.31)	
			(In thousands of USD dollars)	Items	Balance
Other related parties	Swap contracts	2020/2/6~ 2021/4/13	USD375,000	financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$118,238
Other related parties	Swap contracts	2020/11/25 ~2021/2/26	USD 120,000	financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,278

(4) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Name	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Stocks:		
Other related parties	\$509,528	\$283,365
Beneficiary certificates:		
Other related parties	726,224	802,677
Total	<u>\$1,235,752</u>	<u>\$1,086,042</u>

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(5) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Name	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Stocks:		
Parent company	\$-	\$3,374,154
Other related parties	178,381	224,433
Total	<u>\$178,381</u>	<u>\$3,598,587</u>

(6) Bond trading

related parties name	For the years ended 31 December			
	2021		2020	
	purchased	Sold	purchased	Sold
Other related parties	\$-	\$-	\$8,231,600	\$-

Note: Includes the purchase or sale of bonds through related parties.

(7) Investment balance appointed to parties' discretionary investment

Name	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
KGI Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	\$-	\$1,737,861

(8) Details of the fund balance issued by relationships are as follows

Name	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Other related parties	\$6,704,200	\$8,452,235

(9) Policy loans

Name	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Other related parties	\$5,451	\$22,602

(10) Payables

Name	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Commissions payable:		
Other related parties	\$33,658	\$34,644
Other payables:		
Other related parties	176,676	18,846
Total	<u>\$210,334</u>	<u>\$53,490</u>

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(11) Bonds payable

Name	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
KGI Securities Co., Ltd.	\$4,850,000	\$4,850,000

The Company appointed KGI Securities Co., Ltd. as the underwriting agency for the Company's first issue of 2020 perpetual cumulative subordinated corporate bonds, and KGI Securities Co., Ltd. obtained the denomination of the corporate bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000 thousand on 28 December 2020. As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, KGI Securities Co., Ltd. held a total face value of \$4,850,000 thousand and \$4,850,000 thousand of corporate bonds issued by the Company, and the interest payable generated amounted to \$1,435 thousand and \$1,435 thousand. The interest expenses in the above transactions attributable to KGI Securities Co., Ltd. amounted to \$130,950 thousand and \$1,457 thousand, for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(12) Other liabilities

Name	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
receipts in advance :		
Other related parties	\$5,369	\$-

(13) Guarantee deposits received

Name	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Parent company	\$19,524	\$19,524
Other related parties	62,194	62,194
Total	\$81,718	\$81,718

(14) Premium income

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Parent company	\$2,358	\$2,053
Other related parties	192,629	176,710
Total	\$194,987	\$178,763

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(15) Fee income

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
KGI Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd	\$19,482	\$159,611

(16) Interest income

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Other related parties	\$513	\$3,498

(17) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss -dividend income

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Other related parties	\$267,420	\$275,738

(18) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – dividend income

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Parent company	\$-	\$337,481

(19) Gains on Investment property - rental income

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Parent company	\$76,794	\$-
KGI Bank	160,721	-
Other related parties	83,469	10,068
Total	\$320,984	\$10,068

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

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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(20) Insurance claim payments

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Other related parties	\$2,695	\$2,997

(21) Commission expenses

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Other related parties	\$422,222	\$373,137

(22) Professional service fees (recognized in operating expenses)

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Other related parties	\$31,041	\$41,323

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

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Other related parties	\$78,909	\$83,179

Other handling fees (recognized in operating expenses)

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Other related parties	\$28,727	\$37,829

(24) Donation expenses (account operating expenses)

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Other related parties	\$19,750	\$16,250

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

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(25) The Company entrusted the parent company to collect and transfer fees to non-related parties. As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, there were no payables arising from the aforementioned transactions. The amount of fees collected and transferred by the parent company is \$6 thousand and \$1 thousand for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 respectively.

(26) Finance costs

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Parent company	\$152	\$-
KGI Bank	130,957	1,467
Other related parties	478	16
Total	\$131,587	\$1,483

(27) Non-operating income and expenses

Name	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Other related parties	\$1,034	\$1,541

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

3. Key management personnel remuneration

Item	For the years ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	\$649,130	\$384,678
Post-employment benefits	6,316	5,117
Share-based payment	6,756	-
Total	\$662,202	\$389,795

XIII. Pledged assets

Details of pledged and guaranteed assets are as follows:

Item	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Government bonds (recognized as refundable deposits)	\$7,402,206	\$7,092,185
Cash in bank (recognized as refundable deposits)	36,828	-
Total	\$7,439,034	\$7,092,185

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XIV. Commitment and Contingencies

1. Investment commitment not yet contributed

As of 31 December 2021, among the investment contracts signed, the upper limit of the amount not yet contributed were NTD1,498,577 thousand, USD715,259 thousand and EUR164,843 thousand.

2. On 16 December 2016, the Company signed the contract with CHUNG-LU Construction Co., Ltd. for the construction of Taipei Academy. On 1 March 2017 and 12 April 2021, the Company signed the first and second contract amendment protocol, amending the total amount of contract to be \$5,738,173 thousand. As of 31 December 2021, the actual accumulated payment of construction is \$5,721,586 thousand after deducting 5% of construction reserve, leaving \$16,587 thousand unpaid.

XV. Significant disaster damages

None.

XVI. Significant subsequent events

None.

XVII. Other matters

1. Financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency with significant amount as of 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021.12.31		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate (in dollar)	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD	\$43,195,379	27.6900	\$1,196,080,037
AUD	5,204,421	20.0891	104,552,135
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD	3,237,451	27.6900	89,645,006
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD	66,234	27.6900	1,834,010

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	2020.12.31		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate (in dollar)	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD	\$41,864,113	28.5080	\$1,193,462,138
AUD	4,515,182	21.9711	99,203,515
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD	2,401,796	28.5080	68,470,412
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD	233,970	28.5080	6,670,007

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

2. Participation of unconsolidated structured entities

As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, interests in unconsolidated structured entities the Company holds are as follows. The Company does not provide any financial or other support for these structured entities. The estimated maximum exposure amount is the interests the Company holds.

Date: 31 December 2021

	Asset Securitization		
	Private Equity Fund	Product	Total
Assets held by the Company			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	\$19,028,820	\$4,587,146	\$23,615,966
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	6,321,505	6,321,505
The maximum exposure amount	19,028,820	10,908,651	29,937,471
Financial or other support provided	None	None	

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Notes to financial statements (Continued)
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Date: 31 December 2020

	Asset Securitization		Total
	Private Equity Fund	Product	
Assets held by the Company			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	\$8,379,207	\$4,641,441	\$13,020,648
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	14,507,834	14,507,834
The maximum exposure amount	8,379,207	19,149,275	27,528,482
Financial or other support provided	None	None	

3. The individual health insurance, individual injury insurance and catastrophe reinsurance contracts between the Company and the reinsurance transaction partner Trust International Insurance and Reinsurance CO. B.S.C. (C) have so far expired. The responsibility of claims of the reinsurer ended on 31 December 2020. The credit rating agency canceled the credit rating of the reinsurer in December 2018; therefore, the reinsurer became unqualified.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Company has no unqualified reinsurance expenses; as of 31 December 2020, there is no unqualified reinsurance reserve.

4. Discretionary account management

- (1) The Company contracts with securities investment trust business for discretionary investments management. The investment details are disclosed as follows:

Items	2021.12.31		2020.12.31	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Domestic listed stocks	\$-	\$-	\$1,537,861	\$1,537,861
Cash and cash equivalents	733,041	733,041	831,520	831,520
Overseas listed stocks	8,173,323	8,173,323	5,892,364	5,892,364
Total	\$8,906,364	\$8,906,364	\$8,261,745	\$8,261,745

- (2) As of 31 December 2021, the discretionary investments limits were USD 226,831 thousand and CNY 500,000 thousand; As of 31 December 2020, the discretionary investments limits were USD 100,000 thousand, CNY 500,000 thousand and NTD 2,000,000 thousand.

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5. When the insurance enterprise is a subsidiary of a financial holding company, manner of revenue, cost, expense and profit (loss) sharing between the insurance enterprise and the financial holding company and other subsidiaries in terms of business or trading activities, joint business promotions, sharing of information, and sharing of facilities or premises.
6. As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Company's equity divided by total assets excluding the separate accounts product assets was 8.03% and 8.41%.
7. The Company had taken the economic influence caused by Covid-19 epidemic into significant accounting estimation considerations when preparing financial statements. After careful assessment, the Company concluded that the epidemic had no material impact on the financial condition of the Company, its ability to operate as a going concern, and impairment of assets through the years ended of 31 December 2021.
8. Recently, the situation has been tense between Russia and Ukraine. The Company will pay attention to the follow-up development and make further assessment of the possible impact on the Company's investment position pending on the situation.

XVIII. Additional disclosure

1. Information on significant transactions:
 - (1) Acquisition of real estate reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: please refer to Table 1.
 - (2) Disposal of real estate reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
 - (3) Transactions with related parties involving main business items reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: please refer to Note XII.
 - (4) Accounts receivable from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in or more: please refer to Table 2.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (Continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(5) Trading in derivative instruments:

As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, the amount (notional amount) that the Company engaged in the contract of derivative instruments transactions is as follows: (Unit: US dollar in thousand)

A. Type of derivative instrument held:

	2021.12.31	2020.12.31
Swap and forward exchange contracts	\$27,634,984	\$30,290,934

2. Information about reinvestment businesses in non-mainland China areas:

(1) Information on investee company that the Company exercises significant influence over:

Investor	Name of Investee	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of 31 December, 2021			Investee Company's profit or loss for the period	Recognized investment gain or loss for the period	Note
				31 December, 2021	31 December, 2020	Shares	Percentage of ownership (%)	Carrying Amount			
				The Company	Shenhe Energy Co., LTD	Taiwan	self-usage power generation equipment utilizing renewable energy industry	\$199,000			
The Company	Fu Bao Yi Hao Energy CO., LTD.	Taiwan	self-usage power generation equipment utilizing renewable energy industry	377,778	-	37,777,800	39.68%	370,195	(14,290)	(7,583)	Investment Accounted for Using Equity Method
The Company	Taipan Solar Co., LTD	Taiwan	self-usage power generation equipment utilizing renewable energy industry	451,500	-	45,150,000	30.00%	451,243	(1,352)	(257)	Investment Accounted for Using Equity Method

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

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

- 1) Loans made to others: None.
- 2) Endorsements/ guarantees for others: Please refer to Table 3.
- 3) Securities held at the end of the year:

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statements Accounts	31 December, 2021			
				Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value
	<u>Stocks</u>						
Shenhe Energy Co., LTD	Dehe Energy Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Investment Accounted for Using Equity Method	970,840	953,503	100%	(Note)
"	Dehe 1 Energy Co., Ltd.	"	"	948,000	10,357	100%	(Note)
"	Dehe 2 Energy Co., Ltd.	"	"	\$12,370 thousand (Capital contribution amount)	11,954	100%	(Note)
Fu Bao Yi Hao Energy CO., LTD.	Enfinite Capital Taiwan Solar I Co. Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Investment Accounted for Using Equity Method	95,200,000	1,145,386	70%	(Note)
Taipan Solar Co., LTD.	Crimson Solar Co., Ltd.	Investments in Associates	Investment Accounted for Using Equity Method	69,267,480股	1,500,000	24%	(Note)

Note1: Investment adopting the equity method does not need to disclose the fair value.

Note2: Unaudited by the CPA.

- 4) Transactions where the aggregate purchases or sales of the same security reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to Table 4.
- 5) Acquisition of real estate reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- 6) Disposal of real estate reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

- 7) Transactions with related parties involving main business items reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- 8) Accounts receivable from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- 9) Trading in derivative instruments: None.

3. Information regarding investment in Mainland China

- (1) The Company set up China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Taiwan) Beijing Representative Office in Mainland China, which was approved by FSC in November 2004 and was approved by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission in July 2005. The Beijing representative office was officially established in August 2005.
- (2) The Company participated in the equity investment of Pacific-Antna Life Insurance Company Ltd. in Mainland China authorized by FSC on 30 December 2010, and by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) on 28 January 2011, and by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 6 April 2011. The Company remitted US\$58,775 thousand on 24 June 2011, completed settlement on 29 June 2011 and obtained 19.9% ownership. The Company shared 100% equity of Pacific-Antna Life Insurance Company Ltd. with China Construction Bank and other financial investors and used the channel and customer resources of China Construction Bank to develop bank insurance business which is to ensure the Company successfully enters the mainland market and increases the Company's long-term value and shareholders' interests. Pacific-Antna Life Insurance Company Ltd. was renamed to CCB Life Insurance Company Ltd. authorized by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 7 June 2011. And CCB Life Insurance Company Ltd. made an announcement to change into a company limited by shares from a limited company on 20 December 2016.

