

# Annual Report 2015

CHUBB®

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# Annual Report 2015

## ACE Insurance Limited (Incorporated in Singapore)

### Directors' Statement

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their statement to the shareholder together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 and the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 December 2015.

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the balance sheet and the financial statements as set out on pages 6 to 46 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2015 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

### Directors

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The directors of the Company in office at the date of this report are as follows:

- Daniel Andrew Albert Vanderkemp
- Koh Choon Hui (appointed on 18 December 2015)
- Gregory John Dodds (appointed on 1 March 2016)
- Eric Sanderson (resigned on 18 December 2015)
- Mack Eng Lip Chian (resigned on 1 March 2016)

### Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

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Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate, other than as disclosed under "Share options" in this statement.

### Directors' interests in shares or debentures

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According to the register of directors' shareholdings, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares in, or debentures of, the Company or its related corporations, except as follows:

## Directors' Statement (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

### Directors' interests in shares or debentures (continued)

	Holdings registered in the name of director or nominee	
	At 31.12.2015	At 1.1.2015 or date of appointment, if later
<b>ACE Limited, ultimate holding corporation</b>		
<u>Restricted stock award<sup>1</sup></u> Mack Eng Lip Chian (resigned on 1 March 2016) Daniel Andrew Albert Vanderkemp	1,548 6,297	1,627 4,441
<u>Restricted stock options<sup>1</sup></u> Mack Eng Lip Chian (resigned on 1 March 2016) Daniel Andrew Albert Vanderkemp	1,724 9,986	4,556 10,652
<u>Common shares at par value CHF24.15 each</u> Mack Eng Lip Chian (resigned on 1 March 2016) Daniel Andrew Albert Vanderkemp	1,314 4,935	3,571 3,745

<sup>1</sup> This refers to restricted stock award and stock options granted by ACE Limited (incorporated in Switzerland) under the Group's 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plans.

### Directors' contractual benefits

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest, except that certain directors receive remuneration as a result of their employment with related corporations.

### Share options

There were no options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

### Independent auditor

The independent auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the directors



Gregory John Dodds  
Director



Koh Choon Hui  
Director

28 April 2016

# Independent Auditor's Report To The Shareholder Of ACE Insurance Limited

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## Report on the Financial Statements

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We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ACE Insurance Limited set out on pages 6 to 46, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### *Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

### *Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### *Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2015, and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.



Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants  
Singapore, 28 April 2016

# Statement Of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015	2014
		\$	\$
Insurance premium revenue		178,721,577	167,136,493
Insurance premium ceded to reinsurers		(123,693,732)	(111,910,273)
<b>Net insurance premium revenue</b>	3	<b>55,027,845</b>	55,226,220
Fee income from insurance contracts		42,271,820	40,240,233
Investment income - Net	4	1,746,237	1,464,941
Other operating income	5	1,059,819	448,966
<b>Income</b>		<b>100,105,721</b>	97,380,360
Other gain – currency exchange		1,785,938	1,170,861
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses		(72,335,548)	(22,226,647)
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses recovered from reinsurers		55,027,805	12,492,693
<b>Net insurance claims</b>	6	<b>(17,307,743)</b>	(9,733,954)
Expenses for acquisition of insurance contracts		(39,679,702)	(36,896,623)
Expenses for asset management services received		(295,301)	(282,375)
Operating expenses:			
– Employee benefits	7	(20,508,824)	(20,672,616)
– Depreciation expense	10	(565,898)	(313,191)
– Other operating expenses	8	(15,325,328)	(12,513,633)
		(36,400,050)	(33,499,440)
<b>Expenses</b>		<b>(93,682,796)</b>	(80,412,392)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>8,208,863</b>	18,138,829
Income tax expense	9(a)	(1,159,151)	(2,873,065)
<b>Net profit</b>		<b>7,049,712</b>	15,265,764
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Financial assets, available-for-sale:			
– Fair value (losses)/gains during the financial year	18	(435,637)	93,174
– Fair value gains transferred to profit or loss on disposal	18	(3,768)	(11,447)
Income tax credit/(expense) on fair value changes	18	60,279	(11,935)
<b>Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax</b>		<b>(379,126)</b>	69,792
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>6,670,586</b>	15,335,556

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

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# Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015	2014
		\$	\$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	16,225,165	8,429,030
Financial assets, available-for-sale	11	105,522,306	102,156,107
Insurance receivables and other receivables	12	50,009,071	46,807,983
Reinsurance assets	13	78,321,811	70,462,451
		<b>250,078,353</b>	227,855,571
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	10	9,302,996	472,446
Reinsurance assets	13	44,835,229	25,937,550
Deferred income tax assets	16	-	27,717
		<b>54,138,225</b>	26,437,713
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>304,216,578</b>	254,293,284
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Insurance liabilities	13	124,721,538	114,350,303
Insurance payables and other payables	15	53,206,988	40,202,916
Current income tax liabilities	9(b)	1,332,492	3,280,826
		<b>179,261,018</b>	157,834,045
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Insurance liabilities	13	58,055,914	36,465,567
Deferred income tax liabilities	16	235,388	-
		<b>58,291,302</b>	36,465,567
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>237,552,320</b>	194,299,612
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>66,664,258</b>	59,993,672
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	17	35,000,000	35,000,000
Fair value reserve	18	(430,633)	(51,507)
Retained profits		32,094,891	25,045,179
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>66,664,258</b>	59,993,672

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

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## Statement Of Changes In Equity

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

		Share capital	Fair value reserve	Retained profits	Total Equity
	Notes	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2015</b>					
<b>Beginning of financial year</b>		<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>(51,507)</b>	<b>25,045,179</b>	<b>59,993,672</b>
Total comprehensive income		-	(379,126)	7,049,712	6,670,586
<b>End of financial year</b>		<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>(430,633)</b>	<b>32,094,891</b>	<b>66,664,258</b>
<b>2014</b>					
<b>Beginning of financial year</b>		<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>(121,299)</b>	<b>20,272,535</b>	<b>55,151,236</b>
Total comprehensive income		-	69,792	15,265,764	15,335,556
Dividends paid	19	-	-	(10,493,120)	(10,493,120)
<b>End of financial year</b>		<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>(51,507)</b>	<b>25,045,179</b>	<b>59,993,672</b>

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# Statement Of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

		2015	2014
	Notes	\$	\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net profit		7,049,712	15,265,764
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense		1,159,151	2,873,065
Depreciation expense		565,898	313,191
Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		5,316	-
Net gain on sale of available-for-sale financial assets		(3,768)	(11,447)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net		(1,760,970)	(1,056,324)
Interest income		(1,742,469)	(1,453,494)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		5,272,870	15,930,755
Change in working capital:			
Insurance receivables and other receivables		(3,252,671)	2,363,983
Insurance payables and other payables		12,117,640	8,137,246
Net insurance liabilities		5,204,543	(781,137)
Cash generated from operations		19,342,382	25,650,847
Income tax paid - net	9(b)	(2,762,214)	(1,586,728)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>		<b>16,580,168</b>	<b>24,064,119</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(8,720,387)	(492,939)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		205,055	150,094
Purchases of investments		(32,075,815)	(44,251,994)
Proceeds from sale of investments		29,204,299	28,414,904
Interest received		2,602,815	2,207,441
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(8,784,033)</b>	<b>(13,972,494)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Dividends paid to shareholder of the Company		-	(10,493,120)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(10,493,120)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held</b>		<b>7,796,135</b>	<b>(401,495)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	14	8,429,030	8,830,525
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year</b>	14	<b>16,225,165</b>	<b>8,429,030</b>

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# Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015

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These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

## 1. General information

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ACE Insurance Limited (the “Company”) is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The address of its registered office is 138 Market Street, #11-01 CapitaGreen, Singapore 048946.

The Company is licensed under the Insurance Act, Chapter 142 as a direct general insurer.

The principal activity of the Company consists of underwriting of general insurance including reinsurance of all classes of risks.

## 2. Significant accounting policies

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### (a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The area involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or area where estimates and assumptions are significant to the financial statements is the estimation of ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts, disclosed in Note 13.

### **Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2015**

On 1 January 2015, the Company adopted the new or amended FRS and Interpretations to FRS (“INT FRS”) that are mandatory for application from that date. Changes to the Company’s accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

The adoption of these new or amended FRS and INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the Company’s accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

### (b) Revenue recognition

Premiums on insurance contracts are recognised as written, at the time of inception of the policies.

