

Annual Report 2021

CHUBB®

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Annual Report 2021

Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited *(Incorporated in Singapore)*

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 and the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 December 2021.

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the balance sheet and the financial statements as set out on pages 8 to 52 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

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

- Koh Choon Hui
- Olivier Bouchard
- Kevin Bogardus (appointed on 12 January 2022)

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

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.

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

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:

	Holdings registered in the name of director or nominee	
	At 31.12.2021	At 1.1.2021
Chubb Limited, ultimate holding corporation		
<u>Restricted stock award¹</u>		
Olivier Bouchard	3,094	3,032
Scott Leslie Simpson (resigned on 10 January 2022)	1,318	1,255
<u>Restricted stock options¹</u>		
Olivier Bouchard	10,333	8,696
Scott Leslie Simpson (resigned on 10 January 2022)	3,000	2,333
<u>Common shares at par value CHF24.15 each</u>		
Olivier Bouchard	6,971	5,604
Scott Leslie Simpson (resigned on 10 January 2022)	1,652	1,214

¹ 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



Kevin Bogardus
Director



Olivier Bouchard
Director

27 April 2022

Independent Auditor's Report To The Member Of Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited (the "Company") are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (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 2021 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 statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021;
- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021;
- the statement of changes in equity for the financial year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement 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 express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report To The Shareholder Of Chubb Insurance Singapore Limited

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
Singapore, 27 April 2022

Statement Of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021	2020
		\$'000	\$'000
Insurance premium revenue		320,644	301,217
Insurance premium ceded to reinsurers		(184,742)	(174,277)
Net insurance premium revenue	4	135,902	126,940
Fee income from insurance contracts		50,267	46,745
Investment income - Net	5	5,286	6,836
Other operating income	6	1,844	9,219
Income		193,299	189,740
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses		(94,005)	(141,064)
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses recovered from reinsurers		57,957	100,727
Net insurance claims	7	(36,048)	(40,337)
Expenses for acquisition of insurance contracts		(66,048)	(60,137)
Expenses for asset management services received		(346)	(428)
Operating expenses:			
- Employee benefits	8	(34,686)	(35,398)
- Depreciation expense	12	(2,956)	(2,333)
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets	21	(2,278)	(2,390)
- Amortisation of intangible assets	11	(6,560)	(5,948)
- Other operating expenses	9	(28,797)	(33,371)
		(75,277)	(79,440)
Expenses		(177,719)	(180,342)
Other gains/(losses) - currency exchange		1,568	(954)
Profit before income tax		17,148	8,444
Income tax expense	10(a)	(1,470)	(1,453)
Net profit		15,678	6,991
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Financial assets, available-for-sale:			
- Fair value (losses) / gains during the financial year	20	(5,610)	4,107
- Fair value losses transferred to profit or loss on disposal	20	(113)	(86)
Income tax credit / (expense) on fair value changes	20	840	(609)
Other comprehensive (loss) / income, net of tax		(4,883)	3,412
Total comprehensive income		10,795	10,403

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

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021	2020
		\$'000	\$'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	51,821	30,086
Financial assets, available-for-sale	13	317,718	302,826
Insurance receivables and other receivables	14	108,852	95,260
Reinsurance assets	15	150,912	154,284
		629,303	582,456
Non-current assets			
Intangible asset	11	78,712	85,272
Property, plant and equipment	12	10,941	8,901
Right-of-use asset	21	10,233	12,404
Investment in sublease	21	-	144
Reinsurance assets	15	181,250	165,022
		281,136	271,743
Total assets		910,439	854,199
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Insurance liabilities	15	249,487	235,375
Insurance payables and other payables	17	111,355	93,357
Lease liabilities	21	2,152	1,385
Current income tax liabilities	10(b)	2,652	2,914
		365,646	333,031
Non-current liabilities			
Insurance liabilities	15	275,505	259,860
Lease liabilities	21	9,101	11,207
Deferred income tax liabilities	18	1,219	1,928
		285,825	272,995
Total liabilities		651,471	606,026
Net Assets		258,968	248,173
Equity			
Share capital	19	212,788	212,788
Fair value reserve	20	83	4,966
Retained profits		46,097	30,419
Total Equity		258,968	248,173