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

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (Continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

On 29 December 2016, the Board has resolved to participate CCB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.'s capital raising plan in exact proportion to its current shareholding. The MOEAIC approved the Company's plan to increase capital investment in CCB Life Insurance Company Ltd. on 29 March 2017 and the Company remitted RMB\$1,194,000 thousand in April 2019. The capital raising plan was approved by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 21 July 2020 and the Shanghai Administration for Industry and Commerce as of 28 October 2020.

- (3) Information on the investee company, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, shareholding ratio, profit or loss for the period and recognized investment gain or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriated investment gains, and limit on the amount of investment in the Mainland Area: Please refer to Table 5.

4. Information of major shareholders:

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

XIX. Operating segment information

1. Information on products and services

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

2. Information on the geographical areas in which the business operates

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

3. Information on major customer

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

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Table 1: Acquisition of real estate reaching NT\$100 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more

Acquiring Company	Name of Property	Event Date	Transaction Amount	Payment Status	Counterparty	Relationship	Information on previous transaction, if Counterparty is a Related Party				Pricing Determination Reference	Purpose of Acquisition	Others
							Owner	Relationship	Transaction Date	Amount			
The Company	21~30F., No. 118, Ciyun Rd. East Dist., Hsinchu City with 150 parkinglots	19 August 2021	\$2,325,000	The purchase price has not been paid	Land : Ding Jing-Xuan Building : Fong Yi Construction Co., Ltd.	None	-	-	-	-	Valuation reports (Note 1)	Implementation of real estate investment	None
The Company	No. 356 and No. 358, Gongjian Rd. Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City with 64 parkinglots	21 October 2021	\$960,000	The purchase price has not been paid	Shine Media Company Ltd.	None	-	-	-	-	Valuation reports (Note 2)	Implementation of real estate investment	None

Note 1 : Amount include taxes. Valuation report is aquired from Home Ban Appraisers Joint Firm and Gao Yuan Appraisers Joint Firm for transaction price.

Note 2 : Amount include taxes. Valuation report is aquired from Repro International Appraisers Firm for transaction price.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Table 2:Accounts receivable from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationships	Ending Balance	Turnover rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for impairment loss
					Amount	Action Taken		
The Company	KGI Bank	Brother company	Other receivables \$1,662,596	Note 1	\$-	\$-	\$1,662,596	\$-
			Other receivables \$113,641	Note 2	-	-	643	-

Note 1: No turnover rate is available as the receivables were caused by Automated Clearing House (ACH).

Note 2: No turnover rate is available as the receivables were caused by the rent receivable of the leased office. It is the rental income recognized on a straight-line basis in accordance with the contract period (including the rent-free period).

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Table 3: The reinvestment business provided Endorsements/Guarantees for others

Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider	Guaranteed Party		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Fuaranteed Party	Maximum Balance for the Period (Note 1)	Ending Balance (Note 1)	Amount Actually Drawn	Amount of Endorsement / Guarantee Collateralized by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Equity per Latest Financial Statements (Note 2)	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit	Guarantee Provided by Parent Company	Guarantee Provided by A Subsidiary	Guarantee Provided to Subsidiaries in Mainland China
	Name	Nature of Relationship										
Shenhe Energy Co., Ltd.	Dehe Energy Co., Ltd.	Parent and Subsidiary	None	\$2,406,690	\$2,406,690	\$452,720	\$-	245%	None	Yes	No	No
Shenhe Energy Co., Ltd.	Dehe 1 Energy Co., Ltd.	Parent and Subsidiary	None	165,206	165,206	19,235	-	17%	None	Yes	No	No
Shenhe Energy Co., Ltd.	Dehe 2 Energy Co., Ltd.	Parent and Subsidiary	None	217,200	217,200	21,496	-	22%	None	Yes	No	No
Fu Bao Yi Hao Energy Co., Ltd.	Enfinite Capital Taiwan Solar Co., Ltd.	Parent and Subsidiary	None	6,222,000	6,222,000	-	-	664%	None	Yes	No	No

Note 1: For the endorsement guarantee provided by Shenhe Energy Co., Ltd., \$1,200,000 thousand is provided by the bank to Dehe Energy Co., Ltd., Dehe 1 Energy Co., Ltd. and Dehe 2 Energy Co., Ltd. as shared quota.

Note 2: Investee Company's net value of the most recent financial statement is the book balance of the investee company, unaudited by the CPA.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Notes to financial statements (continued)
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Table 4: Transactions where the aggregate purchases or sales of the same security reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Financial Statement Account	Counter-party	Nature of Relationship	Currency	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
						Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Carrying Value	Gain/Loss on Disposal	Shares/Units	Amount (Note3)
Shenhe Energy Co., Ltd.	Dehe Energy Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using equity method	(Note 1)	Parent and Subsidiary	NTD	154,340	\$153,915	816,500	\$816,500	-	\$-	\$-	\$-	970,840	\$953,503
Fu Bao Yi Hao Energy CO., LTD.	Enfinite Capital Taiwan Solar I Co. Ltd.	Investments accounted for using equity method	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	NTD	-	-	95,200,000 (Note 2)	1,158,397 (Note 2)	-	-	-	-	95,200,000	1,145,386
Taipan Solar CO., LTD.	Crimson Solar Co. Ltd.	Investments accounted for using equity method	Chenya Energy Co., Ltd.	Corporate shareholder with significant influence	NTD	-	-	69,267,480	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	69,267,480	1,500,000

Note 1 : Participated in the cash capital increase of Dehe Energy (stock) Company.

Note 2 : Fu Bao Yi Hao Energy Co., Ltd. acquired 48,925 shares from a non-related party, ENFINITE CAPITAL TAIWAN SOLAR I, LLC. for an amount of \$206,886 thousand on 18 June, 2021; and participated in the capital increase amount of \$951,511 thousand obtained 95,151,075 shares on 2 September 2021.

Note 3 : Investments using the equity method include investment gains and losses recognized under the equity method.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notes to financial statements (continued)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Table 5: Information on Investment in Mainland China

Investee Company	Principal Business Activities	Paid-in Capital	Method of investment	Accumulated outward remittance from Taiwan for investment purpose at the beginning of the period	Inward or outward remittance for investment purpose for the period		Accumulated outward remittance from Taiwan for investment purpose at the end of the period	Investee Company's profit or loss for the period	Shareholding ratio of direct or indirect investment by the Company	Recognized investment gain or loss for the period	Carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period	Accumulated repatriated investment gains up to the period
					Outward	Inward						
CCB Life Insurance Ltd (Note 1)	Life Insurance	\$32,212,967 (CNY 7,120,461 thousand)	Direct investment in Mainland China	\$12,880,969	\$-	\$-	\$12,880,969	\$4,842,303 (Note 3)	19.90%	\$80,404 (Note 5)	\$14,582,181 (Note 2)	\$148,983 (Note 4)

Accumulated outward remittance from Taiwan for investment in Mainland China at the end of the period	Approved amount of investment in the Mainland China promulgated by the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs	Limit on the amount of investment in the Mainland China promulgated by the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs
\$12,880,969	\$12,880,969	\$106,205,827

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

On 20 December 2016, the investee company announced to restructure as incorporation.

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

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

Note 4: The accumulated cash dividends.

Note 4: It is the cash dividend income recognized as receivable in the current year.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Statements of Major Accounting Items

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China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

1.Statement of cash and cash equivalents

31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amounts
Cash on hand		\$951
Revolving funds		1,045
Cash in banks	Including foreign currency accounts as follow : USD 808,531 thousands Exchange rate : 27.69 EUR 6,255 thousands Exchange rate : 31.3368 AUD 109,804 thousands Exchange rate : 20.0891 CNH 91,939 thousands Exchange rate : 4.3464 CNY 249,989 thousands Exchange rate : 4.347 HKD 248,880 thousands Exchange rate : 3.5507 JPY 54,551 thousands Exchange rate : 0.2406 SGD 32,003 thousands Exchange rate : 20.4656 CAD 5,559 thousands Exchange rate : 21.6294 CHF 1,125 thousands Exchange rate : 30.1963	72,634,761
Time deposits	Maturity date on the time deposits falls within 12 months. The interest intervals are between 0.1% to 0.43% Including foreign currency time deposits as follow : USD 1,630,254 thousands Exchange rate : 27.69	70,146,637
Bond with resale agreement	Maturity date on bond with resale agreement falls within 3 months. The interest intervals are between 0.29% to 0.32%.	11,003,897
Total		\$153,787,291

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
2.Statement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Name of financial instrument	Summary	Number of shares or bonds	Face value(NT\$)	Total value	Interest rate	Acquisition cost	Fair value		Changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk	Note
							Unit price(NT\$)	Total		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss										
1.Domestic listed stocks										
TSMC		56,815,000	\$10	\$568,150		\$30,825,375	\$615	\$34,941,225	None	Note2
Others (Note2)						102,149,718		112,919,313	None	Note2
Total						<u>132,975,093</u>		<u>147,860,538</u>		
2.Domestic unlisted stocks						650,931		702,178	None	Note2
3.Domestic beneficiary certificates						116,783,294		110,420,757	None	Note2
4.Domestic real estate investment trust						1,804,533		2,210,068	None	Note2
5.Domestic preferred stocks						1,269,580		1,271,819	None	Note2
6.Domestic financial debentures						15,240,000		15,351,086	None	Note2
7.Derivatives						-		4,275,043	None	Note2
8.Overseas listed stocks						43,529,896		37,666,746	None	Note2
9.Overseas beneficiary certificates						73,253,002		71,771,514	None	Note2
10.Overseas real estate investment trust						2,539,650		2,377,078	None	Note2
11.Overseas preferred stocks						5,951,585		5,886,682	None	Note2
12.Overseas corporate bonds						11,141,554		11,482,356	None	Note2
13.Overseas financial debentures						23,123,077		24,312,962	None	Note2
Total(1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12+13)						<u>428,262,195</u>		<u>\$435,588,827</u>		
Valuation adjustment						7,326,632				
Net amount						<u>\$435,588,827</u>				

Note1: The above financial assets are not pledged.

Note2: The balance of each securities that does not constitute over 5% of the balance of the major accounting item does not present separately

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
3. Statement of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Name of financial instrument	Summary	Number of shares or bonds	Face value	Total value	Allowance for losses	Valuation adjustment for allowance	Acquisition cost	Fair value		Note
								Unit price(NT\$)	Total	
1.Domestic listed stocks										
TSMC		26,332,000	\$10	\$263,320	Not applicable	\$6,194,599	\$9,999,581	\$615	\$16,194,180	
Others		-			Not applicable	654,876	5,355,831		6,010,707	Note1
Total						<u>6,849,475</u>	<u>15,355,412</u>		<u>22,204,887</u>	
2.Domestic government bonds		-			1,429	2,116,502	53,500,281		55,616,783	Due 2050 、 Note1
3.Domestic unlisted stocks		-			Not applicable	2,743,675	2,134,622		4,878,297	Note1
4.Domestic preferred stocks		-			Not applicable	560,132	11,768,802		12,328,934	Note1
5.Overseas government bonds		-			4,594	(934,706)	41,816,763		40,882,057	Due 2060 、 Note1
6.Overseas corporate bonds		-			7,081	3,029,924	61,913,579		64,943,503	Due 2070 、 Note1
7.Overseas financial debentures		-			4,173	5,569,207	59,349,495		64,918,702	Due 2048 、 Note1
8.Overseas unlisted stocks		-			Not applicable	1,701,212	12,880,969		14,582,181	Note1
Total(1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)					<u>\$17,277</u>	<u>\$21,635,421</u>	<u>\$258,719,923</u>		<u>\$280,355,344</u>	

Note1: The balance of each securities that does not constitute over 5% of the balance of the major accounting item does not present seperately

