

A low-angle photograph of a modern building's exterior, featuring a grid of dark metal beams and large glass panels. The sky is visible through the glass, showing a clear blue with some light clouds. The perspective creates a sense of height and architectural scale.

# Annual Report 2016

CHUBB®

## Contents

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Directors' Statement.....	3
Independent Auditor's Report.....	5
Statement Of Comprehensive Income .....	8
Balance Sheet.....	9
Statement Of Changes In Equity .....	10
Statement Of Cash Flows .....	11
Notes To The Financial Statements.....	12
About Chubb in Singapore .....	49
Contact Us.....	49

# Annual Report 2016

Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited  
(Formerly known as ACE Insurance Limited)  
(Incorporated in Singapore.)

## Directors' Statement

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their statement to the shareholder together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 and the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 December 2016.

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) The balance sheet and the financial statements as set out on pages 8 to 48 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016 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.

On 1 May 2016, the Company's name was changed from ACE Insurance Limited to Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited.

### Directors

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

- Koh Choon Hui
- Olivier Bouchard (appointed on 10 May 2016)
- Adam Philip Clifford (appointed on 2 September 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 2016

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

	Holdings registered in the name of director or nominee	
	At 31.12.2016	At 1.1.2016 or date of appointment, if later
<b>Chubb Limited, ultimate holding corporation</b>		
<u>Restricted stock award<sup>1</sup></u>		
Olivier Bouchard	1,762	1,762
Adam Philip Clifford	1,877	1,877
<u>Restricted stock options<sup>1</sup></u>		
Olivier Bouchard	2,773	2,773
Adam Philip Clifford	3,268	3,268
<u>Common shares at par value CHF24.15 each</u>		
Olivier Bouchard	1,339	1,162
Adam Philip Clifford	1,964	1,964

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

### 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.

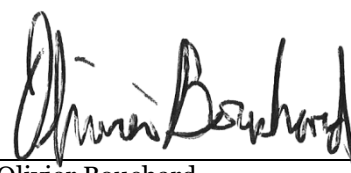
### Independent auditor

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

On behalf of the directors



Adam Philip Clifford  
Director



Olivier Bouchard  
Director

27 April 2017

# Independent Auditor's Report To The Shareholder Of Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited (Formerly known as ACE Insurance Limited)

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## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

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### *Our Opinion*

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited (formerly known as ACE Insurance Limited) (the "Company") are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

### *What we have audited*

The financial statements of the Company comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2016;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the financial year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the financial year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

### *Basis for Opinion*

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We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

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

### *Independence*

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code.

### *Other information*

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Management is responsible for the other information. The other information refers to the "Corporate Governance" and "Directors' Statement" section on pages 3 to 4 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### *Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements*

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Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, 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.

# Independent Auditor's Report To The Shareholder Of Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited (Formerly known as ACE Insurance Limited) (continued)

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## Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements (continued)

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

# Independent Auditor's Report To The Shareholder Of Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited (Formerly known as ACE Insurance Limited) (continued)

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## 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.



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants  
Singapore, 27 April 2017



# Statement Of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		\$	\$
Insurance premium revenue		<b>238,417,868</b>	178,721,577
Insurance premium ceded to reinsurers		<b>(146,233,008)</b>	(123,693,732)
<b>Net insurance premium revenue</b>	3	<b>92,184,860</b>	55,027,845
Fee income from insurance contracts		<b>46,495,127</b>	42,271,820
Investment income - Net	4	<b>3,491,586</b>	1,746,237
Other operating income	5	<b>2,251,954</b>	1,059,819
<b>Income</b>		<b>144,423,527</b>	100,105,721
Other gain – currency exchange		<b>4,496,499</b>	1,785,938
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses		<b>(107,060,487)</b>	(72,335,548)
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses recovered from reinsurers		<b>77,318,164</b>	55,027,805
<b>Net insurance claims</b>	6	<b>(29,742,323)</b>	(17,307,743)
Expenses for acquisition of insurance contracts		<b>(46,516,185)</b>	(39,679,702)
Expenses for asset management services received		<b>(408,717)</b>	(295,301)
Operating expenses:			
– Employee benefits	7	<b>(23,330,037)</b>	(20,508,824)
– Depreciation expense	10	<b>(1,224,939)</b>	(565,898)
– Other operating expenses	8	<b>(22,452,481)</b>	(15,325,328)
		<b>(47,007,457)</b>	(36,400,050)
<b>Expenses</b>		<b>(123,674,682)</b>	(93,682,796)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>25,245,344</b>	8,208,863
Income tax expense	9(a)	<b>(4,162,980)</b>	(1,159,151)
<b>Net profit</b>		<b>21,082,364</b>	7,049,712
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Financial assets, available-for-sale:			
– Fair value losses during the financial year	18	<b>(1,460,108)</b>	(435,637)
– Fair value losses transferred to profit or loss on disposal	18	<b>(102,652)</b>	(3,768)
Income tax credit on fair value changes	18	<b>176,222</b>	60,279
<b>Other comprehensive loss, net of tax</b>		<b>(1,386,538)</b>	(379,126)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>19,695,826</b>	6,670,586