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 2021

	Notes	Share capital	Fair value reserve	Retained profits	Total equity
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2021					
Beginning of financial year		212,788	4,966	30,419	248,173
Total comprehensive gain		-	(4,883)	15,678	10,795
End of financial year		212,788	83	46,097	258,968
2020					
Beginning of financial year		212,788	1,554	72,428	286,770
Total comprehensive gain		-	3,412	6,991	10,403
Dividend	25	-	-	(49,000)	(49,000)
End of financial year		212,788	4,966	30,419	248,173

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

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Statement Of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021	2020
		\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit		15,678	6,991
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense	10(a)	1,470	1,453
Depreciation expense	12	2,956	2,333
Amortisation expense	11	6,560	5,948
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		995	-
Net gain on sale of available-for-sale financial assets		(113)	(86)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net		(1,568)	1,401
Interest income		(5,173)	(6,750)
Interest expense		447	82
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	21(a)	2,278	2,390
Finance income from sublease	21(b)	(1)	(7)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		23,529	13,755
Change in working capital:			
Insurance receivables and other receivables		(13,715)	5,121
Insurance payables and other payables		18,328	(28)
Net insurance liabilities		16,901	(2,982)
Cash generated from operations		45,043	15,866
Income tax paid - net	10(b)	(1,931)	(3,023)
Net cash provided by operating activities		43,112	12,843
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(5,991)	(5,019)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	92
Purchases of investments		(375,881)	(276,745)
Proceeds from sale of investments		356,079	297,753
Interest received		6,164	7,345
Lease payment received from sublease	21(b)	145	218
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(19,484)	23,644
Cash flows from financing activities			
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	21(a)	(1,893)	(2,690)
Dividends paid to member of the Company		-	(49,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,893)	(51,690)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		21,735	(15,203)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	16	30,086	45,289
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	16	51,821	30,086

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

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Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

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

1. General information

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 1966 (the “Insurance Act”) as a direct general insurer.

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

2. Significant accounting policies

(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 insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets arising from claims made under insurance contracts, disclosed in Note 3 and Note 15.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2021

On 1 January 2021, 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.

(c) Intangible assets

Distribution rights

Distribution rights acquired are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (Note 2(e)). These costs are amortised to profit or loss using the discounted cashflow approach over the estimated useful life of 20 years.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (Note 2(e)).

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% - 20%
Office equipment	10% - 20%
Furniture and fittings	10% - 33 1/3%
Computer equipment	6 2/3% - 33 1/3%

Assets less than \$1,000 in value are expensed to profit or loss in the month of acquisition. Work-in-progress assets are not depreciated.

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.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets 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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) 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.

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.

(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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial assets (continued)

(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(f)(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.

(g) 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.

(h) Insurance payables and other payables

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

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Insurance contracts

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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) 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), 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. Amounts 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(f).

(k) 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; and where policies are non-refundable and claims made basis, premiums are earned immediately.

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 95 (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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) 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.

(m) Leases

When the Company is the lessee

At the inception of the contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains a lease. A contract contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

(i) Right-of-use asset

The Company recognised a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the date which the underlying asset is available for use. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentive received. Any initial direct costs that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained are added to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

(ii) Lease liability

Lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Lease liability shall be remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from changes in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Company's assessment of whether it will exercise an extension option; or
- there are modification in the scope or the consideration of the lease that was not part of the original term.

Lease liability is remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset, or recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

(iii) Short-term and low-value leases

The Company has elected to not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value. Lease payments relating to these leases are expensed to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(iv) Variable lease payments

Variable lease payments that are not based on an index or a rate are not included as part of the measurement and initial recognition of the lease liability. The Company shall recognize those lease payments in profit or loss in the periods that triggered those lease payments.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Leases (continued)

When the Company is an intermediate lessor

In classifying a sublease, the Company as an intermediate lessor classifies the sublease as a finance or an operating lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, rather than the underlying asset.

When the sublease is assessed as a finance lease, the Company derecognises the right-of-use asset relating to the head lease that it transfers to the sublessee and recognises the net investment in sublease. Any differences between the right-of-use asset derecognised and the net investment in sublease is recognised in profit or loss. Lease liability relating to the head lease is retained in the balance sheet, which represents the lease payments owed to the head lessor.