Note2: The above financial assets are not pledged.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
4.Statement of financial assets at amortized cost
31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Name of Bonds	Summary	Number of bonds	Face value	Total value	Interest rate	Allowance for losses	Unamortized Premiums(discounts)	Book value	Note
1.Domestic government bonds				\$64,947,700	0.375%~2.25%	\$(1,747)	\$632,214	\$65,579,914	Due 2048, Note2
2.Domestic corporate bonds				49,000,000	0.45%~3.7%	(4,472)	(3,579)	48,996,421	Due 2050, Note2
3.Domestic financial debentures				21,150,000	0.4%~2.45%	(1,657)	-	21,150,000	Due 2031, Note2
4.Domestic structured products				5,500,000	0.805%~0.9%	(601)	-	5,500,000	Due 2031, Note2
5.Overseas government bonds				81,785,167	1.875%~7.75%	(7,888)	11,421,739	93,206,906	Due 2110, Note2
6.Overseas corporate bonds				353,073,294	0%~8.2%	(92,473)	26,172,604	379,245,898	Due 2069, Note2
7.Overseas financial debentures				1,456,972,912	0%~7.75%	(38,940)	(868,112,404)	588,860,508	Due 2110, Note2
8.Overseas real estate mortgage bonds				6,508,748	2.5%~5%	(200)	(187,243)	6,321,505	Due 2054, Note2
Less: refundable deposits								(7,402,206)	Note1
Less: expected credit loss								(147,978)	
Total						<u>\$(147,978)</u>	<u>\$(830,076,669)</u>	<u>\$1,201,310,968</u>	

Note1:\$7,401,515 thousand is deposited to the Department of the Treasury of CBC as insurance deposits ; \$691 thousand is litigation deposits paid to and deposited in court °

Note2: The balance of each securities that does not constitute over 5% of the balance of the major accounting item does not present separately

Note3: Except for the abovementioned in Note1, the financial assets listed above are not pledged.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

5.Statement of changes in investments accounted for using equity method

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Name	Beginning balance		Increase for the current period (Note1)		Decrease for the current period(Note2)		Ending balance			Fair value or net worth		Pledged or lent	Note
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Proportion	Amount	Unit price(NT\$)	Total Amount		
Shenhe Energy Co., Ltd	6,965,000	\$69,863	12,935,000	\$129,350	-	\$(3,650)	19,900,000	19.90%	\$195,563	\$9.82	\$195,335	None	
Fu Bao Yi Hao Energy CO., Ltd.	-	-	37,777,800	377,778	-	(7,583)	37,777,800	39.68%	370,195	9.85	372,083	None	
Taipansolarco., Ltd.	-	-	45,150,000	451,500	-	(257)	45,150,000	30.00%	451,243	9.99	451,095	None	

Note 1: The increase in the current period is the newly acquired investment cost.

Note 2: The decrease in the current period is the investment loss recognized in accordance with the equity method.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

6.Statement of changes in right-of-use assets

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for the current period		Decrease for the current period		Ending balance	Note
		A	B	A	B		
Land	\$636,057	A	\$-	A	\$-	\$493,527	
		B	-	B	(142,530)		
Royalty-surface rights	5,392,024	A	-	A	-	4,183,376	
		B	-	B	(1,208,648)		
Buildings	112,627	A	107,137	A	(87,579)	132,185	
Computer equipment	131,384	A	7,972	A	-	139,356	
Transpotation equipment	15,105	A	2,215	A	(1,085)	16,235	
Other office equipment	49,475	A	1,439	A	(12,377)	38,537	
Total	<u>\$6,336,672</u>		<u>\$118,763</u>		<u>\$(1,452,219)</u>	<u>\$5,003,216</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

6-1.Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for the current period		Decrease for the current period		Ending balance	Note
		A	B	A	B		
Land	\$23,351	A	\$9,778	A	\$-	\$25,733	
		B	-	B	(7,396)		
Royalty-surface rights	165,779	A	82,888	A	-	192,927	
		B	-	B	(55,740)		
Buildings	67,092	A	44,309	A	(83,371)	28,030	
Computer equipment	4,802	A	27,149	A	-	31,951	
Transpotation equipment	3,896	A	2,879	A	(1,085)	5,690	
Other office equipment	12,982	A	17,053	A	(10,204)	19,831	
Total	<u>\$277,902</u>		<u>\$184,056</u>		<u>\$(157,796)</u>	<u>\$304,162</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

6-2.Statement of changes in accumulated impairment of right-of-use assets

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for the current period		Decrease for the current period		Ending balance	Note
		A	B	A	B		
Land	\$-	A	\$10,119	B	\$(10,119)	\$-	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
7.Statement of changes in investment property
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Unit: NTS thousands

Item	Beginning balance			A Increase for the current period B Transfers (from)			A Decrease for the current period B Transfers (to)			Ending balance			Pledge	Note
	The amount at initial recognition	Accumulated change in fair value	Total	The amount at initial recognition	Accumulated change in fair value	Total	The amount at initial recognition	Accumulated change in fair value	Total	The amount at initial recognition	Accumulated change in fair value	Total		
Measured at fair value :														
Land	\$7,317,986	\$8,691,416	\$16,009,402	A \$2,153,768 B 85,946	\$- 63,598	\$2,153,768 149,544	A \$(9,096) B -	\$(377,337) -	\$(386,433) -	\$9,548,604	\$8,377,677	\$17,926,281	None	Note1
Buildings	7,987,282	1,047,591	9,034,873	A 1,198,182 B 727,138	829,715 168,618	2,027,897 895,756	A (5,682) B -	(6,710) -	(12,392) -	9,906,920	2,039,214	11,946,134	None	Note1
Right-of-use assets - Land	888,231	387,549	1,275,780	A - B 125,015	5,261 45,238	5,261 170,253	A - B -	- -	- -	1,013,246	438,048	1,451,294	None	Note1
Right-of-use assets - Royalty-surfacerights	7,578,097	420,821	7,998,918	A - B 1,152,908	- 341,423	- 1,494,331	A - B -	- (70,201)	(70,201) -	8,731,005	692,043	9,423,048	None	Note1
Total	\$23,771,596	\$10,547,377	\$34,318,973	\$5,442,957	\$1,453,853	\$6,896,810	\$(14,778)	\$(454,248)	\$(469,026)	\$29,199,775	\$11,546,982	\$40,746,757		
Measured at cost :														
Land	\$3,654,175	\$-	\$3,654,175	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$3,654,175	\$-	\$3,654,175	None	Note2
Total	\$3,654,175	\$-	\$3,654,175	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$3,654,175	\$-	\$3,654,175		

Note 1: For investment property measured at fair value, the amounts listed above are evaluated through independent valuation appraisers. Please refer to Note VI.8 in financial reports for the approaches and assumptions adopted.

Note 2: For investment property measured at cost, the amounts listed above is at initial recognition.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

7-1.Statement of changes in accumulated impairment of investment property

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for the current period	Decrease for the current period	Ending balance	Note
Measured at cost :					
Land	<u>\$1,134,231</u>	<u>\$49,709</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,183,940</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

8.Statement of loans made to others

31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Amount	Allowance for losses	Adjustments of premiums and discounts	Net amount	Note
Policy loans	\$27,839,905	\$-	\$-	\$27,839,905	
Automatic premium loans	5,702,046	-	-	5,702,046	
Secured loans	395,367	(6,129)	-	389,238	
Total	<u>\$33,937,318</u>	<u>\$(6,129)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$33,931,189</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

9.Statement of claims recoverable from reinsurers

31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Individual health insurance		\$536,573	
Individual life insurance		145,928	
Group insurance		58,511	
Investment-linked insurance		28,264	
Individual accident insurance		13,208	
Total		<u>\$782,484</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

10. Statement of due from and due to reinsurers and ceding companies

31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Summary	Debit balance	Summary	Credit balance	Note
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies		Due to reinsurers and ceding companies		
Central Reinsurance Corporation.	\$20,653	RGA Global Reinsurance Company	\$671,333	
		Central Reinsurance Corporation.	62,607	
		Munich Reinsurance Company	46,650	
		Others (note)	124,934	
Total	<u>\$20,653</u>	Total	<u>\$905,524</u>	

Note: The balance of each item that does not constitute about 5% of the balance of the major accounting item does not present separately.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

11. Statement of change in property and equipment

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for the current period		Decrease for the current period		Ending balance	Pledge	Note
		A B	Transfer from	A B	Transfer to			
Land	\$7,077,678	A B	\$- -	A B	\$- (91,275)	\$6,986,403	None	
Buildings	6,135,541	A B	13,703 12,311	A B	- (791,136)	5,370,419	None	
Computer equipment	477,220	A B	82,549 61,259	A B	(46,941) -	574,087	None	
Transportation equipment	9,336	A	1,982	A	(4,618)	6,700	None	
Other equipment	551,864	A B	5,405 658	A B	(5,268) -	552,659	None	
Leaseholde improvements	23,226	A	6,768		-	29,994	None	
Prepayment for buildings and construction in progress	148,206	A B	702,077 -	A B	- (131,912)	718,371	None	
Total	<u>\$14,423,071</u>		<u>\$886,712</u>		<u>\$(1,071,150)</u>	<u>\$14,238,633</u>		

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

11-1.Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of property and equipment

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Beginning balance	A Increase for the current period		A Decrease for the current period		Ending balance	Note
		B Transfer from		B Transfer to			
Buildings	\$616,859	A	\$154,334	A	\$-	\$700,962	Note 1
		B	-	B	(70,231)		
Computer equipment	203,148	A	82,345	A	(46,867)	238,626	Note 2
Transportation equipment	5,688	A	1,334	A	(4,618)	2,404	Note 3
Other equipment	416,524	A	48,721	A	(4,898)	460,347	Note 4
Leasehold improvement	22,781	A	1,218		-	23,999	Note 5
Total	<u>\$1,265,000</u>		<u>\$287,952</u>		<u>\$(126,614)</u>	<u>\$1,426,338</u>	

Note 1: Accrued on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives 15-60 years.

Note 2: Accrued on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives 3-15 years.

Note 3: Accrued on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives 5-10 years.

Note 4: Accrued on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives 3-5 years.

Note 5: Accrued on a straight-line basis over the lease terms or the estimated economic lives, whichever is shorter.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

11-2.Statement of changes in accumulated impairment of property and equipment

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for the current period	Decrease for the current period	Ending balance	Note
Land	\$740,519	\$5,322	\$(5,329)	\$740,512	
Buildings	2,564	32,476	(239)	34,801	
Total	<u>\$743,083</u>	<u>\$37,798</u>	<u>\$(5,568)</u>	<u>\$775,313</u>	

Note: The decrease in this period is transferred out.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
 12.Statement of changes in intangible assets
 For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Beginning balance	Increase for the current period		Decrease for the current period		Ending balance	Note
		A	B	A	B		
Computer software	\$234,530	A	\$176,436	A	\$(157,181)	\$304,998	Note 2
		B	51,213	B			
Total	<u>\$234,530</u>		<u>\$227,649</u>		<u>\$(157,181)</u>	<u>\$304,998</u>	

Note 1 : The amount decrease in the current period is amortization.

Note 2 : Accrued on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives 1-5 years.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

13.Statement of other assets

31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Prepayments	Prepaid expenses	\$54,761	
	Imputation Tax Credit	125,880	
	Other prepayments	47,006	
	Subtotal	227,647	
Refundable deposits	Insurance enterprise deposits	7,401,515	
	Litigation deposits	691	
	Other deposits	70,145	(Other deposits including telephone equipment, leases, etc.)
	Subtotal	7,472,351	
Other assets – others	Temporary payments and suspense accounts	10,580	
	Building Public Fund	39,393	
	Subtotal	49,973	
Total		\$7,749,971	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

14. Statement of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Name of financial instrument	Summary	Number of shares or bonds	Face value	Total value	Interest rate	Fair value		Changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk	Note
						Unit price (NT\$)	Total		
Derivative	Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts						\$981,018	None	
Total							<u>\$981,018</u>		

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

15.Statement of bonds payable

31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Bonds	Entrusted entity	Issuance date	Coupon frequency	Coupon Rate(%)	Amount					Redemption	Pledge	Note
					Total issuance	Clear off	End of the period	Unamortized premium or discount	Gross carrying			
China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. 1st Perpetual cumulative Subordinated Corporate Bonds issued in 2020	TAIPEI FUBON COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD	28-Dec-20	annual	2.70%	\$10,000,000	\$-	\$10,000,000	\$-	\$10,000,000	Ten years after the issuance date, the bonds may be redeemed in whole by China Life with regulator's approval if the Company's capital adequacy ratio (after the bond redemption) is one time higher than the minimum regulation requirement at the time of calculation. The redemption price will be equal to par value plus any accrued and unpaid interest payable up to the date of redemption.	None	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

16. Statement of changes in policy reserve

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Beginning balance	Net change in the current period	Amount for other changes (Note2)	Ending balance	Note
Total amount :					
Life insurance	\$1,556,491,929	\$103,515,511	\$(12,579,668)	\$1,647,427,772	
Health insurance	144,514,146	11,134,552	-	155,648,698	
Annuity insurance	156,949,332	(8,973,785)	(534,274)	147,441,273	
Investment-linked insurance	1,763,565	38,171	(89)	1,801,647	
Total	<u>\$1,859,718,972</u>	<u>\$105,714,449</u>	<u>\$(13,114,031)</u>	<u>\$1,952,319,390</u>	

Note 1: There is no ceded liability reserve for the above insurance contracts.