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

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# Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		\$	\$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	24,003,900	16,225,165
Financial assets, available-for-sale	11	261,978,951	105,522,306
Insurance receivables and other receivables	12	109,545,471	50,009,071
Reinsurance assets	13	92,084,691	78,321,811
		487,613,013	250,078,353
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	10	6,149,382	9,302,996
Reinsurance assets	13	40,958,318	44,835,229
		47,107,700	54,138,225
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>534,720,713</b>	<b>304,216,578</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Insurance liabilities	13	185,846,283	124,721,538
Insurance payables and other payables	15	85,788,359	53,206,988
Current income tax liabilities	9(b)	4,612,111	1,332,492
		276,246,753	179,261,018
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Insurance liabilities	13	111,765,623	58,055,914
Deferred income tax liabilities	16	348,253	235,388
		112,113,876	58,291,302
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>388,360,629</b>	<b>237,552,320</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>146,360,084</b>	<b>66,664,258</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	17	95,000,000	35,000,000
Fair value reserve	18	(1,817,171)	(430,633)
Retained profits		53,177,255	32,094,891
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>146,360,084</b>	<b>66,664,258</b>

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 2016

	Notes	Share capital	Fair value reserve	Retained profits	Total Equity
		\$	\$	\$	\$
2016					
Beginning of financial year		35,000,000	(430,633)	32,094,891	66,664,258
Issuance of new shares	17	60,000,000	-	-	60,000,000
Share based remuneration	17(c)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	(1,386,538)	21,082,364	19,695,826
End of financial year		95,000,000	(1,817,171)	53,177,255	146,360,084
2015					
Beginning of financial year		35,000,000	(51,507)	25,045,179	59,993,672
Share based remuneration	17(c)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	(379,126)	7,049,712	6,670,586
End of financial year		35,000,000	(430,633)	32,094,891	66,664,258

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

# Statement Of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	\$	\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net profit		<b>21,082,364</b>	7,049,712
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense		<b>4,162,980</b>	1,159,151
Depreciation expense		<b>1,224,939</b>	565,898
Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		<b>513</b>	5,316
Net gain on sale of available-for-sale financial assets		<b>(102,652)</b>	(3,768)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net		<b>(3,586,401)</b>	(1,760,970)
Interest income		<b>(3,388,934)</b>	(1,742,469)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		<b>19,392,809</b>	5,272,870
Change in working capital:			
Insurance receivables and other receivables		<b>(42,445,746)</b>	(3,252,671)
Insurance payables and other payables		<b>6,239,257</b>	12,117,640
Net insurance liabilities		<b>(7,645,110)</b>	5,204,543
Cash generated from operations		<b>(24,458,790)</b>	19,342,382
Income tax paid - net	9(b)	<b>(492,808)</b>	(2,762,214)
<b>Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities</b>		<b>(24,951,598)</b>	16,580,168
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Cash transferred due to scheme of transfer	24	<b>35,423,238</b>	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		<b>(519,757)</b>	(8,720,387)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		<b>3,084,835</b>	205,055
Purchases of investments		<b>(121,391,219)</b>	(32,075,815)
Proceeds from sale of investments		<b>52,167,894</b>	29,204,299
Interest received		<b>3,965,342</b>	2,602,815
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(27,269,667)</b>	(8,784,033)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issuance of new shares		<b>60,000,000</b>	-
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>		<b>60,000,000</b>	-
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held</b>		<b>7,778,735</b>	7,796,135
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	14	<b>16,225,165</b>	8,429,030
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year</b>	14	<b>24,003,900</b>	16,225,165

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

# Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

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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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With effect from 1 May 2016, the name of the Company was changed from “ACE Insurance Limited” to “Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited”.

Chubb Insurance Singapore 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.

On 1 May 2016, Federal Insurance Company, Singapore Branch (“FIC” or the “Branch”), transferred its general insurance assets and liabilities to the Company under a scheme of transfer (see note 24) as approved by the High Court of Singapore on 25 April 2016.

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 2016**

On 1 January 2016, 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 expensed to profit or loss 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, purchases 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.

### (v) Business combination under common control

The assets and liabilities of the transferred business are accounted for at the date of transfer, based on the carrying amounts of the Transferor adjusted for alignment of accounting policies, if any. The income statements include the results of the transferred business from the date of transfer.