When the sublease is assessed as an operating lease, the Company recognises lease income from sublease in profit or loss within "Other income". The right-of-use asset relating to the head lease is not derecognised.

For contract which contains lease and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration based on a relative stand-alone selling price basis.

(n) 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. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

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.

(o) 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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Employee benefits

(i) *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.

(ii) *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.

(iii) *Share-based compensation*

The Company's ultimate holding corporation operates several share-based compensation plans. 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.

(q) Currency translation

(i) *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.

(ii) *Transactions 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.

(r) 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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions.

Government grants 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.

(t) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

(u) 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.

(v) Dividend

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

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets

The actuarial methods, assumptions, sensitivity analysis and process for determining the risk margin that are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 15.

(b) Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in economic contraction, border closures, production stoppages, workplace closures, movement controls and other measures imposed by the various governments, affected almost all countries of the world, including Singapore.

Set out below is the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial performance reflected in this set of financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021:

- (i) The Company has assessed that going concern basis of preparation for this set of financial statements remains appropriate.
- (ii) The economic contraction and movement controls measures have negatively impacted the Company's production, although the impact on the Company's overall financial performance for 2021 is insignificant.
- (iii) The Company has considered the market conditions (including the impact of COVID-19) as at the balance sheet date, in making estimates and judgement on the recoverability of assets and provisions for onerous contracts as at 31 December 2021. The significant estimates and judgement applied on impairment of trade receivables and impairment of intangible assets are disclosed in Notes 2(f)(5) and 2(c), respectively.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

4. Net insurance premium revenue

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Insurance contracts		
- gross written premium	329,593	310,033
- change in unearned premium reserve	(8,949)	(8,816)
Premium revenue arising from insurance contracts issued	320,644	301,217
Reinsurance contracts		
- ceded written premium	(192,063)	(184,681)
- change in unearned premium reserve	7,321	10,404
Premium revenue ceded to reinsurers for reinsurance contracts purchased	(184,742)	(174,277)
Net insurance premium revenue	135,902	126,940

5. Investment income – Net

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets, available-for-sale:		
- interest income	5,074	6,644
Cash and cash equivalents:		
- interest income from banks	99	106
Net realised gains on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 20)	113	86
	5,286	6,836

6. Other operating income

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Government grant	307	5,297
Management fee from related company	272	124
Finance income from sublease	1	7
Write-back of bad debts	619	3,046
Other miscellaneous income	645	745
	1,844	9,219

Government grant for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 includes \$4,801,611 recognised under the Job Support Scheme (“JSS”) and \$76,182 from Property Tax Rebate. The JSS is a temporary scheme introduced in the Singapore Budget 2020 to help employers retain local employees. JSS was granted in relation to the gross monthly wages of eligible employees. There were no such grant recognised for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

7. Net insurance claims

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses		
- gross claims paid	(75,040)	(89,781)
- change in outstanding claims	(18,965)	(51,283)
	(94,005)	(141,064)
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses recovered from reinsurers		
- paid claims recovered	52,422	46,079
- change in reinsurers' share of outstanding claims	5,535	54,648
	57,957	100,727
Net insurance claims	(36,048)	(40,337)

8. Employee benefits

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries	29,027	29,867
Share-based remuneration expenses (Note 19(b))	405	290
Staff related expenses	2,235	2,015
Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	3,019	3,226
	34,686	35,398

9. Other operating expenses

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

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Management fees paid to related companies	10,740	12,505
IT related expenses	4,101	4,013
Lease related expenses	334	374
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	995	-
Write-back of allowance for impairment on insurance receivables	(480)	(2,634)
Bad debts written off	210	5,009
Sales incentives paid to sponsors	72	47
Outsourcing expenses	5,054	4,608
Office related expenses and utilities	2,663	2,888
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	447	82
Other expenses	4,661	6,479
	28,797	33,371

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

10. Income taxes

(a) Income tax expense

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Tax expense attributable to profit is made up of:		
- current income tax	2,409	1,005
- deferred income tax expense (Note 18)	131	450
- withholding tax expense	(330)	(2)
	2,210	1,453
Over-provision in prior financial years	(740)	-
	1,470	1,453