Gross written premium is shown before movement in unearned premium provision and deduction of commission and is net of taxes or duties levied on premium.

Fee income from insurance contracts relates to income earned in acquiring new and/or renewing existing reinsurance contracts and certain insurance contracts and is recognised as revenue over the period in which the related services are performed.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (c) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (Note 2(d)).

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The projected cost of dismantlement, removal or restoration is recognised as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if such obligation is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line basis to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	10% - 33 1/3%
Office equipment	10% - 20%
Furniture and fittings	10% - 33 1/3%
Computer equipment	20% - 33 1/3%

except where the assets are less than \$1,000 in value. Assets less than \$1,000 in value are depreciated in the month of acquisition.

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

### (d) Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. The difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

An impairment loss of an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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### (e) Financial assets

#### (1) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the nature of the asset and the purpose for which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

##### (i) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those expected to be realised later than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are presented as non-current assets. Receivables arising from insurance contracts and other receivables are classified in this category. Insurance receivables comprise of amounts due from insured, agents, brokers and reinsurers.

##### (ii) *Financial assets, available-for-sale*

Financial assets, available-for-sale, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are presented as current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the assets more than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

#### (2) Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On disposal of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount in the fair value reserve relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

#### (3) Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs.

#### (4) Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets, available-for-sale are subsequently carried at fair value.

Interest and dividend income on financial assets, available-for-sale, are recognised separately in profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities (i.e. monetary items) denominated in foreign currencies are analysed into currency translation differences on the amortised cost of the securities and other changes; the currency translation differences are recognised in profit or loss and the other changes are recognised in the fair value reserve.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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### (5) Impairment

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and recognises an allowance for impairment when such evidence exists.

#### (i) *Loans and receivables*

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default or significant delay in payments are evidence that these financial assets are impaired.

The carrying amount of these assets is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account which is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. When the asset becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised against the same line item in profit or loss.

The allowance for impairment loss account is reduced through profit or loss in a subsequent period when the amount of impairment loss decreases and the related decrease can be objectively measured. The carrying amount of the assets previously impaired is increased to the extent that the new carrying amount does not exceed the amortised cost had no impairment been recognised in prior periods.

#### (ii) *Financial assets, available-for-sale*

In addition to the objective evidence of impairment described in Note 2 (e)(5)(i), a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost and the disappearance of an active trading market for the security are objective evidence that the available-for-sale financial asset is impaired.

If any evidence of impairment exists, the cumulative loss that was recognised in the fair value reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. The cumulative loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayments and amortisation) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised as an expense.

### (f) Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter securities and derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets are the current bid prices; the appropriate quoted market prices for financial liabilities are the current asking prices.

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. When appropriate, quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used where appropriate. Valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analyses, are also used to determine the fair values of the financial instruments.

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts.

### (g) Insurance and other payables

Insurance and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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### (h) Insurance

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk.

Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk. As a general guideline, the Company defines as significant insurance risk the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event that are at least 10% more than the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

Insurance contracts are classified depending on the coverage and the terms and conditions.

Casualty insurance contracts protect the Company's customers against the risk of causing harm to third parties as a result of their legitimate activities. Damages covered include both contractual and non-contractual events. The typical protection offered is designed for employers who become legally liable to pay compensation to injured employees (employers' liability) and for individual and business customers who become liable to pay compensation to a third party for bodily harm or property damage (public liability).

Property insurance contracts mainly compensate the Company's customers for damage suffered to their properties or for the value of property lost. Customers who undertake commercial activities on their premises could also receive compensation for the loss of earnings caused by the inability to use the insured properties in their business activities (business interruption cover).

Professional and Directors and Officers insurance contracts mainly indemnify the Company's customers against the legal liability as well as liability as a result of a breach of duty owed in a professional capacity in connection with the customer's business, such as negligence, misrepresentation and loss of personal data.

Marine cargo and hull insurance contracts protect the Company's customers from the financial losses resulting from marine transportation and transit which can have a drastic impact to their business.

Accident and health insurance contracts protect the Company's customers from the consequences of events such as hospitalisation, total permanent disability or death arising from accident or sickness or diagnosis for dreaded diseases. Guaranteed benefits paid on occurrence of the specified insurance event are either fixed or linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the policyholder. There are no maturity or surrender benefits.

Political risk insurance contracts protect the Company's customers against financial losses caused by government action or political force majeure in respect of loans (export and pre-export finance), or sales, purchase or service contracts.

Credit insurance contracts protect the lenders involved in highly structured and/or secured trade transactions against default by a borrower/obligor due to either a political or credit event or protect exporters, contractors and sponsors against the calling of on-demand guarantees.

Return of Premiums Products Plans are contracts where all or part of the premium received will be refunded after a specified number of years if the policy criteria for refund are met. The ultimate outcome of this can only be determined upon the expiry of the policies under the Plan and a provision for premium refundable for this class of policies is calculated by the in-house actuary. The best estimate of provision for premiums refund is deducted from gross written premium.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (i) Reinsurance contracts held

Contracts entered into by the Company with reinsurers under which the Company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Company and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets. Insurance contracts entered into by the Company under which the contract holder is another insurer (inward reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts.

The benefits to which the Company is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers (insurance receivables and other receivables), as well as longer term receivables (classified as reinsurance assets) that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amount recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised when due.

The Company assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment on a quarterly basis. If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognises that impairment losses in profit or loss. The Company gathers objective evidence that a reinsurance asset is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets held as loans and receivables. The impairment loss is also calculated following the same method used for these financial assets. These processes are described in Note 2(e).

### (j) Insurance liabilities

#### (i) *Unearned premium reserve/deferred acquisition cost*

The portion of premium received on in-force contract that relate to unexpired risks at the balance sheet date is reported as unearned premium reserve.

Unearned premium reserve is calculated using the 1/365th method, except for direct marketing business which is calculated using the 1/24th method, on gross premiums written less return premiums, premiums on reinsurance and deferred acquisition costs.

Commission and other acquisition costs that vary with and are related to securing new contracts and renewing existing contracts are netted off against unearned premium provision. All other costs are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Commission income and commission expense are deferred and subsequently amortised over the life of the policies as the premiums are ceded or earned.

Unearned premium provision also includes premium deficiency provisions which are derived using actuarial methods on the Company's loss statistics.

#### (ii) *Outstanding claims reserves*

Outstanding claims reserves are estimates of claims which have been incurred and reported to the Company and estimates of losses which have occurred, but not yet reported to the Company. Provision made for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) is based on the amount calculated and determined by an Appointed Actuary as at the balance sheet date. Any deficiency is immediately charged to profit or loss.

In line with Section 37(1) (b) of the Insurance Act, an actuarial investigation is made on the claims liabilities and a provision for adverse deviation at a minimum 75% level of confidence is included in the loss reserves.



## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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### (k) Liability adequacy test

At the balance sheet date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities net of related deferred acquisition costs. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cashflows and claims handling and administration expenses are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to profit or loss.

### (l) Operating leases

Leases of assets in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating lease. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

### (m) Income taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

- (i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date; and
- (ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax on temporary differences arising from the revaluation gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets is charged or credited directly to equity in the same period the temporary differences arise.

### (n) Provisions for other liabilities and charges

Provisions for other liabilities and charges are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.



## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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### (o) Employee benefits

#### (1) *Defined contribution plans*

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

#### (2) *Employee leave entitlement*

Employee entitlements to annual leave and long service leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and long-service leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

#### (3) *Share-based compensation*

The Company's ultimate holding corporation operates several share based compensation plans as described in Note 17(b). The total amount of equity-settled transactions to be recognised over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value on the date of the grant. The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised as an expense together with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period, and subsequently recharged by the Company's ultimate holding corporation.

### (p) Currency translation

#### (1) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company.

#### (2) *Transaction and balances*

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currencies classified as available-for-sale are analysed into currency translation differences on the amortised cost of the securities, and other changes. Currency translation differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes are recognised in fair value reserve within equity.

Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined. Currency translation differences on non-monetary items, whereby the gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss in profit or loss. Currency translation differences on non-monetary items whereby the gains or losses are recognised directly in equity, such as equity investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets are included in the fair value reserve.