## 3. Net insurance premium revenue

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Short-term insurance contracts		
– gross written premium	239,783,561	178,777,001
– change in unearned premium reserve	(1,365,693)	(55,424)
Premium revenue arising from insurance contracts issued	238,417,868	178,721,577
Short-term reinsurance contracts		
– ceded written premium	(158,881,593)	(124,339,974)
– change in unearned premium reserve	12,648,585	646,242
Premium revenue ceded to reinsurers for insurance contracts purchased	(146,233,008)	(123,693,732)
<b>Net insurance premium revenue</b>	<b>92,184,860</b>	<b>55,027,845</b>

## 4. Investment income – Net

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Financial assets, available-for-sale:		
– interest income	3,368,758	1,732,446
Cash and cash equivalents:		
– interest income from banks	20,176	10,023
Net realised gains on available for sale financial assets (Note 18)	102,652	3,768
	<b>3,491,586</b>	<b>1,746,237</b>

## 5. Other operating income

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Government grant	477,285	332,906
Recovery of expenses from related corporation	505,596	292,993
Other miscellaneous income	1,269,073	433,920
	<b>2,251,954</b>	1,059,819

## 6. Net insurance claims

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses		
– gross claims paid	(110,360,279)	(40,999,830)
– change in outstanding claims	3,299,792	(31,335,718)
	<b>(107,060,487)</b>	(72,335,548)
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses recovered		
– paid claims recovered	84,684,426	28,917,008
– change in outstanding claims	(7,366,262)	26,110,797
	<b>77,318,164</b>	55,027,805
<b>Net insurance claims</b>	<b>(29,742,323)</b>	(17,307,743)

## 7. Employee benefits

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	19,345,182	16,960,689
Share-based remuneration expenses (Note 17(c))	196,437	178,578
Staff related expenses	1,712,015	1,743,826
	<b>21,253,634</b>	18,883,093
Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	2,076,403	1,625,731
	<b>23,330,037</b>	20,508,824

## 8. Other operating expenses

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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Management fees	<b>6,160,734</b>	3,804,367
IT related expenses	<b>2,098,307</b>	1,201,759
Rental on operating lease	<b>2,341,578</b>	1,821,775
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	<b>513</b>	5,316
Impairment/(Write-back) of insurance receivables	<b>544,480</b>	(31,175)
Sales incentives paid to sponsors	<b>28,299</b>	5,106
Outsourcing expenses	<b>4,002,799</b>	3,754,276
Office related expenses and utilities	<b>1,895,817</b>	2,367,486
Other expenses	<b>5,379,954</b>	2,396,418
	<b>22,452,481</b>	15,325,328

## 9. Income tax

### (a) Income tax expense

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Tax expense attributable to profit is made up of:		
– current income tax	<b>4,200,000</b>	900,001
– deferred income tax (Note 16)	<b>289,087</b>	323,384
– withholding tax expenses	<b>101,466</b>	21,887
	<b>4,590,553</b>	1,245,272
Over provision in prior financial years		
– current income tax	<b>(427,573)</b>	(86,121)
	<b>4,162,980</b>	1,159,151



## 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:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Profit before income tax	<b>25,245,344</b>	8,208,863
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2015: 17%)	<b>4,291,708</b>	1,395,507
Effects of:		
- Income taxed at concessionary rate of 10%	<b>(477,629)</b>	(144,810)
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	<b>858,052</b>	407,672
- Singapore statutory stepped income exemption	<b>(25,925)</b>	(25,925)
- Tax incentives	<b>(157,119)</b>	(409,059)
- Withholding tax expenses	<b>101,466</b>	21,887
- Over provision in prior financial years	<b>(427,573)</b>	(86,121)
Tax expense	<b>4,162,980</b>	1,159,151

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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
At beginning of financial year	<b>1,332,492</b>	3,280,826
Income tax paid	<b>(589,774)</b>	(2,839,986)
Income tax refunded	<b>96,966</b>	77,772
Tax payable on profit for current financial year	<b>4,200,000</b>	900,001
Over provision in prior financial year tax expense	<b>(427,573)</b>	(86,121)
At end of financial year	<b>4,612,111</b>	1,332,492