Note 2: Amount for other changes \$13,114,031 thousand are from net gains on foreign exchange.

Note 3: Total of reserve for life insurance liabilities after including "Reserve for life insurance liabilities – payables for the insured" amounted to \$1,952,465,847 thousand.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

17.Statement of changes in unearned premium reserve

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NTS thousands

Item	Beginning balance	Net change in the current period	Amount for other changes (Note1)	Ending balance	Note
Total amount :					
Individual life insurance	\$1,003	\$(66)	\$-	\$937	
Individual injury insurance	1,518,042	32,570	-	1,550,612	
Individual health insurance	2,355,619	97,122	-	2,452,741	
Group insurance	571,942	55,246	-	627,188	
Investment-linked insurance	62,501	5,497	(2)	67,996	
Annuity insurance	26	(15)	-	11	
Total	<u>\$4,509,133</u>	<u>\$190,354</u>	<u>\$(2)</u>	<u>\$4,699,485</u>	
Ceded :					
Individual life insurance	\$16,630	\$999	\$(9)	\$17,620	
Individual injury insurance	1,778	(817)	-	961	
Individual health insurance	33,812	7,099	-	40,911	
Group insurance	4,596	(1,704)	-	2,892	
Investment-linked insurance	4,958	76	-	5,034	
Total	<u>\$61,774</u>	<u>\$5,653</u>	<u>\$(9)</u>	<u>\$67,418</u>	

Note 1: Amount for other changes \$7 thousand are from net losses on foreign exchange.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

18.Statement of changes in reserve for claims

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NTS thousands

Item	Beginning balance	Net change in the current period	Amount for other changes (Note1)	Ending balance	Note
Total amount :					
Individual life insurance	\$179,352	\$20,123	\$(468)	\$199,007	
Individual injury insurance	574,511	15,069	-	589,580	
Individual health insurance	1,103,608	11,874	-	1,115,482	
Group insurance	545,002	3,050	-	548,052	
Investment-linked insurance	19,724	82,050	(58)	101,716	
Annuity insurance	41,446	10,316	(29)	51,733	
Total	<u>\$2,463,643</u>	<u>\$142,482</u>	<u>\$(555)</u>	<u>\$2,605,570</u>	
Ceded :					
Individual life insurance	\$2,274	\$1,510	\$(3)	\$3,781	
Individual injury insurance	2,237	(2,237)	-	-	
Individual health insurance	10,304	4,919	-	15,223	
Group insurance	6,000	(4,500)	-	1,500	
Total	<u>\$20,815</u>	<u>\$(308)</u>	<u>\$(3)</u>	<u>\$20,504</u>	

Note 1: Amount for other changes \$552 thousand are from net gains on foreign exchange.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

19. Statement of changes in special reserves

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Beginning balance (Note1)	Net change in the current period	Amount for other changes (Note1)	Ending balance	Note
Participating policies dividend reserve	\$6,633,515	\$993,325	\$120,978	\$7,747,818	
Participating policies dividend risk reserve	-	-	-	-	
Total	<u>\$6,633,515</u>	<u>\$993,325</u>	<u>\$120,978</u>	<u>\$7,747,818</u>	

Note 1: Amount for other changes is the balance of gain (loss) from the disposal of participating policies linked with equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income transferred to retained earning with the deduction of special reserve.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

20.Statement of changes in special reserves (special reserves for catastrophe and fluctuation of risk)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Beginning balance	Reserve for the current period	Recover for the current period	Ending balance	Note
Individual life insurance	\$2,028	\$106	\$(27)	\$2,107	
Individual injury insurance	884,209	154,472	(125,481)	913,200	
Individual health insurance	2,673,733	194,792	(36,734)	2,831,791	
Group insurance	3,360,666	606,819	(473,546)	3,493,939	
Annuity insurance	476	58	(144)	390	
Total	<u>\$6,921,112</u>	<u>\$956,247</u>	<u>\$(635,932)</u>	<u>\$7,241,427</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

20-1.Calculation of special reserves (special reserves for catastrophe and fluctuation of risk) allocated

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Type of insurance	Earned premium retained	Anticipated dollar amount need to be paid		Retained claim	The special reserved in the current period					Note
		Expected loss rate	Expected amount for claims		Reserve rate	Reserve of fixed rate	Less than expected reserve for claims	Tax effect	Total reserve	
Individual life insurance	\$3,092	95%	\$2,923	\$2,659	3.00%	\$93	\$39	\$26	\$106	
Individual injury insurance	2,629,555	81%	2,119,066	1,007,099	1.00%	26,295	166,795	38,618	154,472	
Individual health insurance	5,846,361	76%	4,460,149	4,006,155	3.00%	175,391	68,099	48,698	194,792	
Group insurance	7,016,419	82%	5,753,463	2,099,925	3.00%	210,493	548,031	151,705	606,819	
Annuity insurance	403	100%	403	2	3.00%	12	60	14	58	
Total	\$15,495,830		\$12,336,004	\$7,115,840		\$412,284	\$783,024	\$239,061	\$956,247	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

20-2.Calculation of special reserves (special reserves for catastrophe and fluctuation of risk) recovered

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Type of insurance	The accumulated special reserve in the prior period	Special reserve, sum of prior period accumulation and reserve in the current period	Special reserves recovered in the current period				The accumulated special reserve in the current period	Note
			More than expected recovery for claims	More than recovery of self-retention earned premium	Special reserves recovered from catastrophic events	Tax effect		
Individual life insurance	\$2,028	\$2,134	\$-	\$-	\$33	\$6	\$27	\$2,107
Individual injury insurance	884,209	1,038,681	-	156,963	(112)	31,370	125,481	913,200
Individual health insurance	2,673,733	2,868,525	-	-	45,918	9,184	36,734	2,831,791
Group insurance	3,360,666	3,967,485	-	514,832	77,100	118,386	473,546	3,493,939
Annuity insurance	476	534	-	180	-	36	144	390
Total	<u>\$6,921,112</u>	<u>\$7,877,359</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$671,975</u>	<u>\$122,939</u>	<u>\$158,982</u>	<u>\$635,932</u>	<u>\$7,241,427</u>

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

21.Statement of changes in premium deficiency reserve

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Brginning balance	Net change in the current period	Amount for other changes (Note2)	Ending balance	Note
Total amount :					
Individual life insurance	\$4,023,859	\$(1,626,534)	\$(71,000)	\$2,326,325	
Individual health insurance	116,132	(7,123)	-	109,009	
Total	<u>\$4,139,991</u>	<u>\$(1,633,657)</u>	<u>\$(71,000)</u>	<u>\$2,435,334</u>	

Note1: There is no ceded premium deficiency reserve included in the above insurance contracts.

Note2: Amount for other changes \$71,000 thousand are from net gains on foreign exchange.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

22.Statement of changes in reserve for foreign exchange valuation reserve

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Beginning balance	Net change in the current period				Ending balance	Note
	Fixed reserve for the current period	Incremental reserve for the current period	Offset for the current period	Total		
\$4,023,007	\$1,997,251	\$1,003,823	\$(3,672,957)	\$(671,883)	\$3,351,124	
<u>\$4,023,007</u>	<u>\$1,997,251</u>	<u>\$1,003,823</u>	<u>\$(3,672,957)</u>	<u>\$(671,883)</u>	<u>\$3,351,124</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

23.Statement of provisions

31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Provision for employee benefits		\$198,058	
Other provisions	Litigation provision	1,741	
Total		<u>\$199,799</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

24.Statement of lease liabilities

31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Lease period	Discount rate	Ending balance	Note
Land	Royalty-surface rights and rent on land in Penghu	2014/01~2084/01	0.77%~3.5%	\$1,532,820	
Buildings	Rent on office and parking space	2019/03~2036/10	0.511%~0.869%	106,511	
Computer equipment	Hardware and software	2020/04~2026/05	0.563%~0.856%	96,320	
Transpotation equipment	Business car	2018/02~2027/09	0.5819%~1.077%	10,626	
Other office equipment	Multi Function machine etc.	2020/07~2026/10	0.511%~0.7697%	22,398	
Total				<u>\$1,768,675</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
 25.Statement of other liabilities
 31-December-21

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Unearned receipts	Unearned premiums	\$945,955	
	Other unearned revenue	<u>12,100</u>	
	Subtotal	958,055	
Guarantee deposits received	Real estate lease deposit	233,946	
	Other deposits	<u>1,568,638</u>	
	Subtotal	1,802,584	
Other liabilities—other	Temporary receipts and suspense accounts	<u>997,061</u>	
Total		<u><u>\$3,757,700</u></u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
26.Statement of retained earned premium
For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NTS thousands

Types of insurance	Premium income	Reinsurance premium income	Reinsurance expenses	Retain premium	Reserve method	Net change in unearned premium reserve	Retained earned premium	Note
Individual life insurance	\$169,143,315	\$-	\$(419,007)	\$168,724,308	Note	\$1,065	\$168,725,373	
Individual injury insurance	2,665,737	-	(34,373)	2,631,364		(33,387)	2,597,977	
Individual health insurance	20,921,020	-	(860,294)	20,060,726		(90,023)	19,970,703	
Group insurance	2,832,814	-	(108,935)	2,723,879		(56,950)	2,666,929	
Investment-linked insurance	2,282,913	-	(111,360)	2,171,553		(5,421)	2,166,132	
Annuity insurance	2,204,259	-	-	2,204,259		15	2,204,274	
Total	<u>\$200,050,058</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(1,533,969)</u>	<u>\$198,516,089</u>		<u>\$(184,701)</u>	<u>\$198,331,388</u>	

Note: Unearned premium reserve is calculated based on each individual case: premium income in the current period multiplies by the percentage of undue days.

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

27.Statement of interest income

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Deposits and short-term notes interest		\$188,807	
Securities interest		52,338,829	
Policy loan interest		1,477,095	
Secured loans interest		9,065	
Automatic premium loans interest		274,444	
Other		15,728	
Total		<u>\$54,303,968</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

28.Statement of gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Debt instruments	Gains (losses) from transaction	\$586,095	
	Security lending income	879	
	Gains (losses) from valuation	(1,646,899)	
	Interest income	2,015,176	
Equity instruments	Gains (losses) from transaction	13,548,373	
	Security lending income	106,427	
	Gains (losses) from valuation	3,907,981	
	Dividend income	9,978,631	
Derivatives	Gains (losses) from transaction	12,758,674	
	Gains (losses) from valuation	(882,774)	
Total		<u>\$40,372,563</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

29.Statement of realized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Amount	Note
Equity instruments	\$1,253,584	Dividend income
Debt instruments	18,283,648	Gains (losses) from transaction
	3,342	Security lending income
Total	<hr/> <u>\$19,540,574</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

30.Statement of gains (losses) from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Amount	Note
Debt instruments	\$5,070,678	Gains (losses) from transaction
	16,181	Security lending income
Total	<u>5,086,859</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

31.Statement of share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Amount	Note
Shenhe Energy Co., Ltd	\$(3,650)	
Fu Bao Yi Hao Energy CO., Ltd.	(7,583)	
Taipan Solarco., Ltd.	(257)	
Total	<u>\$(11,490)</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

32.Statement of other net investment incomes (losses)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Fund revenue		\$2,544	
Security lending expense		(38,048)	
Total		<hr/> <u>\$ (35,504)</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

33.Statement of foreign exchange gains (losses)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Debt instruments		\$(29,389,810)	
Other		(343,599)	
Total		<u>\$(29,733,409)</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

34.Statement of gains (losses) on investment property

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Amount	Note
Rent income	\$836,282	
Gain on disposal	3,436	
Gain on valuation	388,565	
Other expense	(154,564)	
Other income	7,258	
Total	<hr/> <u>\$1,080,977</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

35.Statement of expected credit impairment loss and reversal on investments

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Impairment losses	Gains on reversal	Note
Domestic bonds	\$(2,568)	\$-	
Overseas bonds	(82,187)	-	
Loans	-	3,019	
Total	<u>\$(84,755)</u>	<u>\$3,019</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

36.Statement of other impairment loss and reversal on other investments

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Impairment losses	Gains on reversal	Note
Investment property	<u><u>\$(49,709)</u></u>	<u><u>\$-</u></u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
 37.Statement of other operating cost
 For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Amount	Note
Revenue :	<u>\$-</u>	
Cost :		
Disbursement on guaranty fund	\$(339,309)	
Total	<u>\$(339,309)</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