### (q) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank and fixed deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (r) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

Government grant are recognised in other operating income in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

### (s) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

### (t) Offsetting financial instruments

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

### (u) Dividend

Dividends to the Company's shareholder are recognised when the dividends are approved for payment.

## 3. Net insurance premium revenue

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Short-term insurance contracts		
- gross written premium	178,777,001	168,117,021
- change in unearned premium reserve (Note 13 (f)(ii))	(55,424)	(980,528)
Premium revenue arising from insurance contracts issued	178,721,577	167,136,493
Short-term reinsurance contracts		
- ceded written premium	(124,339,974)	(112,351,750)
- change in unearned premium reserve (Note 13 (f)(ii))	646,242	441,477
Premium revenue ceded to reinsurers for insurance contracts purchased	(123,693,732)	(111,910,273)
<b>Net insurance premium revenue</b>	<b>55,027,845</b>	<b>55,226,220</b>

## 4. Investment income – Net

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Financial assets, available-for-sale:		
- interest income	1,732,446	1,445,134
Cash and cash equivalents:		
- interest income from banks	10,023	8,360
Net realised gains on available for sale financial assets (Note 18)	3,768	11,447
	<b>1,746,237</b>	<b>1,464,941</b>

## 5. Other operating income

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Government grant	<b>332,906</b>	241,659
Recovery of expenses from related corporation	<b>292,993</b>	160,307
Other miscellaneous income	<b>433,920</b>	47,000
	<b>1,059,819</b>	448,966

## 6. Net insurance claims

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses		
- gross claims paid	<b>(40,999,830)</b>	(34,566,133)
- change in outstanding claims	<b>(31,335,718)</b>	12,339,486
	<b>(72,335,548)</b>	(22,226,647)
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses recovered		
- paid claims recovered	<b>28,917,008</b>	24,734,665
- change in outstanding claims	<b>26,110,797</b>	(12,241,972)
	<b>55,027,805</b>	12,492,693
<b>Net insurance claims</b>	<b>(17,307,743)</b>	(9,733,954)

## 7. Employee benefits

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	<b>16,960,689</b>	17,211,001
Share-based remuneration expenses (Note 17(c))	<b>178,578</b>	178,581
Staff related expenses	<b>1,743,826</b>	1,721,293
	<b>18,883,093</b>	19,110,875
Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	<b>1,625,731</b>	1,561,741
	<b>20,508,824</b>	20,672,616

## 8. Other operating expenses

The following items have been included in other operating expenses during the financial year:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Management fees	3,804,367	3,392,885
IT related expenses	1,201,759	1,171,159
Rental on operating lease	1,821,775	1,602,007
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	5,316	-
(Write-back)/impairment of insurance receivables	(31,175)	163,805
Sales incentives paid to sponsors	5,106	15,856
Outsourcing expenses	3,754,276	3,587,805
Office related expenses and utilities	2,367,486	2,291,849
Other expenses	2,396,418	288,267
	<b>15,325,328</b>	<b>12,513,633</b>

## 9. Income tax

### (a) Income tax expense

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Tax expense attributable to profit is made up of:		
- current income tax	<b>900,001</b>	2,847,833
- deferred income tax (Note 16)	<b>323,384</b>	(14,102)
- withholding tax expenses	<b>21,887</b>	-
	<b>1,245,272</b>	2,833,731
(Over)/under provision in prior financial years		
- current income tax	<b>(86,121)</b>	39,334
	<b>1,159,151</b>	2,873,065

## 9. Income tax (continued)

### (a) Income tax expense (continued)

The tax expense on profit differs from the amount that would arise using the Singapore standard rate of income tax due to the following:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Profit before income tax	<b>8,208,863</b>	18,138,229
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2014: 17%)	<b>1,395,507</b>	3,083,601
Effects of:		
- Income taxed at concessionary rate of 10%	<b>(144,810)</b>	(221,183)
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	<b>407,672</b>	77,840
- Singapore statutory stepped income exemption	<b>(25,925)</b>	(25,925)
- Tax incentives	<b>(409,059)</b>	(80,602)
- Withholding tax expenses	<b>21,887</b>	-
- (Over)/under provision in prior financial years	<b>(86,121)</b>	39,334
Tax expense	<b>1,159,151</b>	2,873,065

### (b) Movements in current income tax liabilities

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
At beginning of financial year	<b>3,280,826</b>	1,980,387
Income tax paid	<b>(2,839,986)</b>	(1,754,895)
Income tax refunded	<b>77,772</b>	168,167
Tax payable on profit for current financial year	<b>900,001</b>	2,847,833
(Under)/over provision in prior financial year tax expense	<b>(86,121)</b>	39,334
At end of financial year	<b>1,332,492</b>	3,280,826

## 10. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2015</b>					
<u>Cost</u>					
Beginning of financial year	3,420,142	917,955	1,595,264	1,963,916	7,897,277
Additions	6,250,613	899,092	1,843,219	613,895	9,606,819
Disposals	(3,420,140)	(681,920)	(1,582,485)	(834,880)	(6,519,425)
End of financial year	6,250,615	1,135,127	1,855,998	1,742,931	10,984,671
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Beginning of financial year	3,184,841	905,294	1,498,405	1,836,291	7,424,831
Depreciation charge	321,096	47,024	87,036	110,742	565,898
Disposals	(3,285,288)	(677,861)	(1,511,651)	(834,254)	(6,309,054)
End of financial year	220,649	274,457	73,790	1,112,779	1,681,675
<b>Net book value</b>					
<b>End of financial year</b>	<b>6,029,966</b>	<b>860,670</b>	<b>1,782,208</b>	<b>630,152</b>	<b>9,302,996</b>
<b>2014</b>					
<u>Cost</u>					
Beginning of financial year	3,256,693	917,955	1,522,819	2,064,833	7,762,300
Additions	322,107	-	72,445	98,387	492,939
Disposals	(158,658)	-	-	(199,304)	(357,962)
End of financial year	3,420,142	917,955	1,595,264	1,963,916	7,897,277
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Beginning of financial year	3,138,342	899,600	1,471,498	1,810,068	7,319,508
Depreciation charge	140,063	5,694	26,907	140,527	313,191
Disposals	(93,564)	-	-	(114,304)	(207,868)
End of financial year	3,184,841	905,294	1,498,405	1,836,291	7,424,831
<b>Net book value</b>					
<b>End of financial year</b>	<b>235,301</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>96,859</b>	<b>127,625</b>	<b>472,446</b>

## 11. Financial assets, available-for-sale

The movements during the year are as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Beginning of financial year	<b>102,156,107</b>	86,055,097
Additions	<b>32,075,815</b>	44,251,994
Fair value (losses)/gains recognised in other comprehensive income	<b>(435,637)</b>	93,174
Amortisation of premiums (net of discounts)	<b>(830,650)</b>	(885,578)
Disposals	<b>(29,204,299)</b>	(28,414,904)
Currency translation differences	<b>1,760,970</b>	1,056,324
End of financial year	<b>105,522,306</b>	102,156,107

Available-for-sale financial assets are analysed as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Listed securities:		
Government securities – SGD	<b>38,764,753</b>	39,406,348
Government securities – USD	<b>13,788,988</b>	11,086,959
	<b>52,553,741</b>	50,493,307
Loan stocks in corporations – SGD	<b>38,943,665</b>	37,080,759
Loan stocks in corporations – USD	<b>14,024,900</b>	14,582,041
	<b>52,968,565</b>	51,662,800
	<b>105,522,306</b>	102,156,107

The loan stocks and government securities have maturity dates from January 2015 to March 2027 with the following weighted average effective interest rates:

	2015	2014
Singapore Dollar	<b>2.57%</b>	2.66%
United States Dollar	<b>2.23%</b>	2.44%

The exposure of investments to interest rate risks is disclosed in Note 22(a)(ii).

## 12. Insurance receivables and other receivables

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Receivables from insurance and reinsurance contracts:		
- related companies	8,699,366	7,236,781
- third parties	36,973,650	32,388,792
	45,673,016	39,625,573
Less provision for impairment of receivables		
- third parties	(265,525)	(313,858)
	45,407,491	39,311,715
Other receivables:		
- Prepayments	166,042	628,175
- Receivables from related companies	988,037	1,915,354
- Accrued interest receivable	754,940	784,636
- Rental and other deposits	2,125,065	2,123,495
- Sundry receivables	567,496	2,044,608
	4,601,580	7,496,268
<b>Total insurance receivables and other receivables</b>	<b>50,009,071</b>	<b>46,807,983</b>

The carrying amounts of insurance receivables and other receivables approximate their fair values.