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

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit before income tax	17,148	8,444
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2020: 17%)	2,916	1,435
Effects of:		
- Income taxed at concessionary rate of 10%	(819)	(224)
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	504	227
- Income not taxable	-	(137)
- Singapore statutory stepped income exemption	(17)	(17)
- Tax incentives	(44)	-
- Over-provision of withholding tax in prior financial years	(330)	(2)
- Over-provision of income tax in prior financial years	(740)	-
- Others	-	171
Tax expense	1,470	1,453

(b) Movements in current income tax liabilities

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of financial year	2,914	4,932
Income tax paid	(1,931)	(3,034)
Income tax refunded	-	11
Tax expense	2,409	1,005
Over-provision in prior financial years	(740)	-
End of financial year	2,652	2,914

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

11. Intangible assets

	Distribution rights	
	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Cost		
Beginning and end of financial year	97,640	97,640
Accumulated amortisation		
Beginning of financial year	12,368	6,420
Amortisation	6,560	5,948
End of financial year	18,928	12,368
Net carrying amount		
End of financial year	78,712	85,272

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Computer equipment	Work in progress ("WIP")	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2021						
<u>Cost</u>						
Beginning of financial year	3,820	684	860	8,830	1,046	15,240
Addition for the year	1,464	-	465	2,580	1,482	5,991
Transfer WIP to Computer equipment	-	-	-	961	(961)	-
Disposals	(1,718)	(196)	(590)	(15)	-	(2,519)
End of financial year	3,566	488	735	12,356	1,567	18,712
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>						
Beginning of financial year	2,333	520	469	3,017	-	6,339
Depreciation charge	411	38	91	2,416	-	2,956
Disposals	(1,032)	(123)	(354)	(15)	-	(1,524)
End of financial year	1,712	435	206	5,418	-	7,771
Net book value						
End of financial year	1,854	53	529	6,938	1,567	10,941
2020						
<u>Cost</u>						
Beginning of financial year	3,925	754	871	4,916	1,346	11,812
Addition for the year	-	3	3	3,967	1,046	5,019
Transfer WIP to Computer equipment	-	-	-	1,346	(1,346)	-
Disposals	(105)	(73)	(14)	(1,399)	-	(1,591)
End of financial year	3,820	684	860	8,830	1,046	15,240
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>						
Beginning of financial year	1,918	520	383	2,684	-	5,505
Depreciation charge	461	56	91	1,725	-	2,333
Disposals	(46)	(56)	(5)	(1,392)	-	(1,499)
End of financial year	2,333	520	469	3,017	-	6,339
Net book value						
End of financial year	1,487	164	391	5,813	1,046	8,901

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

13. Financial assets, available-for-sale

The movements during the year are as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of financial year	302,826	321,604
Additions	375,881	276,745
Fair value (losses)/gains recognised in other comprehensive income	(5,610)	4,107
Amortisation of premiums (net of discounts)	(869)	(476)
Disposals	(356,079)	(297,753)
Currency translation losses	1,569	(1,401)
End of financial year	317,718	302,826

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

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Listed securities:		
Government securities – SGD	109,000	98,694
Government securities – USD	26,971	31,051
	135,971	129,745
Loan stocks in corporations – SGD	135,354	117,327
Loan stocks in corporations – USD	46,393	55,754
	181,747	173,081
	317,718	302,826

The loan stocks and government securities have maturity dates from January 2021 to November 2030 with the following weighted average effective interest rates:

	2021	2020
Singapore Dollar	1.93%	2.38%
United States Dollar	1.77%	2.07%

The exposure of investments to interest rate risks is disclosed in Note 23(a)(ii).

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

14. Insurance receivables and other receivables

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables from insurance and reinsurance contracts:		
- Immediate holding company	1,567	11,440
- related companies	18,629	15,947
- third parties	64,978	61,814
	85,174	89,201
Less: Allowance for impairment of receivables		
- third parties	(499)	(979)
	84,675	88,222
Other receivables:		
- Prepayments	86	310
- Receivables from immediate holding company	20,000	-
- Receivables from related companies	792	1,949
- Accrued interest receivable	1,553	1,675
- Rental and other deposits	996	977
- Sundry receivables	750	2,127
	24,177	7,038
Total insurance receivables and other receivables	108,852	95,260

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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

15. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Gross		
Current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	202,645	196,170
- reserves for unearned premium	38,190	32,452
- no claims bonus provision	8,562	6,175
- provision for premiums refund	90	578
	249,487	235,375
Non-current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	191,553	179,063
- reserves for unearned premium	82,542	79,331
- provision for premiums refund	1,410	1,466
	275,505	259,860
Total insurance liabilities, gross	524,992	495,235
Recoverable from reinsurers		
Current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	131,685	140,064
- reserves for unearned premium	19,227	14,220
	150,912	154,284
Non-current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	131,276	117,362
- reserves for unearned premium	49,974	47,660
	181,250	165,022
Total reinsurer's share of insurance liabilities	332,162	319,306
Net		
Current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	70,960	56,106
- reserves for unearned premium	18,963	18,232
- no claims bonus provision	8,562	6,175
- provision for premiums refund	90	578
	98,575	81,091
Non-current:		
- outstanding claims reserves	60,277	61,701
- reserves for unearned premium	32,568	31,671
- provision for premiums refund	1,410	1,466
	94,255	94,838
Total insurance liabilities, net	192,830	175,929

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

15. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

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 insurance liabilities. The selection of an appropriate method depends on the nature of the claim development and claim volatility. The Outstanding Liability is equal to the Case Estimates in situations where no further loss development is expected.

The insurance liabilities also include an appropriate allowance for allocated and unallocated future claim handling expenses. In addition, an administration expense reserve of 5.6% (2020: 6.0%) 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.

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.

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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

15. 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 performed for a change in the inflation rate. Given the current low interest rate environment, the impact of discounting these at the balance sheet date is immaterial and has therefore not been analysed further.

Variables	Change in variable	Increase/ (decrease) in liability	Increase/ (decrease) in profit before tax
		\$'000	\$'000
Ultimate claim number - current year	+10%	6,520	(6,520)
	-10%	(6,520)	6,520
Average claim size - current year	+10%	6,520	(6,520)
	-10%	(6,520)	6,520
Unallocated claim expense rate	+1%	3,621	(3,621)
	-1%	(3,621)	3,621

(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 2021 is 13.2% (2020: 13.3%).

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

15. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

(e) Claims development tables (for all lines)

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

Gross

Accident year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:						
- at end of accident year	178,226	107,370	166,003	141,846	128,262	
- one year later	134,920	87,789	143,615	119,569		
- two years later	129,810	99,651	135,716			
- three years later	123,331	100,396				
- four years later	123,184					
Current estimate of cumulative claims	123,184	100,396	135,716	119,569	128,262	607,127
Cumulative payments to date	(111,287)	(72,875)	(82,421)	(31,737)	(16,642)	(314,962)
Outstanding claims	11,897	27,521	53,295	87,832	111,620	292,165
Outstanding claims in respect of prior accident years						28,709
Risk margin						46,053
Claims handling costs						27,271
Total gross outstanding claims						394,198

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

15. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

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

Net

Accident year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:						
- at end of accident year	31,239	37,291	46,806	41,242	44,220	
- one year later	28,508	35,476	45,092	35,377		
- two years later	27,111	35,413	44,029			
- three years later	26,059	34,653				
- four years later	26,874					
Current estimate of cumulative claims	26,874	34,653	44,029	35,377	44,220	185,153
Cumulative payments to date	(21,961)	(32,852)	(30,629)	(18,545)	(9,620)	(113,607)
Outstanding claims	4,913	1,801	13,400	16,832	34,600	71,546
Outstanding claims in respect of prior accident years						17,463
Risk margin						14,957
Claims handling costs						27,271
Total net outstanding claims						131,237

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

15. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

(f) Movements in insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

(i) Outstanding claims

	2021			2020		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of financial year	375,233	(257,426)	117,807	323,950	(202,778)	121,172
Cash (paid)/recovered for claims settled in the year	(75,040)	52,422	(22,618)	(89,781)	46,079	(43,702)
Claims incurred	94,005	(57,957)	36,048	141,064	(100,727)	40,337
End of financial year	394,198	(262,961)	131,237	375,233	(257,426)	117,807
Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	68,914	(61,254)	7,660	83,988	(80,239)	3,749
Incurred but not reported	279,231	(170,612)	108,619	247,193	(146,643)	100,550
Provision for adverse deviation	46,053	(31,095)	14,958	44,052	(30,544)	13,508
End of financial year	394,198	(262,961)	131,237	375,233	(257,426)	117,807