38.Statement of retained claim payments

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Type of insurance	claim payments (including claim expenses)	Reinsurance claim payments	Claims recovered from reinsures	Retained claim payment	Note
Individual life insurance	\$108,412,102	\$18	\$(158,325)	\$108,253,795	
Individual injury insurance	1,031,267	302	(16,954)	1,014,615	
Individual health insurance	8,517,008	-	(518,971)	7,998,037	
Group insurance	2,215,797	-	(102,872)	2,112,925	
Investment-linked insurance	13,684,276	-	(29,546)	13,654,730	
Annuity insurance	15,446	-	-	15,446	
Total	\$133,875,896	\$320	\$(826,668)	\$133,049,548	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

39.Statement of commission expenses

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Acquisition commission expense			
Individual life insurance		\$6,293,609	
Individual injury insurance		396,283	
Individual health insurance		1,480,743	
Group insurance		81,940	
Investment-linked insurance		808,612	
Annuity insurance		24,516	
Agent allowance		2,081,242	
Total		<u>\$11,166,945</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

40.Statement of finance costs

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Interest expense		\$302,690	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

41.Statement of general expenses

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Payroll expense		\$1,482,870	
Insurancse expense		438,236	
Handling fees		575,206	
Professional service fees		326,686	
Other	The balance of items do not constitute over 5% of the balance of the major accounting item.	751,346	
Total		<u>\$3,574,344</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
 42.Statement of administrative expenses
 For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Payroll expense		\$2,431,149	
Depreciation expense		472,008	
Professional service fees		204,263	
Remuneration of Directors and Independent Directors		228,000	
Other	The balance of items do not constitute over 5% of the balance of the major accounting item.	643,921	
Total		<u>\$3,979,341</u>	

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
 43.Statement of non-operating income and expenses
 For the year ended 31 December 2021

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Summary	Amount	Note
Revenue :			
Recovered bad debts and overdue accounts		\$3,379	
Other		19,368	
Subtotal		<u>22,747</u>	
Expense :			
Impairment losses and reversal gain on non-financial assets		(47,917)	
Loss on abandonment of assets		(243)	
Other		(3,003)	
Subtotal		<u>(51,163)</u>	
Total		<u><u>\$(28,416)</u></u>	

X. Independent Auditors' Review Report

China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Review Report of Other Disclosures to the Financial Statements
Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese

To China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We have audited the financial statements of China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. for the year ended 31 December 2021. Our audit was conducted in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and we issued the audit report thereon on 24 February 2022. Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The attached "Other Disclosures to the Financial Statements" ("Other Disclosures") was prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises. We have reviewed that information included in the Other Disclosures was in accordance with the Directions for Reviews of Other Disclosures in Financial Reports.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Other Disclosures to the Financial Statements of China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. for the year ended 31 December 2021, do not present fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises. The financial information disclosed is consistent with the financial statements and does not require any material modification.

/s/FUH, WEN-FUN

/s/CHANG, CHENG-TAO

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

24 February 2022

Notice to Readers:

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

Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

XI. Other Disclosure

1. Business

(1) Significant business matters (most recent 5 fiscal years)

- ① Acquisition or merger: On 19 October 2017, the Board has resolved to pay \$1 to acquire the traditional policies and riders spun off from Allianz Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. The transaction is approved by FSC on 27 February 2018 and settled on 18 May 2018.
- ② Demerger: None noted.
- ③ Change in management rights (equity) reaching 10% or more: The Company was informed by China Development Financial Holding Corp. (CDF), about the tender offer of the Company's ordinary shares and the Public Tender Offer Report on 16 August 2017. CDF started the tender offer from 17 August 2017 to 6 September 2017. CDF completed the tender to acquire 25.33% of the Company's common shares, totaling 880,000,000 shares, on 13 September 2017. Also, the Company was informed by CDF, about the second tender offer of the Company's ordinary shares and the Public Tender Offer Report on 7 January 2021. CDF started the tender offer from 8 January 2021 to 2 February 2021. CDF completed the tender to acquire 21.13% of the Company's common shares, totaling 1,000,000,000 shares, on 5 February 2021. CDF and its subsidiary, KGI Securities (excluding KGI Securities' borrowing positions for securities undertaking), jointly held 55.95% of the Company's common shares. The Company has signed a share conversion contract with CDF and carried out share conversion through the resolution of the shareholders' meeting on 1 October, 2021. The Company exchanged 0.80 shares of common shares, 0.73 shares of Preferred stock and NT\$ 11.5 in cash for each common share of CDF. The record date of share swap was 30 December 2021, the Company was also delisted from the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) and became a wholly owned subsidiary of CDF at the same day.
- ④ Transfer of business: None noted.
- ⑤ Investments in affiliated enterprises:

Unit: NT\$ thousands / thousand of shares

Name \ Year	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares
Shenhe Energy Co., Ltd.	\$-	-	\$-	-	\$-	-	\$69,863	6,965	\$195,563	19,900
Fu Bao Yihao Energy Co., Ltd.	\$-	-	\$-	-	\$-	-	\$-	-	\$370,195	37,778
Taipan Solarco., Ltd.	\$-	-	\$-	-	\$-	-	\$-	-	\$451,243	45,150

⑥ reorganization: None noted.

⑦ Acquisition or disposal of major assets:

A. Acquisition of major assets:

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Year of Acquisition	Type of Assets	Total Price for Acquisition	Transaction Counterparts	Purpose for Acquisition
2017	Land No. 405 and additional building (1 level), Subsec. 1st, Dunhua Sec., Songshan Dist., Taipei City	\$450,000	International CSRC Investment Holdings Co., Ltd.	For business operation.
2020	No.65,67,69,71, 73-3F,5F,12F,and No.65,67,71,73-4F,7F, Jingguo 1st Rd., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City with 70 parkinglots	852,666	Land : Chung-mao estate development Co., Ltd.、 Hung Yue Ying Building : Making Rich Asset Investment Co., Ltd.	For business operation.
2021	21~30F., No. 118, Ciyun Rd., East Dist., Hsinchu City with 150 parkinglots	2,325,000	Land:Ding Jing-Syuan Building : Fong Yi Construction CO., Ltd.	For real estate investment.
2021	No. 356 and No. 358, Gongjian Rd. Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City with 64 parkinglots	960,000	Shine Media Company Ltd.,	For real estate investment.

B. Disposal of major assets: None noted.

⑧ Significant changes in operation method (including sales system) or business activity: The Company's principal business activities is life insurance business. The Company is engaged in various kinds of sale of insurance and the related business operation. There is no significant changes in the most recent five years.

(2) Remuneration of Directors, Supervisors, President, and Vice Presidents in the Most Recent Year

① Remuneration of Directors and Independent Directors

Unit: NTS thousands

Title	Name	Remuneration								Total Remuneration (A+B+C+D) and Ratio to Net Income (%)				Relevant Remuneration Received by Directors Who are Also Employees						Total Compensation (A+B+C+D+E+F+G) and Ratio to Net Income (%)				Compensation Paid to Directors from an Invested Company Other than the Company's Subsidiary and parent company		
		Base Compensation (A)		Pension upon retirement (B)		Bonuses to Directors (C)		Allowances (D)		The company	%	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	%	Salary, Bonuses, and Allowances (E)		Pension upon retirement (F)		Profit Sharing- Employee Bonus (G)				The company	%		Companies in the consolidated financial statements	%
		The company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements					The company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The company		Companies in the consolidated financial statements								
		Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock	The company	%	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	%																	
Chairperson	China Development Financial Representative: Saloon Tham (Note 2)																									
Director	China Development Financial Representative: Stefano Paolo Bertamini																									
Director	China Development Financial Representative: Hui Chi Shih (Note 2)	29,783	29,783	-	-	228,000	228,000	2,628	2,628	260,411	0.91%	260,411	0.91%	78,033	78,033	789	789	2,830	-	2,830	-	342,063	1.20%	342,063	1.20%	202,838
Director	China Development Financial Representative: Shan-Jung Yu																									
Director	Tai li Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Stephanie Hwang (Note 3, Note4)																									
Director	Tai li Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Tony Hsu (Note4)																									
Independent Director	Johnson F.H. Huang																									
Independent Director	Cheng-Hsien Tsai	10,360	10,360	-	-	-	-	2,920	2,920	13,280	0.05%	13,280	0.05%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,280	0.05%	13,280	0.05%	-
Independent Director	Da-Bai Shen																									
Independent Director	Ming-Jung Lai																									

The Company's independent directors' remuneration policy, system, standards and structure, and the relationship with the amount of remuneration according to the responsibilities, risks and time invested are described below:

The remuneration of the independent directors of the Company are evaluated based on the directors' participation in the Company's operations, the value of their contributions, and their responsibilities while taking into consideration other domestic or foreign company's remuneration policies in the same industry and the company's future risk. According to the Company's articles of association, independent directors receive fixed remuneration and do not participate in the distribution of directors' remuneration. The remuneration includes salaries and other bonuses that are due for providing services to the Company, and business execution costs include transportation fees and attendance fees.

Except as disclosed in the above table, the remuneration received by the Company's directors (council) in the most recent year for providing services (such as serving as a consultant for non-employees of the parent company/in all companies/reinvested enterprises listed in the financial report, etc.): None.

Range of Remuneration

Range of Remuneration	Name of Directors and Independent Directors			
	Total of (A+B+C+D)		Total of (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	
	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements(H)	The Company	Parent company and all invested company(I)
Less than NTS 1,000,000	Stephanie Hwang, Tony Hsu, Stefano Paolo Bertamini, Hui Chi Shih, Shan-Jung Yu	Stephanie Hwang, Tony Hsu, Stefano Paolo Bertamini, Hui Chi Shih, Shan-Jung Yu	Stefano Paolo Bertamini, Hui Chi Shih, Shan-Jung Yu	
NTS1,000,000(inclusive) – NTS2,000,000(not inclusive)				Shan-Jung Yu
NTS2,000,000(inclusive) – NTS3,500,000(not inclusive)	Johnson F.H. Huang, Cheng-Hsien Tsai, Da-Bai Shen, Ming-Jung Lai	Johnson F.H. Huang, Cheng-Hsien Tsai, Da-Bai Shen, Ming-Jung Lai	Johnson F.H. Huang, Cheng-Hsien Tsai, Da-Bai Shen, Ming-Jung Lai	Johnson F.H. Huang, Cheng-Hsien Tsai, Da-Bai Shen, Ming-Jung Lai
NTS3,500,000(inclusive) – NTS5,000,000 (not inclusive)				
NTS5,000,000(inclusive) – NTS10,000,000(not inclusive)				Hui Chi Shih
NTS10,000,000(inclusive) – NTS15,000,000(not inclusive)				
NTS15,000,000(inclusive) – NTS30,000,000(not inclusive)				Tony Hsu
NTS30,000,000(inclusive) – NTS50,000,000(not inclusive)	Saloon Tham	Saloon Tham	Saloon Tham	Saloon Tham
NTS50,000,000(inclusive) – NTS100,000,000(not inclusive)	Tai li Investment	Tai li Investment	Tai li Investment, Stephanie Hwang	Tai li Investment, Stephanie Hwang
NTS100,000,000 and above	China Development Financial	China Development Financial	China Development Financial	China Development Financial, Stefano Paolo Bertamini
Total	12	12	12	12

Note 1 : Salary and bonus in 2021 for the Directors' drivers excluded from the above is NTS 2,477 thousands. The company also provided other exclusive personal expenses amounted to NTS217 thousands.

Note 2 : Saloon Tham was reassigned by CDF to replace Hui Chi Shih on 8 July 2021 as director and was elected as chairman by all directors at the same day, the "Compensation Paid to Directors from an Invested Company Other than the Company's Subsidiary and parent company" on the table include full year amount of 2021 for Saloon Tham and Hui Chi Shih.

Note 3 : Director Stephanie Huang served as chairman from 31 December 2020 to 8 July 2021.

Note 4 : The Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of CDF on 30 December 2021 after share swap, the current nine directors (including independent directors) of the Company were appointed as directors of the 22nd session of the board of directors by CDF. Among them, Stephanie Huang and Tony Hsu who originally represented Tai li Investment Co., has represented CDF since 30 December 2021.

Note 5 : The estimated amounts of the employee bonus and bonuses to directors is \$319,000 thousand and \$228,000 thousand in 2021. The actual amount will be confirmed after being resolved by the board of directors, reported to the shareholders' meeting, and delivered by the Company.