The receivables from related companies are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand.



### 13. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
<b>Gross</b>		
Current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	57,872,644	47,941,740
- reserves for unearned premium*	62,785,657	62,730,233
- no claims bonus provision	3,333,038	3,235,358
- provision for premiums refund	730,199	442,972
	<b>124,721,538</b>	114,350,303
Non-current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	55,346,969	33,942,155
- provision for premiums refund	2,708,945	2,523,412
	<b>58,055,914</b>	36,465,567
<b>Total insurance liabilities, gross</b>	<b>182,777,452</b>	150,815,870
<b>Recoverable from reinsurers</b>		
Current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	43,823,552	36,610,434
- reserves for unearned premium	34,498,259	33,852,017
	<b>78,321,811</b>	70,462,451
Non-current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	44,835,229	25,937,550
<b>Total reinsurer's share of insurance liabilities</b>	<b>123,157,040</b>	96,400,001
* Reserves for unearned premium are shown net of deferred acquisition cost.		
<b>Net</b>		
Current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	14,049,092	11,331,306
- reserves for unearned premium provision	28,287,398	28,878,216
- no claims bonus provision	3,333,038	3,235,358
- provision for premiums refund	730,199	442,972
	<b>46,399,727</b>	43,887,852
Non-current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	10,511,740	8,004,605
- provision for premiums refund	2,708,945	2,523,412
	<b>13,220,685</b>	10,528,017
<b>Total insurance liabilities, net</b>	<b>59,620,412</b>	54,415,869

### 13. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

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#### Actuarial methods, assumptions and sensitivity analysis

##### (a) Methods

Four standard actuarial methods (Chain ladder on Incurred and Paid Claims, Bornhuetter-Ferguson and Average Incurred Cost Development) have been applied to each class of business to determine the undiscounted insurance liabilities. The selection of an appropriate method depends on the nature of the claim development and claim volatility. The Outstanding Liability is equal to the Case Estimates in situations where no further loss development is expected.

The insurance liabilities also include an appropriate allowance for allocated and unallocated future claim handling expenses. In addition, an administration expense reserve of 5.6% (2014: 4.8%) of gross premiums (or gross unearned premium reserve) and excess of loss ceded premiums has been included in the assessment of the premium liability.

##### (b) Assumptions

The following assumptions were used in determining the gross outstanding claim liabilities.

##### Discounted average weighted term to settlement

The discounted average weighted term to settlement is calculated separately by class of business based on historical payment patterns.

##### Ultimate claim number – current year

The ultimate claim number for the current accident year is estimated separately by class of business by projecting the number of claims reported to date based on historical reporting patterns.

##### Average claim size – current year

The average claim size for the current accident year is estimated separately by class of business by projecting the ultimate claims cost based on historical claim development patterns and dividing by the estimated ultimate claim number.

##### Unallocated claim expense rate (or indirect claim expense rate)

The unallocated claim expense rate is calculated separately by class of business based on historical unallocated claim expenses as a percentage of historical payments.

##### Discount rate

The discount rate is derived from market yields of government securities at the balance sheet date.

##### Inflation rate

The inflation rate is implicit in the valuation models used so no explicit inflation rate is used in the valuation. Movement in average claim size provides a de facto estimate of the inflation rate implied in the valuation.

### 13. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

#### (c) Sensitivity analysis

The Company conducts sensitivity analysis to quantify the exposure to risk of changes in the key underlying variables. The valuations included in the reported results are calculated using certain assumptions about these variables as disclosed above. The movement in any key variable will impact the performance and equity of the Company. The table below shows how a change in each assumption will affect the outstanding claims liabilities (net) and profit or loss. As no explicit inflation rate is used in the valuation no sensitivity analysis is able to be carried out for a change in the inflation rate.

Variables	Change in variable	Increase/ (decrease) in liability	Increase/ (decrease) in profit before tax
		\$	\$
Discounted average weighted term to settlement	+0.5 years	(143,912)	143,912
	-0.5 years	137,711	(137,711)
Ultimate claim number - current year	+10%	2,429,335	(2,429,335)
	-10%	(2,429,336)	2,429,336
Average claim size - current year	+10%	2,429,335	(2,429,335)
	-10%	(2,429,336)	2,429,336
Unallocated claim expense rate	+1%	1,074,861	(1,074,861)
	-1%	(1,074,862)	1,074,862
Discount rate	+1%	(308,704)	308,704
	-1%	308,661	(308,661)

#### (d) Process for determining risk margin

The overall risk margin was determined after allowing for uncertainty of the outstanding claim estimate. Uncertainty was analysed for each class of business taking into account potential uncertainties relating to the actuarial models and assumptions, the quality of the underlying data used in the models and the general insurance environment.

The estimate of uncertainty is greater for long tailed classes when compared to short tail classes due to the longer time until settlement of outstanding claims.

The assumptions regarding uncertainty for each class were applied to the gross and net central estimates, and the results were aggregated to arrive at an overall provision which is intended to have a 75% probability of sufficiency. The risk margin applied in 2015 is 14.1% (2014: 14.7%).

#### (e) Claims development tables (for all lines)

The following tables show the development of gross and net undiscounted outstanding claims relative to the ultimate expected claims for the ten most recent accident years:

### 13. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

#### (e) Claims development tables (for all lines) (continued)

##### Gross

Accident year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:											
– at end of accident year	30,045,680	45,913,501	32,837,304	42,464,715	42,429,626	46,821,241	47,924,426	50,202,369	44,785,161	<b>69,498,739</b>	
– one year later	26,424,190	37,024,162	26,893,995	44,190,460	33,566,706	46,802,599	43,235,716	42,203,265	<b>48,145,072</b>		
– two years later	24,087,594	37,091,297	26,197,343	40,030,663	31,682,587	42,581,975	38,166,395	<b>41,535,495</b>			
– three years later	22,413,438	36,711,639	25,094,506	37,901,754	30,558,523	36,196,967	<b>33,926,972</b>				
– four years later	20,940,647	36,207,525	23,401,250	36,270,307	29,764,524	<b>35,706,237</b>					
– five years later	20,734,686	35,412,979	23,012,851	31,535,544	<b>29,740,136</b>						
– six years later	22,710,628	35,326,658	26,644,914	<b>31,629,263</b>							
– seven years later	19,370,336	36,588,186	<b>27,711,981</b>								
– eight years later	18,781,302	<b>36,630,364</b>									
– nine years later	<b>18,834,670</b>										
Current estimate of cumulative claims	18,834,670	36,630,364	27,711,981	31,629,263	29,740,136	35,706,237	33,926,972	41,535,495	48,145,072	69,498,739	373,358,929
Cumulative payments to date	(18,673,439)	(36,630,364)	(27,575,600)	(30,333,606)	(28,597,954)	(33,616,655)	(29,250,166)	(36,114,525)	(21,578,517)	(15,260,891)	(277,631,717)
Outstanding claims – undiscounted	161,231	-	136,381	1,295,657	1,142,182	2,089,582	4,676,806	5,420,970	26,566,555	54,237,848	95,727,212
Discount	(633)	-	(582)	(8,360)	(4,534)	(14,276)	(45,561)	(82,308)	(562,462)	(1,044,471)	(1,763,187)
Outstanding claims	160,598	-	135,799	1,287,297	1,137,648	2,075,306	4,631,245	5,338,662	26,004,093	53,193,377	93,964,025
Outstanding claims in respect of prior accident years											20,657
Risk margin											13,991,298
Claims handling costs											5,243,633
Total gross outstanding claims											<b>113,219,613</b>