## 10. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2016</b>					
<u>Cost</u>					
Beginning of financial year	6,250,615	1,135,127	1,855,998	1,742,931	10,984,671
Scheme of transfer addition (Note 24)	-	21,853	-	193,050	214,903
Additions	789,849	96,737	64,811	155,533	1,106,930
Disposals	(3,497,930)	-	(8,125)	-	(3,506,055)
End of financial year	3,542,534	1,253,717	1,912,684	2,091,514	8,800,449
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Beginning of financial year	220,649	274,457	73,790	1,112,779	1,681,675
Scheme of transfer addition (Note 24)	-	17,604	-	147,556	165,160
Depreciation charge	725,482	112,185	192,362	194,910	1,224,939
Disposals	(413,095)	-	(7,612)	-	(420,707)
End of financial year	533,036	404,246	258,540	1,455,245	2,651,067
<b>Net book value</b>					
<b>End of financial year</b>	<b>3,009,498</b>	<b>849,471</b>	<b>1,654,144</b>	<b>636,269</b>	<b>6,149,382</b>
<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>

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

The movements during the year are as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Beginning of financial year	<b>105,522,306</b>	102,156,107
Scheme of transfer addition (Note 24)	<b>86,128,572</b>	-
Additions	<b>121,391,219</b>	32,075,815
Fair value losses recognised in other comprehensive income	<b>(1,460,108)</b>	(435,637)
Amortisation of premiums (net of discounts)	<b>(1,021,545)</b>	(830,650)
Disposals	<b>(52,167,894)</b>	(29,204,299)
Currency translation differences	<b>3,586,401</b>	1,760,970
End of financial year	<b>261,978,951</b>	105,522,306

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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Listed securities:		
Government securities – SGD	<b>109,335,151</b>	38,764,753
Government securities – USD	<b>36,623,640</b>	13,788,988
	<b>145,958,791</b>	52,553,741
Loan stocks in corporations – SGD	<b>54,640,007</b>	38,943,665
Loan stocks in corporations – USD	<b>61,380,153</b>	14,024,900
	<b>116,020,160</b>	52,968,565
	<b>261,978,951</b>	105,522,306

The loan stocks and government securities have maturity dates from January 2016 to March 2027 with the following weighted average effective interest rates:

	2016	2015
Singapore Dollar	<b>2.27%</b>	2.57%
United States Dollar	<b>1.90%</b>	2.23%

The exposure of investments to interest rate risks is disclosed in Note 21(a)(ii).

## 12. Insurance receivables and other receivables

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Receivables from insurance and reinsurance contracts:		
- related companies	14,467,245	8,699,366
- third parties	79,467,757	36,973,650
	93,935,002	45,673,016
Less provision for impairment of receivables		
- third parties	(1,663,283)	(265,525)
	92,271,719	45,407,491
Other receivables:		
- Prepayments	162,472	166,042
- Receivables from related companies	12,413,172	988,037
- Accrued interest receivable	1,200,077	754,940
- Rental and other deposits	1,468,951	2,125,065
- Sundry receivables	2,029,080	567,496
	17,273,752	4,601,580
<b>Total insurance receivables and other receivables</b>	<b>109,545,471</b>	<b>50,009,071</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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
<b>Gross</b>		
Current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	88,335,331	57,872,644
- reserves for unearned premium*	94,309,258	62,785,657
- no claims bonus provision	3,096,021	3,333,038
- provision for premiums refund	105,673	730,199
	185,846,283	124,721,538
Non-current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	108,623,823	55,346,969
- provision for premiums refund	3,141,800	2,708,945
	111,765,623	58,055,914
<b>Total insurance liabilities, gross</b>	<b>297,611,906</b>	<b>182,777,452</b>
<b>Recoverable from reinsurers</b>		
Current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	42,850,706	43,823,552
- reserves for unearned premium	49,233,985	34,498,259
	92,084,691	78,321,811
Non-current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	40,958,318	44,835,229
<b>Total reinsurer's share of insurance liabilities</b>	<b>133,043,009</b>	<b>123,157,040</b>
* Reserves for unearned premium are shown net of deferred acquisition cost.		
<b>Net</b>		
Current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	45,484,626	14,049,092
- reserves for unearned premium	45,075,273	28,287,398
- no claims bonus provision	3,096,021	3,333,038
- provision for premiums refund	105,673	730,199
	93,761,593	46,399,727
Non-current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	67,665,504	10,511,740
- provision for premiums refund	3,141,800	2,708,945
	70,807,304	13,220,685
<b>Total insurance liabilities, net</b>	<b>164,568,897</b>	<b>59,620,412</b>

### 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 4.8% (2015: 5.6%) 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	(865,114)	865,114
	-0.5 years	878,883	(878,883)
Ultimate claim number - current year	+10%	5,466,495	(5,466,495)
	-10%	(5,466,494)	5,466,494
Average claim size - current year	+10%	5,466,495	(5,466,495)
	-10%	(5,466,494)	5,466,494
Unallocated claim expense rate	+1%	1,837,037	(1,837,037)
	-1%	(1,837,037)	1,837,037
Discount rate	+1%	(2,087,469)	2,087,469
	-1%	2,156,638	(2,156,638)