◎Remuneration of President and Vice Presidents (Disclosure in order of range of remuneration)

Unit: NTS thousands

Title	Name	Salary(A)		Pension upon retirement (B)		Bonuses and Allowances (C)		Profit Sharing- Employee Bonus (D)				Total compensation (A+B+C+D) and Ratio to net income (%)				Compensation Paid to Directors from an Invested Company Other than the Company's Subsidiary and parent company
		The company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The company	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	The company		Companies in the consolidated financial statements		The company	%	Companies in the consolidated financial statements	%	
								Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock					
President	Stephanie Hwang															
Chief Executive Vice President	Tony Hsu															
Senior Executive Vice president	Sung Ching Tsai															
Senior Executive Vice president	Eric Su															
Executive Vice president	Johnny Chang															
Executive Vice president	Lauren Hsieh															
Executive Vice president	Angel Lu															
Executive Vice president	Anne Su															
Executive Vice president	Jay Ueng															
Executive Vice president	Jeff Leu															
Executive Vice president	Jannon Sung															
Executive Vice president	Henry Chang															
Executive Vice president	Gary Lee															
Executive Vice president	Jacky Lee															
Executive Vice president	Herbert Hu (Note 3)															
Senior Vice president	Ben Huang	136,196	136,196	6,316	6,316	198,949	198,949	47,670	-	47,670	-	389,131	1.36%	389,131	1.36%	-
Senior Vice president	Judith Lin															
Senior Vice president	Yih Ruey Kang															
Senior Vice president	Helen Chen															
Senior Vice president	Share Hsieh															
Senior Vice president	Percy Su															
Senior Vice president	Ming Lung Lin															
Senior Vice president	Yueh Fang Hsu															
Senior Vice president	Terry Wang															
Senior Vice president	Jina Tsai															
Senior Vice president	Robbin Hsu															
Senior Vice president	Chen Tung Chen															
Senior Vice president	Yao Min Chou															
Senior Vice president	Yi Te Lin															
Senior Vice president	Wen Wen Liu (Note 4)															
Senior Vice president	Tsai Ping Wan (Note 3)															
Senior Vice president	Crystal Chen (Note 2)															

Range of Remuneration

Remuneration Range of President and Vice Presidents	Name of President and Vice Presidents	
	The company	Parent company and all invested company (E)
Less than NTS 1,000,000	Crystal Chen	Crystal Chen
NTS1,000,000(inclusive) – NTS2,000,000(not inclusive)		
NTS2,000,000(inclusive) – NTS3,000,000(not inclusive)		
NTS3,000,000(inclusive) – NTS5,000,000(not inclusive)	Share Hsieh, Tsai Ping Wan	Share Hsieh, Tsai Ping Wan
NTS5,000,000(inclusive) – NTS10,000,000(not inclusive)	Johnny Chang, Jacky Lee, Ben Huang, Judith Lin, Yih Ruey Kang, Helen Chen, Percy Su, Yueh Fang Hsu, Terry Wang, Jina Tsai, Robbin Hsu, Chen Tung Chen, Yao Min Chou, Yi Te Lin, Wen Wen Liu	Johnny Chang, Jacky Lee, Ben Huang, Judith Lin, Yih Ruey Kang, Helen Chen, Percy Su, Yueh Fang Hsu, Terry Wang, Jina Tsai, Robbin Hsu, Chen Tung Chen, Yao Min Chou, Yi Te Lin, Wen Wen Liu
NTS10,000,000(inclusive) – NTS15,000,000(not inclusive)	Sung Ching Tsai, Angel Lu, Anne Su, Jay Ueng, Jeff Leu, Jannon Sung, Gary Lee, Ming Lung Lin	Sung Ching Tsai, Angel Lu, Anne Su, Jay Ueng, Jeff Leu, Jannon Sung, Gary Lee, Ming Lung Lin
NTS15,000,000(inclusive) – NTS30,000,000(not inclusive)	Tony Hsu, Eric Su, Lauren Hsieh, Henry Chang, Herbert Hu	Tony Hsu, Eric Su, Lauren Hsieh, Henry Chang, Herbert Hu
NTS30,000,000(inclusive) – NTS50,000,000(not inclusive)		
NTS50,000,000(inclusive) – NTS100,000,000(not inclusive)	Stephanie Hwang	Stephanie Hwang
NTS100,000,000 and above		
Total	32	32

Note 1: Salary and bonus in 2021 for the managers' drivers excluded from the above is NTS 6,694 thousands. The company also provided other exclusive personal expenses amounted to NTS669 thousands.

Note 2: Senior Vice President Crystal Chen left his position on 12 March 2021.

Note 3: Executive Vice President Herbert Hu arrived his position on 29 March 2021 ; Senior Vice President Tsai Ping Wan arrived her position on 28 June 2021

Note 4: Senior Vice president Wen Wen Liu was promoted on 1 May 2021,the amount listed on the chart above included his income for the entire year of 2021.

③ Profit Sharing- Employee Bonus Distributed to Managers and Distribution Situation

Unit: NTS thousands

Item	Title	Name	Employee Bonus - in Stock	Employee Bonus - in Cash	Total	Total Amount and Ratio to Net Income (%)	
Manager	President	Stephanie Hwang	-	47,670	47,670	47,670	0.17%
	Chief Executive Vice President	Tony Hsu					
	Senior Executive Vice president	Sung Ching Tsai					
	Senior Executive Vice president	Eric Su					
	Executive Vice president	Johnny Chang					
	Executive Vice president	Lauren Hsieh					
	Executive Vice president	Angel Lu					
	Executive Vice president	Anne Su					
	Executive Vice president	Jay Ueng					
	Executive Vice president	Jeff Leu					
	Executive Vice president	Janron Sung					
	Executive Vice president	Henry Chang					
	Executive Vice president	Gary Lee					
	Executive Vice president	Jacky Lee					
	Executive Vice president	Herbert Hu					
	Senior Vice president	Ben Huang					
	Senior Vice president	Judith Lin					
	Senior Vice president	Yih Ruey Kang					
	Senior Vice President	Helen Chen					
	Senior Vice president	Share Hsieh					
	Senior Vice President	Percy Su					
	Senior Vice president	Ming Lung Lin					
	Senior Vice president	Yueh Fang Hsu					
	Senior Vice president	Terry Wang					
	Senior Vice President	Jina Tsai					
	Senior Vice President	Robbin Hsu					
Senior Vice President	Chen Tung Chen						
Senior Vice President	Yao Min Chou						
Senior Vice President	Yi Te Lin						
Senior Vice President	Wen Wen Liu						
Senior Vice President	Tsai Ping Wan						

Note : The estimated amounts of the employee bonus is \$319,000 thousand in 2021. The actual amount will be confirmed after being resolved by the board of directors, reported to the shareholders' meeting, and delivered by the Company.

④The chairperson, president, or any managerial officer in charge of finance or accounting matters have not in the most recent year held a position at the accounting firm of its attesting CPA or at an affiliated enterprise of such accounting firm.

⑤Remuneration to the Chairmen of the board and presidents rehired as consultants after retiring from the insurance enterprise or its affiliate enterprises and related information: None.

(3) Labor Relations

① Status of Major Labor-Management Agreements and Their Implementations

A. Employee Welfare:

In response to the changing trends and environment, and in line with the concept of human-based management, China Life has established complete employee welfare programs, the Employee Welfare Committee and a labor-management communication channel to promote a reasonable working environment. China Life appreciates every employee's effort, so we offer the welfare programs that cater to employees' needs, offer a wide range of care and thus allow them to fully focus on their jobs.

B. Employees' education and training:

In order to continuously educate professionals for the varied challenges in the future, China Life embraces employees as our most valuable assets. Therefore, in addition to the workshops and trainings hold by the Human Resource Department and Sales Training Department, we also collaborate with the domestic and overseas professional education organizations to offer our employees both local and overseas training programs and create the channels of learning proper and just-in-time knowledge. For the purpose of motivation for continuous self-study, China Life has created the incentives program of professional qualification examination as well as the subsidy of in-service master's program aimed at promoting lifelong learning and improving the working quality of the employees. We offer complete education and training programs, including:

- a. General Training: In addition to arranging external professional training, internal on-the-job training, outsourced training, orientation for new staff, competency-based managerial training, and compliance training, a digital learning platform providing a flexible, convenient and timely learning channel. We also promote to brew an organizational atmosphere for continuous learning and pursuit of progress.
- b. Professional qualification examination incentives and subsidies: We provide professional qualification examination incentives and subsidies for the Actuarial Exams, Certified Internal Auditor, Chartered Financial Analyst, Certified Financial Risk Manager, Fellow Life Management Institute Program, Chartered Life Underwriter, Fellow, Life and Health Claims Designation, R.O.C Claims Adjuster Examination, R.O.C Insurance Underwriter Examination, Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists, Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorism Financing Specialists, Certified Financial Planner and International Certified Information Systems Auditor.

C. Retirement programs:

Based on the Company's pension plan, considering both employees' arrived date and personal choice, separates into defined benefit plans (old labor pension plan) and defined contribution plan (new labor pension plan). For employees arrived after 1 July 2005, always apply defined contribution plan; for employees arrived before 1 July 2005, were able to choose between defined benefit plans and defined contribution plan. Employees who originally applied defined benefit plans, were able to choose to transform into defined contribution plan before 30 June 2010; employees who chose or forced to apply defined contribution plan, have no rights to change to defined benefit plans.

a. Defined benefit plans

The Company adopts a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company contributes an amount equivalent to certain percentage of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the Labor Retirement Reserve Supervision Committee. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the designated labor pension fund and the pensions calculated for workers retiring in the following year, the Company will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March of the following year.

When employees meet the retirement conditions specified in the retirement plan, they should fill out a retirement application form and submit an application to the company, which will be deal by the company in accordance with internal authorization plan. After approval, an application for pension payment is submitted to the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the Labor Retirement Reserve Supervision Committee, and the payment check will be forwarded to the retired employee after received.

b. Defined contribution plan

The part in our pension plan that is made based on the "Labor Pension Act" is attributed to the Defined Contribution Plan. For employees who are applicable to the Labor Pension Act, the Company shall, on a monthly basis, contribute six percent of their monthly wage, prescribed in the Table of Monthly Contribution Wage Classification for Labor Pension, to individual accounts of labor pension at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. After reaching the age of 60, employees can apply for monthly pension or lump-sum pension to the Labor Insurance Bureau in accordance with the " Labor Pension Act ".

Should the employees' monthly salary be higher than the ceiling amount provided in the Table of Monthly Contribution Wage Classification for Labor Pension, 6% may be withheld by the Company from the excess part as pension reserve on a monthly basis. An employee may receive the pension under this item only when he is eligible according to the pension plan.

D. Other significant agreements: None.

- ② Loss sustained as a result of labor disputes in the most recent fiscal year: The Company has none loss sustained as a result of labor disputes in the most recent fiscal year.
- ③ Results of labor inspection: None.

(4) Information security management

① Information Security Risk Management Organizational Structure:

Due to the increasingly complex business environment and the extensive impact from global cyber-attacks and financial data security breaches, in order to ensure the security of the company's information and communications, protect the rights and interests of customers and employees, and comply with the regulatory requirements of the competent authority, the company has established an information security committee to examine its information security management system and supervise the operation of the system. In 2018, an independent and dedicated information security unit "Information Security Department" was established to be responsible for planning, monitoring and performing information security management operations, and as required by law, a person who was in charge of information security policy promotion and resource coordination was appointed as the information security chief. Adhere to the information security concept of maintaining the company's operating environment, continuously improving the monitoring and protection level of information security measures, establishing standardized and documented information security control procedures, and enhancing the company's information security awareness and information security functions, and to shoulder the responsibility of maintaining the company's overall information security, plan the company's overall information security blueprint and seek the best balance between information security risk management and the company's operating efficiency.

②Information Security Management Policy:

On the premise of meeting the regulatory requirements, in order to maintain the normal, safe and stable function of information operations, provide reliable information services, ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the company's information assets and avoid internal and external threats, whether intentional or accidental, the company's information security policy is formulated so as to reduce the risk of information operations, in consideration of the company's business needs, as the highest guiding principle of the company's overall information security management.

The operation of the company's information security management system adopts the circular operation mode of "Plan-Do-Check-Act" (PDCA) in accordance with ISO 27001:2013 standard, to establish the information security management system, and maintain its effective operation and continuous improvement. In 2021, the related plans scheduled for the information security management system (ISMS) have been completed, and successfully passed the annual verification of ISO 27001:2013 information security management system (ISMS) with no nonconformities on December 24, 2021.