### 13. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

#### (e) Claims development tables (for all lines) (continued)

##### Net

Accident year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:											
– at end of accident year	8,796,499	8,684,039	8,140,996	9,725,452	9,544,407	12,724,979	11,168,927	11,079,608	13,399,865	<b>16,324,891</b>	
– one year later	8,571,017	7,511,480	6,559,241	9,066,624	9,429,816	13,371,816	9,868,167	9,647,115	<b>11,956,984</b>		
– two years later	8,155,807	7,024,983	6,635,147	8,877,843	8,804,654	12,754,415	9,135,836	<b>10,051,642</b>			
– three years later	7,674,113	6,925,373	6,580,737	8,319,805	8,490,895	11,987,156	<b>9,033,074</b>				
– four years later	7,379,051	6,954,269	6,310,748	7,945,912	8,035,862	<b>12,090,626</b>					
– five years later	7,443,926	6,890,184	6,188,027	8,142,405	<b>8,070,935</b>						
– six years later	7,085,453	6,847,504	6,265,912	<b>7,962,161</b>							
– seven years later	6,937,861	6,834,218	<b>6,083,242</b>								
– eight years later	6,642,975	<b>6,887,772</b>									
– nine years later	<b>6,632,988</b>										
Current estimate of cumulative claims	6,632,988	6,887,772	6,083,242	7,962,161	8,070,935	12,090,626	9,033,074	10,051,642	11,956,984	16,324,891	95,094,315
Cumulative payments to date	(6,472,527)	(6,868,268)	(5,999,309)	(7,783,118)	(8,031,257)	(11,395,401)	(8,615,853)	(8,928,932)	(8,972,585)	(5,535,264)	(78,602,514)
Outstanding claims – undiscounted	160,461	19,504	83,933	179,043	39,678	695,225	417,221	1,122,710	2,984,399	10,789,627	16,491,801
Discount	(630)	(77)	(381)	(1,453)	(208)	(5,285)	(4,348)	(18,228)	(52,347)	(178,176)	(261,133)
Outstanding claims	159,831	19,427	83,552	177,590	39,470	689,940	412,873	1,104,482	2,932,052	10,611,451	16,230,668
Outstanding claims in respect of prior accident years											1,414
Risk margin											3,085,117
Claims handling costs											5,243,633
Total net outstanding claims											<b>24,560,832</b>

### 13. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

#### (f) Movements in insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

##### (i) Outstanding claims

Year ended 31 December	2015			2014		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At beginning of year	<b>81,883,895</b>	<b>(62,547,984)</b>	<b>19,335,911</b>	94,223,381	(74,789,956)	19,433,425
Cash paid for claims settled in the year	<b>(40,999,830)</b>	<b>28,917,008</b>	<b>(12,082,822)</b>	(34,566,133)	24,734,665	(9,831,468)
Claims incurred	<b>72,335,548</b>	<b>(55,027,805)</b>	<b>17,307,743</b>	22,226,647	(12,492,693)	9,733,954
At end of year	<b>113,219,613</b>	<b>(88,658,781)</b>	<b>24,560,832</b>	81,883,895	(62,547,984)	19,335,911
Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	<b>56,555,052</b>	<b>(47,592,545)</b>	<b>8,962,507</b>	38,064,321	(31,366,313)	6,698,008
Incurred but not reported	<b>42,673,263</b>	<b>(30,160,056)</b>	<b>12,513,207</b>	33,328,143	(23,159,722)	10,168,421
Provision for adverse deviation	<b>13,991,298</b>	<b>(10,906,180)</b>	<b>3,085,118</b>	10,491,431	(8,021,949)	2,469,482
At end of year	<b>113,219,613</b>	<b>(88,658,781)</b>	<b>24,560,832</b>	81,883,895	(62,547,984)	19,335,911

##### (ii) Reserves for unearned premium

	2015			2014		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At beginning of year	<b>62,730,233</b>	<b>(33,852,017)</b>	<b>28,878,216</b>	61,749,705	(33,410,540)	28,339,165
Premium written in the year	<b>178,777,001</b>	<b>(124,339,974)</b>	<b>54,437,027</b>	168,117,021	(112,351,750)	55,765,271
Premium earned in the year	<b>(178,721,577)</b>	<b>123,693,732</b>	<b>(55,027,845)</b>	(167,136,493)	111,910,273	(55,226,220)
At end of year	<b>62,785,657</b>	<b>(34,498,259)</b>	<b>28,287,398</b>	62,730,233	(33,852,017)	28,878,216

##### (iii) Refundable bonus provision

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
At the beginning of year	<b>3,235,358</b>	3,130,390
Provision for the year	<b>4,919,914</b>	5,226,140
Refunds during the year	<b>(4,822,234)</b>	(5,121,172)
At end of year	<b>3,333,038</b>	3,235,358

### 13. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

#### (f) Movements in insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

##### *(iv) Provision for premium refund*

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
At the beginning of year	<b>2,966,384</b>	4,294,026
Movement for the year	<b>2,839,563</b>	(156,627)
Refunds during the year	<b>(2,366,803)</b>	(1,171,015)
At end of year	<b>3,439,144</b>	2,966,384

### 14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	<b>400</b>	2,346
Cash at bank	<b>14,244,765</b>	6,116,684
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	<b>1,980,000</b>	2,310,000
	<b>16,225,165</b>	8,429,030

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values.

The Company has fixed deposits with financial institutions with an average maturity of 1 month (2014: 1 month) from the end of the financial year with the following weighted average effective interest rates:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Singapore Dollar	<b>0.93%</b>	0.15%

The exposure of cash and cash equivalents to interest rate risks is disclosed in Note 22(a)(ii).

## 15. Insurance payables and other payables

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Amount due to insureds, agents, brokers and reinsurers:		
- related companies	<b>29,670,831</b>	22,227,984
- third parties	<b>9,858,016</b>	8,098,466
	<b>39,528,847</b>	30,326,450
Other payables:		
- payables to related companies	<b>439,606</b>	497,656
- advanced premium received	<b>463,730</b>	108,888
- share-based remuneration payable	<b>838,764</b>	905,892
- sundry creditors	<b>6,142,867</b>	3,419,074
- GST payable	<b>1,219,654</b>	1,150,755
- accrued operating expenses	<b>4,573,520</b>	3,794,201
	<b>13,678,141</b>	9,876,466
<b>Total insurance payables and other payables</b>	<b>53,206,988</b>	40,202,916

The payables to related companies are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand. The carrying amounts of insurance payables and other payables approximate their fair values.

## 16. Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown on the balance sheet.

The movement in the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Beginning of financial year	<b>(27,717)</b>	(25,550)
Tax charge/(credit) to:		
- Profit or loss (Note 9(a))	<b>323,384</b>	(14,102)
- Fair value reserve (Note 18)	<b>(60,279)</b>	11,935
End of financial year	<b>235,388</b>	(27,717)

The movement in the deferred income tax assets and liabilities (prior to offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction) during the financial year is as follows:



## 16. Deferred income taxes (continued)

Deferred income tax liabilities/(assets):

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Fair value (losses)/gains	Others	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 1 January 2015	34,934	(34,468)	(28,183)	(27,717)
Credited to profit or loss	325,623	-	(2,239)	323,384
Credited to equity (Note 18)	-	(60,279)	-	(60,279)
<b>At 31 December 2015</b>	<b>360,555</b>	<b>(94,747)</b>	<b>(30,422)</b>	<b>235,388</b>
At 1 January 2014	50,300	(46,403)	(29,447)	(25,550)
Credited to profit or loss	(15,366)	-	1,264	(14,102)
Credited to equity (Note 18)	-	11,935	-	11,935
<b>At 31 December 2014</b>	<b>34,934</b>	<b>(34,468)</b>	<b>(28,183)</b>	<b>(27,717)</b>

## 17. Share capital

(a)

	No. of shares Issued	Share Capital
		\$
<b>2015</b>		
Beginning and end of financial year	<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>
<b>2014</b>		
Beginning and end of financial year	35,000,000	35,000,000

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid.

### (b) Share based remuneration

ACE Limited, ultimate holding corporation has a restricted share grant plan, a restricted share option plan and an employee share purchase plan. The total share based remuneration expenses charged to profit or loss was \$178,578 (2014: \$178,581).

#### *Restricted share grant plan*

Under ACE Limited's 2004 Long Term Incentive Plan, 1,955 restricted common shares were awarded during the year ended 31 December 2015 (2014: 1,803 shares) to eligible employees of the Company. These shares vest at various dates over a 4-year period from the grant dates and any unvested shares are cancelled on termination of the employment of the eligible employees. This plan is a group scheme with expenses incurred under the scheme charged out by ACE Limited to the Company on an annual basis. The annual expense is based on an amortised calculation that is reflective of the current year's expense portion of all restricted share grants issued in the current and prior years, and is consistent with the treatment required by FRS 102. There is no liability to the Company for the unamortised portion of the restrictive stock grants issued. The amortised calculation incorporates the fair market value of ACE Limited's common shares in determining the expense amount. Expected future dividend payments in relation to the restrictive stock grants issued are made directly by ACE Limited to the eligible employees. The total value of the shares granted during the year was \$144,137 (2014: \$144,135).