#### (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 2016 is 16.3% (2015: 14.1%).

#### (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 five most recent accident years:



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

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

##### **Gross**

Accident year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:						
– at end of accident year	78,718,727	85,608,709	73,901,292	101,711,218	87,267,771	
– one year later	68,283,853	75,373,033	73,694,969	137,040,939		
– two years later	59,309,310	69,198,979	67,343,809			
– three years later	51,617,188	76,727,597				
– four years later	49,406,298					
Current estimate of cumulative claims	49,406,298	76,727,597	67,343,809	137,040,939	87,267,771	417,786,414
Cumulative payments to date	(42,473,009)	(63,311,426)	(47,129,049)	(95,181,608)	(15,345,298)	(263,440,390)
Outstanding claims – undiscounted	6,933,289	13,416,171	20,214,760	41,859,331	71,922,473	154,346,024
Discount	(122,167)	(351,898)	(421,297)	(1,255,439)	(1,656,255)	(3,807,056)
Outstanding claims	6,811,122	13,064,273	19,793,463	40,603,892	70,266,218	150,538,968
Outstanding claims in respect of prior accident years						7,474,024
Risk margin						27,570,066
Claims handling costs						11,376,096
Total gross outstanding claims						<b>196,959,154</b>

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

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

**Net**

Accident year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:						
– at end of accident year	39,924,541	45,411,257	41,344,945	47,560,405	40,308,002	
– one year later	33,521,789	42,102,193	36,683,483	49,053,872		
– two years later	29,498,445	37,302,147	33,527,015			
– three years later	26,384,104	37,644,604				
– four years later	24,557,549					
Current estimate of cumulative claims	24,557,549	37,644,604	33,527,015	49,053,872	40,308,002	185,091,042
Cumulative payments to date	(20,242,203)	(25,869,741)	(24,569,764)	(23,940,848)	(9,108,039)	(103,730,595)
Outstanding claims – undiscounted	4,315,346	11,774,863	8,957,251	25,113,024	31,199,963	81,360,447
Discount	(93,592)	(334,596)	(274,999)	(928,622)	(809,417)	(2,441,226)
Outstanding claims	4,221,754	11,440,267	8,682,252	24,184,402	30,390,546	78,919,221
Outstanding claims in respect of prior accident years						5,935,221
Risk margin						16,919,591
Claims handling costs						11,376,097
Total net outstanding claims						113,150,130

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

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

##### (i) Outstanding claims

Year ended 31 December	2016			2015		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At beginning of year	113,219,613	(88,658,781)	24,560,832	81,883,895	(62,547,984)	19,335,911
Balance taken on from scheme of transfer	87,039,333	(2,516,505)	84,522,828	-	-	-
Cash paid for claims settled in the year	(110,360,279)	84,684,426	(25,675,853)	(40,999,830)	28,917,008	(12,082,822)
Claims incurred	107,060,487	(77,318,164)	29,742,323	72,335,548	(55,027,805)	17,307,743
At end of year	196,959,154	(83,809,024)	113,150,130	113,219,613	(88,658,781)	24,560,832
Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	59,123,054	(33,684,955)	25,438,099	56,555,052	(47,592,545)	8,962,507
Incurred but not reported	110,266,034	(39,473,594)	70,792,440	42,673,263	(30,160,056)	12,513,207
Provision for adverse deviation	27,570,066	(10,650,475)	16,919,591	13,991,298	(10,906,180)	3,085,118
At end of year	196,959,154	(83,809,024)	113,150,130	113,219,613	(88,658,781)	24,560,832

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

	2016			2015		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At beginning of year	62,785,657	(34,498,259)	28,287,398	62,730,233	(33,852,017)	28,878,216
Balance taken on from scheme of transfer	30,157,908	(2,087,141)	28,070,767	-	-	-
Premium written in the year	239,783,561	(158,881,593)	80,901,968	178,777,001	(124,339,974)	54,437,027
Premium earned in the year	(238,417,868)	146,233,008	(92,184,860)	(178,721,577)	123,693,732	(55,027,845)
At end of year	94,309,258	(49,233,985)	45,075,273	62,785,657	(34,498,259)	28,287,398

##### (iii) Refundable bonus provision

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
At the beginning of year	3,333,038	3,235,358
Provision for the year	4,369,060	4,919,914
Refunds during the year	(4,606,077)	(4,822,234)
At end of year	3,096,021	3,333,038

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

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

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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
At the beginning of year	<b>3,439,144</b>	2,966,384
Movement for the year	<b>1,216,992</b>	2,839,563
Refunds during the year	<b>(1,408,663)</b>	(2,366,803)
At end of year	<b>3,247,473</b>	3,439,144

### 14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	-	400
Cash at bank	<b>24,003,900</b>	14,244,765
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	-	1,980,000
	<b>24,003,900</b>	16,225,165

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

The Company did not hold any fixed deposit as at the end of the financial year. The Company held fixed deposits with financial institutions with an average maturity of 1 month as at the end of the financial year 2015.