(ii) Reserves for unearned premium

	2021			2020		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of financial year	111,783	(61,880)	49,903	102,967	(51,476)	51,491
Premium written/(ceded) in the year	329,593	(192,063)	137,530	310,033	(184,681)	125,352
Premium earned in the year	(320,644)	184,742	(135,902)	(301,217)	174,277	(126,940)
End of financial year	120,732	(69,201)	51,531	111,783	(61,880)	49,903

(iii) Refundable bonus provision

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of financial year	6,175	4,005
Provision for the year	8,440	7,093
Refunds during the year	(6,053)	(4,923)
End of financial year	8,562	6,175

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

15. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

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

(iv) *Provision for premiums refund*

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of financial year	2,044	2,243
Movement for the year	1,032	1,169
Refunds during the year	(1,576)	(1,368)
End of financial year	1,500	2,044

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank – SGD	14,023	7,502
Cash at bank – USD	30,067	14,858
Fixed deposits with financial institutions – SGD	7,731	7,726
	51,821	30,086

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

The Company held fixed deposits with financial institutions with an average maturity of 3 months as at the end of the financial years 2021 and 2020 with the following weighted average interest rates:

	2021	2020
Singapore Dollar	0.13%	0.03%

The exposure of cash and cash equivalents to interest rate risks is disclosed in Note 23(a)(ii).

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

17. Insurance payables and other payables

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Amount due to insured, agents, brokers and reinsurers:		
- immediate holding company	1,050	673
- related companies	41,268	36,141
- third parties	17,939	11,362
	60,257	48,176
Other payables:		
- payables to related companies	10,309	8,919
- advanced premium received	128	-
- cash collateral	40	-
- share-based remuneration payable	1,262	2,081
- sundry creditors	17,478	11,919
- GST payable	2,258	3,383
- accrued operating expenses	19,623	18,879
	51,098	45,181
Total insurance payables and other payables	111,355	93,357

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.

18. 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:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of financial year	1,928	869
Tax charge/(credit) to:		
- Profit or loss (Note 10(a))	131	450
- Fair value reserve (Note 20)	(840)	609
End of financial year	1,219	1,928

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

18. 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
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2021				
At 1 January 2021	1,296	844	(212)	1,928
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	176	-	(45)	131
Credited to equity (Note 20)	-	(840)	-	(840)
At 31 December 2021	1,472	4	(257)	1,219
2020				
At 1 January 2020	716	235	(82)	869
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	580	-	(130)	450
Charged to equity (Note 20)	-	609	-	609
At 31 December 2020	1,296	844	(212)	1,928

19. Share capital

(a)

	No. of shares issued	Share capital
		\$'000
2021		
Beginning and end of financial year	212,788	212,788
2020		
Beginning and end of financial year	212,788	212,788

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid with no par value.

(b) Movements in share-based remuneration reserves

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of financial year	-	-
Increase in equity due to value of employee services (Note 8)	405	290
Transfer to share-based remuneration payables	(405)	(290)
End of financial year	-	-

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

20. Fair value reserve

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Beginning of financial year	4,966	1,554
Net fair value gains during the financial year	(5,610)	4,107
Deferred tax on fair value changes (Note 18)	840	(609)
Transfer to profit or loss on disposal (Note 5)	(113)	(86)
End of financial year	83	4,966

The fair value reserve is non-distributable.

21. Leases

(a) The Company as a lessee

The Company leases office space and photocopier machines for the purpose of business operations.

There is no externally imposed covenant on these lease arrangements.