## 17. Share capital (continued)

### (b) Share based remuneration (continued)

#### *Restricted share option plan*

Under ACE Limited's 2004 Long Term Incentive Plan, restrictive share options were granted to eligible employees of the Company. The exercisable price of these options is the fair market value of ACE Limited's common shares at issue date. These options vest at various dates over a 3-year period from the grant date and any unvested options are cancelled on termination of employment. This plan is a group scheme with expenses incurred under the scheme charged out by ACE Limited to the Company on an annual basis. The annual expense is based on an amortised calculation that is reflective of the current year's expense portion of all restricted share options issued in the current and prior years, and is consistent with the treatment required by FRS102. There is no liability to the Company for the unamortised portion of the restrictive stock options issued.

Any option not exercised or cancelled pursuant to the terms of plan will be forfeited by the tenth anniversary from the date of grant. The total value of the options granted during the year was \$34,441 (2014: \$34,446).

Movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Average exercise price in SGD per share	Options	Average exercise price in SGD per share	Options
<b>At 1 January</b>		<b>9,222</b>		8,845
Granted	<b>161.64</b>	<b>2,601</b>	127.62	2,007
Transfer in	<b>162.27</b>	<b>(232)</b>	112.62	(498)
Exercised	<b>85.52</b>	<b>(3,630)</b>	69.03	(601)
Lapsed	<b>136.89</b>	<b>(288)</b>	114.76	(531)
<b>At 31 December</b>		<b>7,673</b>		9,222

In 2015, 2,601 options (2014: 2,007 options) were granted at \$161.64 (2014: \$127.62) per option and 3,802 options (2014: 6,082) are exercisable as at 31 December 2015. 3,630 (2014: 601) options were exercised during the year and the related weighted average share price of the options exercised was \$85.52 (2014: \$69.03) per share.

## 17. Share capital (continued)

### (b) Share based remuneration (continued)

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

Expiry Year	Exercise price	Share options	
	SGD per share	2015	2014
2015	62.64	-	126
2016	79.43	634	380
2017	79.06	180	405
2018	84.89	325	625
2019	54.23	489	959
2020	70.93	326	1,108
2021	88.21	525	1,241
2022	103.30	498	1,096
2023	120.25	849	1,543
2024	136.26	1,592	1,739
2025	161.64	2,255	-
		7,673	9,222

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the period determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model was \$24.56 (2014: \$23.01) per option. The significant inputs into the model were share price of \$161.64 (2014: \$127.62), at the grant date, the exercise price shown above, volatility of 20.33% (2014: 25.0%), dividend yield of 2.33% (2014: 2.69%), an expected option life of 5 years and an annual risk-free interest rate of 1.62% (2014: 1.65%). The volatility measured at the standard deviation of continuously compounded share returns is based on statistical analysis of daily share prices over the last three years.

#### *Employee share purchase plan*

The Company collects monies from local eligible employees and acquires common shares in ACE Limited on behalf of the employees on a bi-annual basis. The price paid by the eligible employees is set at a discount of 15% to the fair value of the ordinary shares at the date of acquisition; this discount is incurred at the group level by ACE Limited and not charged to the Company. The total amount of discount applied to the employee share plan purchases in the current year was \$25,746 (2014: \$28,885).

### (c) Movements in share-based remuneration reserves

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Beginning of financial year	-	-
Increase in equity due to value of employee services (Note 7)	178,578	178,581
Transfer to share-based remuneration payables	(178,578)	(178,581)
End of financial year	-	-

## 18. Fair value reserve

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Beginning of financial year	<b>(51,507)</b>	(121,299)
Net fair value (losses)/gains during the financial year	<b>(435,637)</b>	93,174
Deferred tax on fair value changes (Note 16)	<b>60,279</b>	(11,935)
Transfer to profit or loss on disposal (Note 4)	<b>(3,768)</b>	(11,447)
End of financial year	<b>(430,633)</b>	(51,507)

The fair value reserve is non-distributable.

## 19. Dividends

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
<u>Ordinary dividends paid</u>		
Interim exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2015 of nil cents (2014: 29.98 cents) per share paid	-	10,493,120

No dividend was paid in the year 2015.

## 20. Commitments

### Operating lease commitments where company is a lessee

The Company leases various office spaces under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Not later than one year	<b>4,872,261</b>	3,576,314
Later than one year but not later than five years	<b>21,148,498</b>	17,014,406
More than five years	<b>3,523,171</b>	7,397,568
	<b>29,543,930</b>	27,988,288

The rental on operating lease amounting to \$1,892,956 (2014: \$1,642,147) is borne by related parties for the occupancy of the office space.

## 21. Immediate and ultimate holding corporations

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ACE-INA Overseas Insurance Company Limited, incorporated in Bermuda.

Following the completed acquisition of The Chubb Corporation on 14 January 2016, ACE Limited changed its name to Chubb Limited. The ultimate holding corporation is Chubb Limited, incorporated in Switzerland.

## 22. Financial risk management

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The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The components of financial risk are market risk (including currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

These financial risks arise from the investment and underwriting activities of the business. Investment activity of the business is exposed to the general and specific market movements. The underwriting activity of the business generates credit and liquidity risk through insurance and reinsurance receivables and payables.

The Company's overall risk management focuses to mitigate potential adverse effects of these risks on the financial performance of the Company. The notes below explain the management of financial risks.

### Underwriting activity governance

The underwriting activity is governed by the Company's Risk Management Framework. In the framework, the Board of Directors has overall risk management responsibility of the Company and approves its risk management strategy ensuring key risks are identified and managed appropriately. The framework includes the following:

- i) continuous identification of risks and the management of internal controls;
- ii) training and guidance of all relevant employees in the management of risk;
- iii) management reporting, monitoring and action to address significant issues adversely affecting the business;
- iv) implementation of loss prevention and control measures to reduce loss, injury, or damage;
- v) maintenance of the highest practicable protection standards against losses to assets and business interruption;
- vi) efficient management of information, records and loss recording systems;
- vii) implementation of proactive strategies to limit the liability of the Company and protect its reputation;
- viii) crisis management and recovery by planning for significant risks;
- ix) cost benefit management of insurance and other risk control programs; and
- x) clearly defined managerial responsibilities and controls.

### Investment activity governance

The principal investment objective of the Company is to ensure that funds will be available to meet the Company's primary insurance and reinsurance obligations. Within this broad liquidity constraint, the investment portfolio's structure seeks to maximise return subject to specifically-approved guidelines of overall asset classes, credit quality, liquidity, and volatility of expected returns. As such, the Company's investment portfolio is invested primarily in investment-graded fixed-income securities as measured by the major rating agencies.

The management of the Company's investment portfolio is the responsibility of the Investment Committee which is accountable to ACE Asset Management Inc., incorporated in the United States of America, for monitoring, evaluating, development and coordination of the Company's investment related activities.

The Investment Committee is chaired by the Asia Pacific Regional Chief Financial Officer and is comprised of at least three members. Under the guidance of the ACE Asset Management Inc., the Investment Committee shall:

- (i) establish recommended investment guidelines that are appropriate to the prescribed asset allocation targets;
- (ii) monitor performance of investment returns, reporting and internal controls for all investment activities, foreign exchange, interest rate, liquidity and credit risks and to ensure appropriate systems in place for identifying and monitoring such risks; and
- (iii) recommend the appointment of fund managers.

The investment management function is outsourced to Western Asset Management Company Pte Limited.

#### (a) Market risk

##### (i) *Currency risk*

The Company's currency risk arises mainly with respect to insurance business and investment activities transactions denominated in United States Dollar. United States Dollar liabilities are backed by assets in the underlying currency. Exposures to foreign currency risks are monitored on an on-going basis.

## 22. Financial risk management (continued)

### (a) Market risk (continued)

#### (i) *Currency risk (continued)*

The Company's policy seeks to ensure an approximate currency match of assets and liabilities is maintained, with the bulk of surplus funds matched by Singapore Dollar and lesser surpluses held in United States Dollar.