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Singapore Dollar	-	0.93%

The exposure of cash and cash equivalents to interest rate risks is disclosed in Note 21(a)(ii).

## 15. Insurance payables and other payables

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Amount due to insured, agents, brokers and reinsurers:		
- related companies	48,220,479	29,670,831
- third parties	8,499,751	9,858,016
	56,720,230	39,528,847
Other payables:		
- payables to related companies	2,020,590	439,606
- advanced premium received	326,790	463,730
- share-based remuneration payable	1,036,640	838,764
- sundry creditors	17,054,525	6,142,867
- GST payable	1,683,032	1,219,654
- accrued operating expenses	6,946,552	4,573,520
	29,068,129	13,678,141
<b>Total insurance payables and other payables</b>	<b>85,788,359</b>	<b>53,206,988</b>

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:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Beginning of financial year	235,388	(27,717)
Tax charge/(credit) to:		
- Profit or loss (Note 9(a))	289,087	323,384
- Fair value reserve (Note 18)	(176,222)	(60,279)
End of financial year	348,253	235,388

## 16. Deferred income taxes (continued)

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:

Deferred income tax liabilities/(assets):

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Fair value losses	Others	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 1 January 2016	360,557	(94,747)	(30,422)	235,388
Credited to profit or loss	304,077	-	(14,990)	289,087
Credited to equity (Note 18)	-	(176,222)	-	(176,222)
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	<b>664,634</b>	<b>(270,969)</b>	<b>(45,412)</b>	<b>348,253</b>
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>360,557</b>	<b>(94,747)</b>	<b>(30,422)</b>	<b>235,388</b>

## 17. Share capital

(a)

	No. of shares issued	Share capital
		\$
<b>2016</b>		
Beginning of financial year	35,000,000	35,000,000
Issuance of new shares	60,000,000	60,000,000
End of financial year	<b>95,000,000</b>	<b>95,000,000</b>
<b>2015</b>		
Beginning and end of financial year	<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid.

On 31 March 2016, the Company issued 60,000,000 ordinary shares for a total consideration of \$60,000,000 as a result of business transfer from Federal Insurance Company, Singapore Branch. The newly issued shares rank pari passu in all respects with the primary issued shares.

## 17. Share capital (continued)

### (b) Share based remuneration

Chubb 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 \$196,437 (2015: \$178,578).

#### *Restricted share grant plan*

Under Chubb Limited's 2004 Long Term Incentive Plan, 2,947 restricted common shares were awarded during the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: 1,955 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 Chubb 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 Chubb 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 Chubb Limited to the eligible employees. The total value of the shares granted during the year was \$158,551 (2015: \$144,137).

#### *Restricted share option plan*

Under Chubb 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 Chubb 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 Chubb 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 \$37,886 (2015: \$34,441).

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

	2016		2015	
	Average exercise price in SGD per share	Options	Average exercise price in SGD per share	Options
<b>At 1 January</b>		<b>7,673</b>		<b>9,222</b>
Granted	<b>163.44</b>	<b>2,385</b>	161.64	2,601
Transfer in/(out)	<b>158.67</b>	<b>3,937</b>	162.27	(232)
Exercised	<b>115.77</b>	<b>(2,123)</b>	85.52	(3,630)
Lapsed	<b>158.13</b>	<b>(1,686)</b>	136.89	(288)
<b>At 31 December</b>		<b>10,186</b>		<b>7,673</b>

In 2016, 2,385 options (2015: 2,601 options) were granted at \$163.44 (2015: \$161.64) per option and 4,409 options (2015: 3,802) are exercisable as at 31 December 2016. 2,123 (2015: 3,630) options were exercised during the year and the related weighted average share price of the options exercised was \$114.76 (2015: \$85.52) 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	2016	2015
2016	79.43	-	634
2017	79.06	-	180
2018	84.89	355	325
2019	54.23	375	489
2020	70.93	326	326
2021	88.21	455	525
2022	103.30	428	498
2023	120.25	598	849
2024	136.26	1,603	1,592
2025	161.64	2,448	2,255
2026	163.44	3,598	-
		10,186	7,673

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the period determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model was \$29.79 (2015: \$24.56) per option. The significant inputs into the model were share price of \$168.58 (2015: \$161.64), at the grant date, the exercise price shown above, volatility of 24.00% (2015: 20.33%), dividend yield of 2.26% (2015: 2.33%), an expected option life of 5 years and an annual risk-free interest rate of 1.24% (2015: 1.62%). 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 Chubb 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 Chubb Limited and not charged to the Company. The total amount of discount applied to the employee share plan purchases in the current year was \$34,075 (2015: \$25,746).