	Office space	Office equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Right-of-use asset			
2021			
<u>Cost</u>			
Beginning of financial year	16,417	527	16,944
Lease modification	107	-	107
End of financial year	16,524	527	17,051
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Beginning of financial year	4,392	148	4,540
Depreciation charge	2,175	103	2,278
End of financial year	6,567	251	6,818
Net book value			
End of financial year	9,957	276	10,233
Lease liabilities			
Beginning of financial year	12,209	383	12,592
Lease modification	107	-	107
Principal repayment	(1,790)	(103)	(1,893)
Interest expenses	447	-	447
End of financial year	10,973	280	11,253

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

21. Leases (continued)

(a) The Company as a lessee (continued)

	Office space	Office equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Right-of-use asset			
2020			
<u>Cost</u>			
Beginning of financial year	6,272	527	6,799
Lease modification	10,500	-	10,500
Transfer to net investment in sublease	(355)	-	(355)
End of financial year	16,417	527	16,944
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Beginning of financial year	2,105	45	2,150
Depreciation charge	2,287	103	2,390
End of financial year	4,392	148	4,540
Net book value			
End of financial year	12,025	379	12,404
Lease liabilities			
Beginning of financial year	4,218	482	4,700
Lease modification	10,500	-	10,500
Principal repayment	(2,591)	(99)	(2,690)
Interest expenses	82	-	82
End of financial year	12,209	383	12,592

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Lease liabilities		
Current	2,152	1,385
Non-current	9,101	11,207
	11,253	12,592

The Company has revised the lease liabilities as at 31 December 2020 to include the leases for office space for the extension period of five years. The Company has exercised the extension option in the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

Total cash outflow for all leases in 2021 was \$1,892,811 (2020: \$2,689,819).

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

21. Leases (continued)

(b) The Company as a sublessor

The Company's sublease of its right-of-use of the office space is classified as finance lease because the sublease is for the entire remaining lease term of the head lease.

On 1 January 2020, the Company subleased part of its office space in CapitaGreen to its affiliates. Where the underlying lease remained a liability to the Company, the remaining net investment in sublease was recognised under right-of-use asset. The sublease arrangement ended during the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Net investment in sublease		
Beginning of financial year	144	-
Addition for the year	-	355
Lease payment received	(145)	(218)
Finance income	1	7
End of financial year	-	144

22. Immediate and ultimate holding corporations

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

The ultimate holding corporation is Chubb Limited, incorporated in Switzerland.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

23. 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, and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

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

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

Underwriting activity governance

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

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

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-grade 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.

Investment activity governance

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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

23. Financial risk management (continued)

(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.

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

	2021			
	SGD	USD	Others	Total
	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets	244,354	73,364	-	317,718
Insurance receivables and other receivables	58,182	35,438	15,232	108,852
Reinsurance assets	253,751	69,066	9,346	332,163
Cash and cash equivalents	21,754	30,067	-	51,821
	578,041	207,935	24,578	810,554
Financial liabilities				
Insurance liabilities	430,969	80,471	13,552	524,992
Insurance payables and other payables	59,971	37,752	13,632	111,355
	490,940	118,223	27,184	636,347
Currency exposure		89,712	(2,606)	

	2020			
	SGD	USD	Others	Total
	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets	216,021	86,805	-	302,826
Insurance receivables and other receivables	44,787	38,359	12,114	95,260
Reinsurance assets	225,487	89,108	4,711	319,306
Cash and cash equivalents	15,228	14,858	-	30,086
	501,523	229,130	16,825	747,478
Financial liabilities				
Insurance liabilities	393,399	92,531	9,305	495,235
Insurance payables and other payables	47,245	40,871	5,241	93,357
	440,644	133,402	14,546	588,592
Currency exposure		95,728	2,279	

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

23. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

If USD changes against the SGD by 3.41% (2020: 7.45%) with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the effects arising from the currency exposure will be as follows:

	← Increase/(decrease) →			
	2021		2020	
	Profit before tax	Impact on equity	Profit before tax	Impact on equity
	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000
Increase/(Decrease)				
USD against SGD				
- strengthened	3,058	2,538	7,131	5,919
- weakened	(3,058)	(2,538)	(7,131)	(5,919)

(ii) Interest rate risks

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

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

A change of 50 basis points ("bps") (2020: 50 bps) 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) →			
	2021		2020	
	Profit after tax	Other comprehensive income	Profit after tax	Other comprehensive income
	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- increased by 50 bps (2020: (50 bps))	-	(1,848)	-	(2,831)
- decreased by 50 bps (2020: (50 bps))	-	4,365	-	4,572