The Company's currency exposure based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	2015			
	SGD	USD	Others	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Available-for-sale financial assets	77,708,418	27,813,888	-	105,522,306
Insurance receivables and other receivables	28,868,577	15,757,496	5,382,998	50,009,071
Reinsurance assets	73,518,191	45,295,276	4,343,573	123,157,040
Cash and cash equivalents	6,309,651	9,915,514	-	16,225,165
	186,404,837	98,782,174	9,726,571	294,913,582
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Insurance liabilities	119,498,852	54,386,320	8,892,280	182,777,452
Insurance payables and other payables	25,393,740	23,950,899	3,862,349	53,206,988
	144,892,592	78,337,219	12,754,629	235,984,440
<b>Currency exposure</b>	-	<b>20,444,955</b>	<b>(3,028,058)</b>	-

	2014			
	SGD	USD	Others	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Available-for-sale financial assets	76,487,107	25,669,000	-	102,156,107
Insurance receivables and other receivables	26,381,356	18,164,984	2,261,643	46,807,983
Reinsurance assets	60,739,624	31,905,129	3,755,248	96,400,001
Cash and cash equivalents	5,545,785	2,883,245	-	8,429,030
	169,153,872	78,622,358	6,016,891	253,793,121
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Insurance liabilities	102,736,659	39,508,690	8,570,521	150,815,870
Insurance payables and other payables	26,182,915	13,636,206	383,795	40,202,916
	128,919,574	53,144,896	8,954,316	191,018,786
<b>Currency exposure</b>	-	<b>25,477,462</b>	<b>(2,937,425)</b>	-

## 22. Financial risk management (continued)

### (a) Market risk (continued)

#### (i) *Currency risk (continued)*

If USD changes against the SGD by 5% (2014: 5%) with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the effects arising from the currency exposure will be as follows:

	← Increase/(decrease) →			
	2015		2014	
	Profit before tax	Impact on equity	Profit before tax	Impact on equity
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<b>Increase/(decrease)</b>				
USD against SGD				
- strengthened	1,022,248	848,466	1,273,873	1,057,315
- weakened	(1,022,248)	(848,466)	(1,273,873)	(1,057,315)

#### (ii) *Interest rate risks*

Cashflow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risks by placing such balances on varying maturities and interest rate terms.

The income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of the changes in market interest rates as the Company's investment policy is to only invest in fixed income securities.

A change of 50 basis points (2014: 7 basis points) for cash and bank deposits and a change of 50 basis points (2014: 50 basis points) for available-for-sale financial assets interest yield across all portfolio consecutively would increase/(decrease) the market value of the investment and equity by the amounts as shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	← Increase/(decrease) →			
	2015		2014	
	Profit after tax	Other comprehensive income	Profit after tax	Other comprehensive income
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<b>Cash and bank deposits</b>				
- increased by (50 bps) (2014: +7 bps)	4,160	-	479	-
- decreased by (50 bps) (2014: -7 bps)	(4,160)	-	(479)	-
<b>Available-for-sale financial assets</b>				
- increased by (50 bps) (2014: +50 bps)	-	(975,952)	-	(1,109,591)
- decreased by (50 bps) (2014: -50 bps)	-	1,091,348	-	1,214,688

## 22. Financial risk management (continued)

### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The major classes of financial assets of the Company are insurance receivables, re-insurance assets, investments in bonds, cash and bank deposits.

#### *Credit risk – investment*

The Company is exposed to investment credit and price risk as a result of its holdings in fixed income and equity investments. The investment guidelines seek to limit the credit risk of each of the portfolios through specifying eligible/ineligible investments; setting maximum counterparty exposures and minimum weighted credit quality and individual issuer credit quality.

#### *Credit risk – insurance operations*

The Company is exposed to credit risk as a result of its regular insurance and reinsurance activity. The areas of key exposure are:

- (i) reinsurers' share of provision for claims outstanding;
- (ii) debtors arising from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid;
- (iii) amount due from direct insurance and reinsurance policyholders; and
- (iv) amount due from direct insurance and reinsurance intermediaries.

Ceded reinsurance is used to manage and mitigate inwards direct insurance and reinsurance risk. Ceded reinsurance does not discharge the Company's liability as primary insurer. If a ceded reinsurer fails to pay a claim, the Company remains liable for the payment to the policyholder.

With regard to direct insurance and reinsurance receivables, the Company operates a credit control committee to review all outstanding receivables, a process for monitoring credit risk from insurance operations.

The Company manages its credit risk through brokers and reinsurers that have good credit history. The Head Office approves such reinsurers based on a credit worthiness with a minimum A rating by the rating agencies.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the balance sheet.

The credit risk for each class of financial instruments based on information provided to key management is as follows:

	Rating* (AAA to A)	Rating* (BBB to B)	Rating* (CCC to D)	Unrated**	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>As at 31 December 2015</b>					
Insurance receivables and other receivables	14,024,115	2,685,010	11,774	33,288,172	50,009,071
Available-for sale financial assets	93,275,518	8,978,530	-	3,268,258	105,522,306
Cash and cash equivalents	16,224,765	-	-	400	16,225,165
	<b>123,524,398</b>	<b>11,663,540</b>	<b>11,774</b>	<b>36,556,830</b>	<b>171,756,542</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2014</b>					
Insurance receivables and other receivables	11,789,975	386,711	-	34,631,297	46,807,983
Available-for sale financial assets	87,145,217	8,589,706	-	6,421,184	102,156,107
Cash and cash equivalents	8,426,684	-	-	2,346	8,429,030
	<b>107,361,876</b>	<b>8,976,417</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,054,827</b>	<b>157,393,120</b>



## 22. Financial risk management (continued)

### (b) Credit risk (continued)

\* Based on public ratings assigned by external rating agencies including S&P, Moody's and A.M. Best.

\*\* Unrated includes direct customers mainly for Accident & Health business.

#### (i) Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Bank deposits and investments in bonds are neither past due nor impaired. Bank deposits are placed with reputable banks and financial institutions, and investments are in bonds and government-related securities. The bond portfolio and funds placed with external manager are primarily invested in investment grade securities. Insurance receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially companies with a good collection history with the Company.

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due and/or impaired except for insurance receivables.

The age analysis of insurance receivables is as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
<b>Neither past due nor impaired</b>	22,021,649	18,903,079
<b>Past due but not impaired</b>		
- Less than 3 months	11,366,497	10,171,388
- Above 3 months but not exceeding 9 months	10,328,338	6,895,510
- Above 9 months	1,691,007	3,341,738
	45,407,491	39,311,715

The carrying amount of insurance receivables individually determined to be impaired and the movement in the related allowance for impairment is as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Gross Amount	265,525	313,858
Less: Allowance for impairment	(265,525)	(313,858)
	-	-
Beginning of financial year	313,858	262,647
Allowance made	80,841	206,959
Allowance utilised	(140,171)	(154,752)
Currency translation difference	10,997	(996)
End of financial year	265,525	313,858

The basis of determining impairment is set out in the accounting policy Note 2(e)(5)(i).

### (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. To manage liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Company maintains its investment in fixed income instruments which are easily convertible to cash whenever needed.

## 22. Financial risk management (continued)

### (c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on projected undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<b>As at 31 December 2015</b>				
Insurance liabilities	80,794,962	99,633,489	6,286,114	186,714,565
Insurance payables and other payables	53,206,988	-	-	53,206,988
	<b>134,001,950</b>	<b>99,633,489</b>	<b>6,286,114</b>	<b>239,921,553</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2014</b>				
Insurance liabilities	72,745,513	76,450,993	2,856,921	152,053,427
Insurance payables and other payables	40,202,916	-	-	40,202,916
	<b>112,948,429</b>	<b>76,450,993</b>	<b>2,856,921</b>	<b>192,256,343</b>

### (d) Capital risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- Comply with the insurance capital requirements as set out in the Insurance Act (Chapter 142) Insurance (Valuation and Capital) Regulations. In this respect the Company manages its capital on a basis of 120% of its minimum regulatory capital position. Management considers the current capital adequacy ratio of 267% (2014: 247%) sufficient to optimise shareholder's return and to support the capital required to write its business;
- Safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- Provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing insurance contracts commensurately with the level of risk.

In addition to other applicable regulatory requirements, insurers are required to maintain actuarial reserves under the Insurance Act (Chapter 142) to protect against the risk of adverse development in claims reserves in the future. The amount of the actuarial reserve is disclosed in Note 13.