③Information Security Risk Management and Response Strategies:

By continuously strengthening the information security protection framework and information security management system, as well as the defense and response of information security threats, the company did not have any major information security incidents in 2021. Considering the risks arising from the global attacks of cyber-crime groups and the evolution of emerging technologies, the company will continue to improve various information security protection measures from all aspects in the future to ensure the security of the information environment required by the company's business:

A. Governance

In addition to confirming the effective operation of the company's information security management through the review of an external consulting company, the Information Security Department continuously optimized the information security management system (ISO 27001:2013), confirmed and analyzed the existing information security internal control documents, established the company-wide information security organizational structure and the information security system to be followed, and set up information security personnel in various departments to promote the information security management to the whole company.

Information security education training and campaign are conducted for all employees of the company to strengthen information security awareness. General employees receive three hours of information security education and training through the company's employee learning network, and verify whether their awareness and concept of information security are correct through the information security tests. The staff of the special unit of information security completed at least 15 hours of education and training hours through self-organized education and training courses, domestic training courses, seminars and foreign training courses. In 2021, 100% of the employees participated in and passed the test.

In addition, government agencies and important public service websites have been repeatedly attacked by hacker organizations by launching Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS, Distributed Denial of Service) attacks, resulting in the suspension of some agency websites. The Company conducted real DDoS attack drills in 2011 to confirm the tolerance of websites or important hosts to withstand DDoS attacks, and to confirm the effectiveness of DDoS attack protection solutions.

B. Technology

The Company continues to increase the information security budget, strengthen the information security defense architecture, grasp the information security risks faced by the company through the collection of information security threat information, network traffic monitoring, information security evaluation and detection, and make more correct and effective planning and investment in the information security protection mechanism. The Company continuously improves its information security protection ability by:

- a. Establishing an Security Operation Center (SOC): The Company has established an Security Operation Center (SOC) to conduct real-time monitoring, detection and discovery of information security events 24 hours a day (7x24) to improve the monitoring of information security events. The Company integrates the information security monitoring platform and related information security equipment, network equipment and other equipment logs, and carry out multi-dimensional correlation analysis, and through professional SIEM information security analysts to make judgments and suggestions, in order to achieve accurate information security alerts and the benefits of early warning.

The real-time notification of information security alerts will greatly enhance the effectiveness of follow-up tracking and emergency response, and implement proper handling of information security incidents to reduce the damage caused by information security breaches.

- b. Conducting information security attack and defense drills: In order to respond to external and changeable attack methods and reduce the impact of information operation interruption caused by emergencies or abnormal accidents in the Company, the Company invites external experts to work with the red and blue teams in the confrontation drills to check the effectiveness of defense and strengthen the ability to respond to incidents.
- c. Joining the computer information security incident response task force established by CDF in response to the increasingly severe information security threats and the diversification of sources of information and the "Financial Security Action Plan" promoted by the Financial Supervisory Commission R.O.C, in order to take advantage of the resource integration and mutual support within the CDF, the Company has is able to grasp and support the emergency response of information security incidents of group members in real time, so as to reduce the damage caused by the incidents. In addition, major information security incidents often do not only affect a

single entity. Currently, the Company has joined F-ISAC, the information security information and information correlation analysis platform to strengthen system risk control through the joint defense mechanism of institutional monitoring, and improve cross-organization or cross-domain horizontal reporting and response. The operation mechanism and ability to cooperate and support will be enhanced to reduce the systematic damage caused by major events.

C. Information security insurance

Faced with a complex information security risk environment, the company has enrolled in e-commerce and information security liability insurance since 2018 to reduce the losses suffered and the risks borne by the Company in the event of major information security incidents.

In order to effectively respond to information security threats, it is necessary to have sufficient capabilities to conduct prevention in advance, detection during the event, and handling after the event. The Company will continue to strengthen its information security governance and technology to form an umbrella for the Company's digital transformation. In the process of seeking change in the fierce competition, the Company defends itself against information security threats and manages risks, so that the Company can grow safely and stably.

- (5) Changes in president (general manager), chief audit and appointed actuary in the most recent 2 years:

Item \ Year	2021	2020
President	2021.01.01-2021.12.31 Stephanie Hwang	2020.01.01-2020.12.31 Stephanie Hwang
Chief Auditor	2021.01.01-2021.12.31 Judith Lin	2020.01.01-2020.12.31 Judith Lin
Appointed Actuary	2021.01.01-2021.12.31 Rochelle Hsieh	2020.01.01-2020.12.31 Rochelle Hsieh

- (6) Changes in the method for allocation of all kinds of reserves: None.
- (7) The insurance enterprise had 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) was not approved (or approved for record) by the FSC, or where its application for capital change registration was not approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs: None.
- (8) 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 therefor: (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

For the year of 2019:

Insured person	Type of Insurance	Result of Claim		Insurance claim payments	Claims recovered from reinsures	Analysis of financial impacts
		Paid Date	Paid Amount			
A	Life	2019.01.16	\$26,275	\$26,275	\$6,865	The amount of major cases of claim constitutes merely an insignificant part of the amount of claim for the entire fiscal year. Therefore, there is no material impact on over financial position.
B	Annuity	2019.02.22	42,007	42,007	-	
C	Universal	2019.02.25	51,944	51,944	-	
D	Endowment	2019.02.01	35,751	35,751	-	
E	Universal	2019.04.10	33,681	33,681	-	
F	Interest Sensitive	2019.04.12	62,579	62,579	15,574	
G	Universal	2019.05.02	35,666	35,666	-	
H	Universal	2019.07.30	21,051	21,051	-	
I	Universal	2019.07.05	30,396	30,396	-	
J	Interest Sensitive	2019.08.16	22,985	22,985	-	
		2019.08.21	7,136	7,136	-	
		2019.08.23	3,517	3,517	-	
K	Universal	2019.09.26	36,551	36,551	-	
L	Endowment	2019.10.09	21,400	21,400	-	
M	Variable	2019.11.22	33,600	33,600	-	
N	Universal	2019.12.23	53,887	53,887	-	
O	Annuity	2019.12.27	29,991	29,991	-	

For the year of 2020:

Insured person	Type of Insurance	Result of Claim		Insurance claim payments	Claims recovered from reinsures	Analysis of financial impacts
		Paid Date	Paid Amount			
P	Universal	2020.01.20	\$66,989	\$66,989	\$-	The amount of major cases of claim constitutes merely an insignificant part of the amount of claim for the entire fiscal year. Therefore, there is no material impact on over financial position.
Q	Universal	2020.01.20	73,419	73,419	-	
R	Life	2020.02.27	33,995	33,995	-	
S	Universal	2020.02.20	20,428	20,428	-	
T	Life	2020.03.27	25,614	25,614	-	
U	Universal	2020.04.20	35,714	35,714	-	
V	Universal	2020.04.29	23,157	23,157	-	
W	Interest Sensitive	2020.05.25	3,410	3,410	-	
		2020.05.29	62,297	62,297	-	
X	Interest Sensitive	2020.08.07	27,338	27,338	-	
Y	Life	2020.09.10	20,464	20,464	-	
Z	Interest Sensitive	2020.12.16	57,210	57,210	-	
AA	Endowment	2020.12.14	9,128	9,128	-	
		2020.12.16	12,690	12,690	-	

For the year of 2021:

Insured person	Type of Insurance	Result of Claim		Insurance claim payments	Claims recovered from reinsures	Analysis of financial impacts
		Paid Date	Paid Amount			
AB	Life	2021.02.08	\$21,426	\$21,426	\$53	The amount of major cases of claim constitutes merely an insignificant part of the amount of claim for the entire fiscal year. Therefore, there is no material impact on over financial position.
AC	Universal	2021.03.26	21,754	21,754	-	
AD	Universal	2021.04.26	65,313	65,313	-	
AE	Interest Sensitive	2021.04.19	30,443	30,443	-	
AF	Interest Sensitive	2021.05.20	21,188	21,188	-	
AG	Universal	2021.07.16	20,344	20,344	-	
AH	Universal	2021.07.26	25,228	25,228	-	
	Life	2021.07.26	32,000	32,000	-	
		2021.07.28	48,850	48,850	4,903	
AI	Universal	2021.08.17	41,310	41,310	-	
AJ	Universal	2021.09.13	30,103	30,103	-	
AK	Life	2021.10.05	21,666	21,666	-	
	Endowment	2021.10.08	61,394	61,394	-	
AL	Universal	2021.10.22	20,598	20,598	-	
AM	Life	2021.11.22	25,127	25,127	5,256	
AN	Life	2021.11.05	170,565	170,565	68,995	
AO	Interest Sensitive	2021.11.24	31,784	31,784	-	
	Universal	2021.11.24	82,552	82,552	-	
AP	Life	2021.12.08	24,980	24,980	-	
AQ	Endowment	2021.12.23	30,000	30,000	-	

- (9) The name and credit rating of any reinsurer whose reinsurance expenses for the preceding year accounted for 1% or more of total premium income of the Company: None.

(10) Credit rating information:

The Company entrusted the credit rating company below to execute the financial strength and issuer credit rating. The result is as follows:

name of the credit rating agency	date of rating	result of rating	Credit outlook
Taiwan Ratings	2021.07.23	tw AA	Stable

2.The market price of securities issued, dividend payout and distribution of ownership:

(1) Price, net worth, earnings, and dividends per share

Unit: NT\$; thousand shares

Items		Year	2020	2021
Price per Share	Highest Price		Note 1	Note 1
	Lowest Price		Note 1	Note 1
	Average Price		Note 1	Note 1
Net Worth per Share	Before Distribution		37.97	35.97
	After Distribution		36.13	Note 2
Earnings per Share	Weighted Average Shares		4,290,653	4,290,653
	Earnings Per Share	Before Adjustment	3.29	5.80
		After Adjustment	3.16	Note 2
Dividends per Share	Cash Dividends		0.4	Note 2
	Stock Dividends	Dividends from Retained Earnings	0.4	-
		Dividends from Capital Surplus	-	-
	Accumulated Undistributed Dividends		-	-
Return on Investment	Price / Earnings Ratio		Note 1	Note 1
	Price / Dividend Ratio		Note 1	Note 1
	Cash Dividend Yield		Note 1	Note 1

Note 1: Not applicable since the Company is unlisted 30 December, 2021.

Note 2: The earnings of 2021 has yet to be resolved by the shareholders' meeting.

(2) Shareholding Distribution Status

- ① Ordinary stocks: The Company was converted into a 100% subsidiary of Development Financial Holdings through equity conversion on 30 December, 2021
- ② Preferred Stock: The Company does not issue preferred stock.

(3) Transfer and pledge of shares owned by directors, supervisors, managers, and major shareholders

- ① The Company is a 100% owned subsidiary of China Development Financial Holding Corp.
- ② Information on transfer of equity interests: None.
- ③ Information on pledge of equity interests: None.

(4) Related information on shelf registration: None.

3. Major Financial Information

(1) Condensed Balance Sheet and Income Statement

① Balance Sheet

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Year		Financial Summary for The Last Five Years (Note 1)				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cash and cash equivalents		\$44,717,613	\$42,947,426	\$85,927,723	\$101,376,515	\$153,787,291
Receivables		12,998,829	17,549,054	26,826,102	19,920,386	17,038,235
Other Financial assets and Loans		1,311,081,839	1,545,562,048	1,763,883,765	1,975,290,483	1,995,420,321
Reinsurance assets		302,104	534,353	533,134	740,256	891,059
Property, Plant and Equipment		9,387,145	10,722,338	14,113,541	12,414,988	12,036,982
Intangible assets		186,275	230,128	190,409	234,530	304,998
Other assets		87,060,379	93,809,989	108,763,246	109,734,690	126,564,613
Total assets		1,465,734,184	1,711,355,336	2,000,237,920	2,219,711,848	2,306,043,499
Payables		8,547,929	10,727,086	19,417,296	13,264,436	13,169,025
Other Financial liabilities		535,854	2,469,127	1,426,070	17,931,359	10,981,018
Insurance liabilities and Reserve for insurance contracts with the nature of financial products		1,286,901,781	1,555,697,527	1,740,627,254	1,900,703,437	1,992,038,013
Provisions		120,084	134,940	209,328	212,754	199,799
Other liabilities		74,290,789	69,232,272	95,888,411	107,942,657	112,645,932
Total liabilities	Before distribution	1,370,396,437	1,638,260,952	1,857,568,359	2,040,054,643	2,129,033,787
	After distribution	1,373,425,556	1,638,260,952	1,860,246,508	2,041,947,202	(Note 2)
Share Capital		37,863,984	40,135,823	44,635,823	47,313,972	49,206,531
Capital surplus		2,289,273	2,289,273	7,214,523	7,214,523	7,224,556
Retained earnings	Before distribution	44,077,239	48,243,509	61,240,158	70,988,356	94,990,656
	After distribution	38,776,281	48,243,509	55,883,860	67,203,238	(Note 2)
Other equity		11,107,251	(17,574,221)	29,579,057	54,140,354	25,587,969
Total equity	Before distribution	95,337,747	73,094,384	142,669,561	179,657,205	177,009,712
	After distribution	92,308,628	73,094,384	139,991,412	177,764,646	(Note 2)

Note 1: The above-listed financial information was compiled according to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and IFRSs and has been audited and certified by Certified Public Accountants.