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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Beginning of financial year	-	-
Increase in equity due to value of employee services (Note 7)	196,437	178,578
Transfer to share-based remuneration payables	(196,437)	(178,578)
End of financial year	-	-

## 18. Fair value reserve

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Beginning of financial year	<b>(430,633)</b>	(51,507)
Net fair value (losses)/gains during the financial year	<b>(1,460,108)</b>	(435,637)
Deferred tax on fair value changes (Note 16)	<b>176,222</b>	60,279
Transfer to profit or loss on disposal (Note 4)	<b>(102,652)</b>	(3,768)
End of financial year	<b>(1,817,171)</b>	(430,633)

The fair value reserve is non-distributable.

## 19. 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:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Not later than one year	<b>5,296,539</b>	4,872,261
Later than one year but not later than five years	<b>19,381,934</b>	21,148,498
More than five years	-	3,523,171
	<b>24,678,473</b>	29,543,930

The rental on operating lease amounting to \$2,641,602 (2015: \$1,892,956) is borne by related parties for the occupancy of the office space.

## 20. Immediate and ultimate holding corporations

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Chubb-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.

## 21. Financial risk management

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.

## 21. Financial risk management (continued)

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### 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 Chubb 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 Chubb 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.

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.

## 21. Financial risk management (continued)

### (a) Market risk (continued)

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

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

	2016			
	SGD	USD	Others	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Available-for-sale financial assets	163,975,158	98,003,793	-	261,978,951
Insurance receivables and other receivables	57,951,228	41,167,573	10,426,670	109,545,471
Reinsurance assets	79,785,854	45,884,437	7,372,718	133,043,009
Cash and cash equivalents	15,711,691	8,292,209	-	24,003,900
	317,423,931	193,348,012	17,799,388	528,571,331
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Insurance liabilities	216,065,912	68,814,418	12,731,576	297,611,906
Insurance payables and other payables	47,074,780	27,182,223	11,531,356	85,788,359
	263,140,692	95,996,641	24,262,932	383,400,265
<b>Currency exposure</b>	-	<b>97,351,371</b>	<b>(6,463,544)</b>	-

	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>	-

## 21. Financial risk management (continued)

### (a) Market risk (continued)

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

If USD changes against the SGD by 7% (2015: 5%) with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the effects arising from the currency exposure will be as follows:

	← Increase/(decrease) →			
	2016		2015	
	Profit before tax	Impact on equity	Profit before tax	Impact on equity
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<b>Increase/(Decrease)</b>				
USD against SGD				
- strengthened	7,164,166	5,946,258	1,022,248	848,466
- weakened	(7,164,166)	(5,946,258)	(1,022,248)	(848,466)

#### (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 0 basis points (2015: 50 basis points) for cash and bank deposits and a change of 50 basis points (2015: 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) →			
	2016		2015	
	Profit after tax	Other comprehensive income	Profit after tax	Other comprehensive income
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<b>Cash and bank deposits</b>				
- increased by (0 bps) (2015: 50 bps)	-	-	4,160	-
- decreased by (0 bps) (2015: 50 bps)	-	-	(4,160)	-
<b>Available-for-sale financial assets</b>				
- increased by (50 bps) (2015: 50 bps)	-	(3,027,266)	-	(975,952)
- decreased by (50 bps) (2015: 50 bps)	-	3,027,264	-	1,091,348

## 21. 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 2016</b>					
Insurance receivables and other receivables	38,138,706	452,144	-	70,954,621	109,545,471
Available-for sale financial assets	239,703,741	15,638,504	-	6,636,706	261,978,951
Cash and cash equivalents	24,003,900	-	-	-	24,003,900
	<b>301,846,347</b>	<b>16,090,648</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>77,591,327</b>	<b>395,528,322</b>
<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>

\* 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.