### (e) Fair value measurements

The following table presents the assets measured at fair value and classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- unadjusted quoted price in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (Level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (Level 3).

## 22. Financial risk management (continued)

### (e) Fair value measurements (continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<b>As at 31 December 2015</b>				
Financial assets, available-for-sale	<b>12,601,340</b>	<b>92,920,966</b>	-	<b>105,522,306</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2014</b>				
Financial assets, available-for-sale	11,086,959	91,069,148	-	102,156,107

The Company uses pricing services to estimate fair value measurements for the majority of our fixed maturities. The pricing services use market quotations for fixed maturities that have quoted prices in active markets; such securities are classified within Level 1. For fixed maturities that generally do not trade on a daily basis, the pricing services prepare estimates of fair value measurements using their pricing applications, which include available relevant market information, benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector groupings, and matrix pricing. Additional valuation factors that can be taken into account are nominal spreads, dollar basis, and liquidity adjustments. The pricing services evaluate each asset class based on relevant market and credit information, perceived market movements, and sector news. The market inputs used in the pricing evaluation, listed in the approximate order of priority include: benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, reference data, and industry and economic events. The extent of the use of each input is dependent on the asset class and the market conditions. Given the asset class, the priority of the use of inputs may change or some market inputs may not be relevant. Additionally, fixed maturities valuation is more subjective when markets are less liquid due to the lack of market based inputs (i.e., stale pricing), which may increase the potential that an investment's estimated fair value is not reflective of the price at which an actual transaction would occur. The overwhelming majority of fixed maturities are classified within Level 2 because the most significant inputs used in the pricing techniques are observable.

### (f) Insurance risk

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that an insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claims. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

The Company's operations are diversified by line of business and the geographic spread of risk. A global approach to risk management allows the Company to underwrite and accept large insurance accounts.

Clearly defined underwriting authorities, standards and guidelines are in place in the Company. Experienced underwriting teams maintain underwriting discipline through the use of pricing models, sophisticated catastrophe and risk management methodologies, and strict risk selection criteria. Qualified actuaries from the region work closely with the underwriting teams to provide additional expertise in the underwriting process. Centrally-coordinated reinsurance management facilitates appropriate risk transfer and efficient cost-effective use of external reinsurance markets. Reinsurers utilised by the Company must meet certain financial experience requirements and are put through a stringent financial review process in order to be pre-approved by the Head Office's Reinsurance Security Committee, comprising senior management personnel. As a result of these controls, reinsurance is placed with a select group of only the most financially secure and experienced companies in the reinsurance industry. Consistent approach to reserving practices and the settlement of claims are also ensured. In addition to these internal controls, the Company's operating units and functional areas are subject to review by the corporate audit team that regularly carries out operational audits.

The concentration of insurance risk before and after reinsurance by territory in relation to the major lines of business is summarised below, with reference to the carrying amount of the outstanding claims reserves (gross and net of reinsurance):

## 22. Financial risk management (continued)

### (f) Insurance risk (continued)

2015							
Territory		Financial Lines	General liabilities	Accident and Health	Fire	Others	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore	Gross	10,841,564	11,372,598	16,607,803	9,627,233	30,012,107	78,461,305
	Net	2,413,510	1,852,440	6,559,409	2,402,780	3,813,580	17,041,719
Middle East	Gross	216,709	97,914	5,867	159,211	140,037	619,738
	Net	745,158	767,142	9,211	868,645	(908,069)	1,482,087
Other Asian Countries	Gross	1,982,313	2,300,248	17,004	3,075,580	22,939,139	30,314,284
	Net	892,268	625,248	-	287,387	3,927,146	5,732,049
Europe & USA	Gross	989,627	700,786	-	501,704	1,632,169	3,824,286
	Net	84,367	91,405	3,183	148,223	(22,201)	304,977
Total	Gross	14,030,213	14,471,546	16,630,674	13,363,728	54,723,451	113,219,613
	Net	4,135,303	3,336,235	6,571,803	3,707,035	6,810,455	24,560,832
2014							
Territory		Financial Lines	General liabilities	Accident and Health	Fire	Others	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore	Gross	11,208,665	6,517,540	17,421,992	5,410,078	16,012,862	56,571,137
	Net	3,180,328	1,044,664	6,395,292	1,517,850	2,576,075	14,714,209
Middle East	Gross	9,743	10,221	-	8,733	83,601	112,298
	Net	4,780	10,182	-	1,678	113,261	129,901
Other Asian Countries	Gross	1,698,742	1,379,457	44,879	1,043,332	20,010,819	24,177,229
	Net	825,275	583,527	24,877	294,955	2,210,273	3,908,907
Europe & USA	Gross	73,389	348,754	36	82,330	518,722	1,023,231
	Net	36,000	252,239	20	28,436	266,199	582,894
Total	Gross	12,990,539	8,255,972	17,466,907	6,544,473	36,626,004	81,883,895
	Net	4,046,383	1,890,612	6,420,189	1,812,919	5,165,808	19,335,911

## 23. Related party transactions

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions took place between the Company and related parties during the financial year at terms agreed between the parties:

### (a) Sales and purchases of services

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
<u>Business from related companies</u>		
Premium income	6,953,971	7,110,721
Commission expense	(1,025,325)	(935,292)
Claims paid	(3,564,186)	(3,670,921)
<u>Business to related companies</u>		
Premiums ceded	(115,587,277)	(99,413,552)
Commissions received	40,070,571	36,394,183
Claims recovered	23,565,703	21,285,095
General expenses billed to regional office	3,881,960	2,780,223
General expenses allocated by regional office	(6,105,713)	(5,835,900)
Information processing expenses billed by a related company	(1,497,845)	(991,178)
Service fees billed by related companies	(1,328,874)	(390,688)
Service fees billed to related companies	404,867	47,000

Outstanding balances at 31 December 2015, arising from sales/purchases of services, are set out in Notes 12 and 15, respectively.

### (b) Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel compensation includes salary, bonus and other emoluments (including benefits-in-kind) computed based on the cost incurred by the Company and when the Company did not incur any costs, the value of the benefit.

Key management personnel compensation is analysed as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	3,770,638	3,686,568
Share based remuneration expenses	290,819	278,876
	4,061,457	3,965,444

## 24. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been amended to be consistent with the current year's presentation. The amendment relates to the classification between current and non-current for provision for premium refund. There is no impact to the net profit and net assets. The effect of the reclassification is as follows:

	2014 As restated	2014 As previously reported
	\$	\$
<b>Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets</b>		
<b>Gross</b>		
Current:		
– provision for premium refund	<b>442,972</b>	-
Non-current:		
– provision for premium refund	<b>2,523,412</b>	2,966,384
	<b>2,966,384</b>	2,966,384

## 25. New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published, and are relevant for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016 which the Company has not early adopted.

The management anticipates that the adoption of these new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards in the future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial adoption.

## 26. Events occurring after balance sheet date

On 1 July 2015, ACE Limited, the ultimate parent of ACE Insurance Limited, announced that the Boards of Directors of ACE Limited and The Chubb Corporation had unanimously approved a definitive agreement under which ACE would acquire Chubb. Following approval from the shareholders of both Corporations and receipt of all required regulatory approvals, ACE Limited completed the acquisition of The Chubb Corporation on 14 January 2016, and subsequently changed its name to Chubb Limited.

## 27. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors of ACE Insurance Limited on 28 April 2016.

## About Chubb in Singapore

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Chubb is the world's largest publicly traded property and casualty insurer. Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited, via acquisitions by its predecessor companies, has been present in Singapore since 1948. Chubb in Singapore provides risk management and underwriting expertise for all major classes of general insurance, including Property & Casualty, Marine, Liability, Financial Lines and Group Personal Accident insurance. As one of the leading providers of Accident & Health insurance through direct marketing, the company partners with financial institutions and other companies to tailor individual policies for their clients and employees. In addition, it offers a suite of customised Personal & Specialty insurance solutions to meet the needs of consumers.

Over the years, Chubb in Singapore has established strong client relationships by offering responsive service, developing innovative products and providing market leadership built on financial strength.

More information can be found at [www.chubb.com/sg](http://www.chubb.com/sg)

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### Important Notes:

On 1 May 2016, ACE Insurance Limited (ACE) acquired Federal Insurance Company, Singapore Branch. ACE has also changed its name to Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited.

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