Note 2: The earning distribution of 2021 has yet to be resolved by the shareholders' meeting.

② Income Statement

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item \ Year	Financial Summary for The Last Five Years (Note 1)				
	2017	2018	2019	20120	2021
Operating revenue	\$255,328,334	\$338,495,113	\$339,115,451	\$323,248,432	\$300,244,299
Operating costs	(242,182,893)	(325,583,910)	(318,713,973)	(301,457,969)	(261,277,061)
Operating expenses	(4,405,260)	(4,954,851)	(5,810,662)	(6,085,643)	(7,592,150)
Non-operating income and expenses	(897)	1,646,887	10,910	(67,957)	(28,416)
Net income before tax	8,739,284	9,603,239	14,601,726	15,636,863	31,346,672
Net income	9,083,972	10,177,987	13,597,878	15,547,836	28,540,238
Other comprehensive income after tax	7,960,686	(35,428,214)	46,561,453	24,113,661	(29,208,422)
Earnings per share (NT\$)(Note2)	2.05	2.30	2.90	3.16	5.80

Note 1: The above-listed financial information was compiled according to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and IFRSs and has been audited and certified by Certified Public Accountants.

Note 2 The Company's earnings per share were calculated based on the retrospective adjustment after the historical capital increases.

(2) Major Financial Ratios Analysis

Item		Year	Financial Analysis for the Last Five Years				
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Financial structure	Debt Ratio		93.50%	95.73%	92.87%	91.91%	92.32%
	All insurance liabilities to assets ratio		87.80%	90.90%	87.02%	85.63%	86.38%
	Change ratio of all insurance liabilities		11.84%	20.89%	11.89%	9.20%	4.81%
	Ratio of net increase amount of all insurance liabilities to premiums		69.43%	95.15%	70.62%	65.52%	45.66%
	The net worth ratio		6.79%	4.43%	7.42%	8.41%	8.03%
Solvency	Ratio of investment in related enterprises to equity		8.34%	18.10%	12.61%	8.15%	5.62%
	First year premium ratio		88.52%	187.40%	82.54%	70.36%	101.70%
	Renewal premium ratio		125.57%	120.03%	102.85%	109.27%	79.43%
Operating performance	New business expense ratio		7.95%	6.35%	8.00%	7.98%	10.12%
	Change ratio of premium		7.23%	44.01%	-7.30%	-6.70%	-18.12%
	Change ratio of equity		17.60%	-23.33%	95.19%	25.93%	-1.47%
	Change ratio of net incomes		-4.06%	12.04%	33.60%	14.34%	83.56%
	Fund allocation ratio		99.25%	98.81%	98.98%	99.83%	99.62%
	Persistency ratio	13 months		98.49%	98.14%	98.70%	98.83%
25 months			97.37%	97.17%	97.05%	97.77%	97.71%
Profitability	Return on total assets		0.65%	0.64%	0.73%	0.74%	1.27%
	Return on stockholders' equity		10.30%	12.09%	12.60%	9.65%	16.00%
	Ratio of net income from the funds allocation		3.68%	3.48%	3.85%	3.55%	4.22%
	Ratio of Return on Investment		3.45%	3.30%	3.64%	3.34%	3.95%
	Operating income to operating revenues ratio		3.42%	2.35%	4.30%	4.86%	10.45%
	Pre-tax income to revenue		3.42%	2.82%	4.31%	4.84%	10.44%
	Profit ratio		3.56%	3.01%	4.01%	4.81%	9.51%
	Earnings per share (NT\$) (Note 1)		2.05	2.30	2.90	3.16	5.80
	Ratio of investment real property and loans extended by mortgage on real property to assets		1.78%	1.53%	1.29%	1.77%	1.93%

Note 1: The Company's earnings per share were calculated based on the retrospective adjustment after the historical capital increases.

For those items whose rate of change increase or decrease by more than 20% in two years, the analysis are as below:

1. The decreasing change ratio of all insurance liabilities and ratio of net increase amount of all insurance liabilities to premiums was mainly due to the decrease in the rate of change in premium income this year, which affected the increase in policy reserve compared with the previous period.
2. The decrease in the ratio of investment in related businesses to equity was mainly due to the decrease in investment in related businesses.
3. The increase in the first year premium ratio was mainly due to the increase in the premium at the beginning of the current year and the decrease in the premium at the beginning of the previous year compared with the previous year.
4. The decrease in the change rate of premium income and the renewal premium ratio was mainly due to the decrease in the renewal premium of the current year.
5. The increase of new business expense ratio was mainly due to the increase of new business expense ratio in the current period.
6. The decrease in the change in equity was mainly due to the decrease in the change of equity in the current period compared with that in the previous period.
7. The increase in change ratio of net income, return on assets, return on stockholders' equity, net income before tax to revenue, profit ratio and earnings per share were mainly due to the increase in net profit in this year compared with that in previous years. Please refer to "financial performance analysis" for details.
8. The increase in the operating income to revenues ratio was mainly due to the increase in operating income this year.

Note 2: The equations for calculation are shown below:

A. Financial structure

- a. Debt Ratio = Total liabilities/Total assets
- b. All insurance liabilities to assets ratio = all insurance liabilities/total assets
- c. Change ratio of all insurance liabilities = (closing balance of all insurance liabilities — opening balance of all insurance liabilities) /opening balance of all insurance liabilities
- d. Ratio of net increase of all insurance liabilities to premiums = net increase of all insurance liabilities/ Premiums
- e. The net worth ratio = Total equity/Total assets excluding the separate accounts product assets

- B. Solvency
- a. Ratio of investment in related enterprises to equity = investment in related enterprises/equity
 - b. First year premium ratio= current First year premiums/first year premiums in the prior period
 - c. Renewal premium ratio = current renewal premiums/renewal premiums in the prior period
- C. Operating performance
- a. New business expense ratio= new business expenses/new business premiums
 - b. Change ratio of premiums= (premiums accumulated for current period – premiums accumulated for prior period) /premiums accumulated for prior period
 - c. Change ratio of equity= (equity for current period-equity for prior period) /the absolute value of equity for prior period
 - d. Change ratio of net income = (net income for current period- net income for prior period)/absolute value of net income for prior period
 - e. Funds allocation ratio= total amount of funds allocation / (insurance liabilities + total equity)
 - f. Persistency ratio (13-month, 25-month) = $P_{ry} = BF_x + y / NB'_x \times 100\%$
- D. Profitability
- a. Ratio or return on total assets= [net income + interest expense*(1-tax rate)]/average total assets
 - b. Ratio or return on shareholder's equity= net income/average net shareholder's equity
 - c. Ratio of net income from the funds allocation= (current net investment income + disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income) / [(opening utilizable funds + closing utilizable funds – current net investment income – disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income)/2]
 - d. Ratio of return on Investment= $2 \times (\text{net investment income} + \text{disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income}) / (\text{opening total assets} + \text{closing total assets} - \text{net investment income} - \text{disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income})$
 - e. Operating income to operating revenue ratio= operating income/ operating revenue
 - f. Ratio of before-tax net income to total revenue = before-tax net income/ (operating revenue + non-operating revenue)
 - g. Profit ratio= net income/operating revenue
 - h. Earnings per share= net income/weighted average stock shares issued
 - i. Ratio of investment real property and loans extended by mortgage on property to assets = real property investment and loans extended by mortgage on real property/average total assets

- (3) Other significant information sufficient to enhance understanding of its financial position, financial performance and cash flows or trends of change: None.

4. Review and analysis for financial position and financial performance

(1) Comparative analysis for financial position:

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item \ Year	2021	2020	Difference	
			Amount	%
Cash and cash equivalents	\$153,787,291	\$101,376,515	\$52,410,776	52%
Receivables	17,038,235	19,920,386	(2,882,151)	-14%
Other Financial assets and Loans	1,995,420,321	1,975,290,483	20,129,838	1%
Reinsurance assets	891,059	740,256	150,803	20%
Property, Plant and Equipment	12,036,982	12,414,988	(378,006)	-3%
Intangible assets	304,998	234,530	70,468	30%
Other assets	126,564,613	109,734,690	16,829,923	15%
Total assets	2,306,043,499	2,219,711,848	86,331,651	4%
Payables	13,169,025	13,264,436	(95,411)	-1%
Other Financial liabilities	10,981,018	17,931,359	(6,950,341)	-39%
Insurance liabilities and Reserve for insurance contracts with the nature of financial products	1,992,038,013	1,900,703,437	91,334,576	5%
Provisions	199,799	212,754	(12,955)	-6%
Other liabilities	112,645,932	107,942,657	4,703,275	4%
Total liabilities	2,129,033,787	2,040,054,643	88,979,144	4%
Share Capital	49,206,531	47,313,972	1,892,559	4%
Capital surplus	7,224,556	7,214,523	10,033	0%
Retained earnings	94,990,656	70,988,356	24,002,300	34%
Other equity	25,587,969	54,140,354	(28,552,385)	-53%
Total equity	177,009,712	179,657,205	(2,647,493)	-1%

For those items whose rate of change increase or decrease by more than 20% and the amount of change vary by more than 10 millions in two years, the analysis are as below:

- ① The increase in cash and cash equivalents was mainly due to the increase in time deposits and cash equivalents.
- ② The increase in reinsurance assets is mainly due to higher balance in the claims recoverable from reinsurers at year end.
- ③ The increase in intangible assets was mainly due to the construction of various systems and the purchase of related software.
- ④ The decrease in other financial liabilities was mainly due to the decrease in financial liabilities arising from the valuation of exchange rate hedging instruments this year.
- ⑤ The increase in retained earnings was mainly due to the increase in net profit after tax in the current year.
- ⑥ The decrease in other equity was mainly due to the decrease in unrealized valuation gain of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive profits and losses.

(2) Analysis for financial performance:

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Year		Amount in increase (decrease)	Percentage of change (%)
	2021	2020		
Operating revenue	\$300,244,299	\$323,248,432	\$(23,004,133)	-7%
Operating costs	261,277,061	301,457,969	(40,180,908)	-13%
Operating expenses	7,592,150	6,085,643	1,506,507	25%
Operating income	31,375,088	15,704,820	15,670,268	100%
Non-operating income and expenses	(28,416)	(67,957)	39,541	-58%
Income from continuing operations before income tax	31,346,672	15,636,863	15,709,809	100%
Income tax	(2,806,434)	(89,027)	(2,717,407)	3052%
Net income from continuing operations	28,540,238	15,547,836	12,992,402	84%

For those items whose rate of change increase or decrease by more than 10% in two years, the analysis are as below:

- ① The decrease in operating costs was mainly due to the decrease in the net change in insurance liabilities.
- ② The increase in operating expenses was mainly due to the growth of the Company's organizational scale and the increase in various expenses required for business activities this year.
- ③ The increase in non-operating income and expenses results from the decrease of impairment losses from non-financial assets.

- ④ The increase in income tax expenses is owing to the increase of gain on deferred tax compared to last year.
- ⑤ The increase in operating income , income before income tax and net income is owing to the decrease of operating costs.

5. Information Regarding the Company's Audit Fee:

(1) CPA fees:

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Accounting Firm	Name of CPA	Period Covered by CPA's Audit	Audit Fee	Non-audit fee (Note)	Total
Ernst & Young	WEN-FUN FUH	2021.01.01 ~2021.12.31	\$5,220	\$29,471	\$34,691
	CHENG-TAO CHANG				

Note: Non-audit fees include tax compliance audit, internal control examination, IFRS17 consulting service and other certification and consulting services

- ① When the company changes its accounting firm and the audit fees paid for the fiscal year in which such change took place are lower than those for the previous fiscal year: None.
 - ② When the audit fees paid for the current fiscal year are lower than those for the previous fiscal year by 10 percent or more: None.
- (2) Replacement of CPA: There was no CPA change in two years and its subsequent period.