## 21. Financial risk management (continued)

### (b) Credit risk (continued)

#### (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:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
<b>Neither past due nor impaired</b>	<b>45,319,377</b>	22,021,649
<b>Past due but not impaired</b>		
- Less than 3 months	<b>21,468,362</b>	11,366,497
- Above 3 months but not exceeding 9 months	<b>20,811,625</b>	10,328,338
- Above 9 months	<b>4,672,355</b>	1,691,007
	<b>92,271,719</b>	45,407,491

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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Gross Amount	<b>1,663,367</b>	265,525
Less: Allowance for impairment	<b>(1,663,367)</b>	(265,525)
	-	-
Beginning of financial year	<b>265,525</b>	313,858
Allowance from scheme of transfer	<b>844,113</b>	-
Allowance made	<b>545,331</b>	80,841
Allowance utilised	<b>(2,555)</b>	(140,171)
Currency translation difference	<b>10,953</b>	10,997
End of financial year	<b>1,663,367</b>	265,525

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.

## 21. 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 2016</b>				
Insurance liabilities	117,341,214	173,268,759	14,967,292	305,577,265
Insurance payables and other payables	85,788,359	-	-	85,788,359
	<b>203,129,573</b>	<b>173,268,759</b>	<b>14,967,292</b>	<b>391,365,624</b>
<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>

### (d) Capital risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to 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 199% (2015: 267%) sufficient to optimise shareholder's return and to support the capital required to write its business;
- to 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
- to 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).



## 21. 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 2016</b>				
Financial assets, available-for-sale	<b>33,482,618</b>	<b>228,496,333</b>	-	<b>261,978,951</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2015</b>				
Financial assets, available-for-sale	12,601,340	92,920,966	-	105,522,306

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):

## 21. Financial risk management (continued)

### (f) Insurance risk (continued)

2016							
Territory		Financial lines	General liabilities	Accident and health	Fire	Others	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore	Gross	61,449,276	19,766,567	21,672,014	8,105,899	23,568,850	134,562,606
	Net	48,616,197	8,195,752	12,164,611	2,301,454	10,590,378	81,868,392
Middle East	Gross	353,409	255,869	-	364,621	268,296	1,242,195
	Net	151,731	201,158	-	28,318	6,298	387,505
Other Asian Countries	Gross	18,999,962	3,009,702	68,070	6,586,111	17,953,023	46,616,868
	Net	18,064,885	1,424,554	32,438	1,560,297	1,672,591	22,754,765
Europe & USA	Gross	7,007,038	2,345,104	-	1,928,189	3,257,154	14,537,485
	Net	6,096,145	1,136,721	-	486,121	420,481	8,139,468
Total	<b>Gross</b>	87,809,685	25,377,242	21,740,084	16,984,820	45,047,323	<b>196,959,154</b>
	<b>Net</b>	72,928,958	10,958,185	12,197,049	4,376,190	12,689,748	<b>113,150,130</b>

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	<b>Gross</b>	14,030,213	14,471,546	16,630,674	13,363,728	54,723,452	<b>113,219,613</b>
	<b>Net</b>	4,135,303	3,336,235	6,571,803	3,707,035	6,810,456	<b>24,560,832</b>

## 22. 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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
<u>Business from related companies</u>		
Premium income	22,599,719	6,953,971
Commission expense	(1,876,794)	(1,025,325)
Claims paid	(2,220,675)	(3,564,186)
<u>Business to related companies</u>		
Premiums ceded	(143,242,836)	(115,587,277)
Commissions received	46,589,635	40,070,571
Claims recovered	83,945,033	23,565,703
General expenses billed to regional office	8,498,916	3,881,960
General expenses allocated by regional office	(8,413,076)	(6,105,713)
Information processing expenses billed by a related company	(1,959,434)	(1,497,845)
Service fees billed by related companies	(1,724,263)	(1,328,874)
Service fees billed to related companies	1,155,533	404,867

Outstanding balances at 31 December 2016, 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:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	5,508,531	3,770,638
Share based remuneration expenses	331,345	290,819
	5,839,876	4,061,457

## 23. 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 2017 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.

## 24. Scheme of transfer

On 1 May 2016, the following assets and liabilities were transferred from Federal Insurance Company, Singapore Branch ("the Transferor") to the Company, pursuant to a scheme of transfer under section 49FB of the Insurance Act, Chapter 142.

The business transfer meets the definition of business combination under common control and the assets and liabilities of the Transferor are recorded in the financial statements of the Company at their carrying values on the date of transfer.

Comparatives will not be restated.

	Transferor's carrying amount as of 1 May 2016
	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	35,423,238
Financial assets, available-for-sale	86,128,572
Insurance receivables and other receivables	16,746,982
Reinsurance assets	4,603,646
Property, plant and equipment	49,743
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>142,952,181</b>
Insurance liabilities	117,197,241
Insurance payables and other payables	25,754,940
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>142,952,181</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Purchase consideration</b>	<b>-</b>

Cash received through scheme of transfer on 1 May 2016 was \$35,423,238.

## 25. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors of Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited on 27 April 2017.

## 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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