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

23. 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, reinsurance 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
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 December 2021					
Insurance receivables and other receivables	43,126	180	-	65,546	108,852
Available-for sale financial assets	267,335	21,575	-	28,808	317,718
Cash and cash equivalents	51,808	13	-	-	51,821
	362,269	21,768	-	94,354	478,391
As at 31 December 2020					
Insurance receivables and other receivables	27,600	13,827	14	53,819	95,260
Available-for sale financial assets	256,686	23,990	-	22,150	302,826
Cash and cash equivalents	30,073	13	-	-	30,086
	314,359	37,830	14	75,969	428,172

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

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

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

23. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

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:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Neither past due nor impaired	68,633	60,493
Past due but not impaired		
- Less than 3 months	5,601	20,352
- Above 3 months but not exceeding 9 months	7,069	3,684
- Above 9 months	3,372	3,693
	84,675	88,222

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

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Gross Amount	499	979
Less: Allowance for impairment	(499)	(979)
	-	-
Beginning of financial year	979	3,619
Allowance made	377	143
Allowance utilised	(857)	(2,777)
Currency translation difference	-	(6)
End of financial year	499	979

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

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

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

23. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 December 2021				
Insurance liabilities	249,489	259,249	16,254	524,992
Insurance payables and other payables	111,355	-	-	111,355
Lease liabilities	2,544	9,817	-	12,361
	363,388	269,066	16,254	648,708
As at 31 December 2020				
Insurance liabilities	235,375	242,398	17,462	495,235
Insurance payables and other payables	93,357	-	-	93,357
Lease liabilities	1,831	9,894	2,421	14,146
	330,563	252,292	19,883	602,738

(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, Insurance (Valuation and Capital) Regulations and also MAS Notice 133 (Notice on Valuation and Capital Framework for Insurers), including any subsequent revisions to the notice and 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 268% (2020: 238%) 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 to protect against the risk of adverse development in claims reserves in the future. The amount of the actuarial reserve is disclosed in Note 15.

(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).

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

23. Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Fair value measurements (continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 December 2021				
Financial assets, available-for-sale	24,430	293,288	-	317,718
As at 31 December 2020				
Financial assets, available-for-sale	30,147	272,679	-	302,826

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):

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

23. Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Insurance risk (continued)

2021							
Territory		Financial lines	General liabilities	Accident and health	Fire	Others	Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Singapore	Gross	108,364	73,011	48,989	35,012	23,799	289,175
	Net	39,998	30,529	18,172	9,035	(4,023)	93,711
Middle East	Gross	272	216	-	391	2,963	3,842
	Net	119	95	52	88	690	1,044
Other Asian Countries	Gross	10,148	7,688	1,059	23,958	35,499	78,352
	Net	4,390	3,428	691	7,779	11,078	27,366
Europe & USA	Gross	5,717	4,997	73	5,060	6,982	22,829
	Net	2,496	2,567	157	2,177	1,719	9,116
Total	Gross	124,501	85,912	50,121	64,421	69,243	394,198
	Net	47,003	36,619	19,072	19,079	9,464	131,237

2020							
Territory		Financial lines	General liabilities	Accident and health	Fire	Others	Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Singapore	Gross	107,239	69,528	40,405	29,263	29,382	275,817
	Net	41,557	34,259	14,439	10,275	(8,038)	92,492
Middle East	Gross	2,520	278	-	416	2,857	6,071
	Net	1,722	114	9	124	778	2,747
Other Asian Countries	Gross	9,691	8,033	246	20,648	32,432	71,050
	Net	4,383	1,613	293	5,455	15,255	26,999
Europe & USA	Gross	5,715	4,737	44	3,952	7,847	22,295
	Net	2,621	(9,404)	109	630	1,613	(4,431)
Total	Gross	125,165	82,576	40,695	54,279	72,518	375,233
	Net	50,283	26,582	14,850	16,484	9,608	117,807

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

23. Financial risk management (continued)

(g) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the intercompany balances with one of its related company and intends to settle on a net basis. The following table presents the recognised financial instruments that are offset as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020.

	Related amounts set off in the balance sheet		
	Gross amount – financial assets	Gross amount – financial liabilities	Gross amount – presented in balance sheet
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 December 2021			
Other payables	546	(9,803)	(9,257)
As at 31 December 2020			
Other payables	8,451	(16,303)	(7,852)

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

24. 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

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Immediate holding company		
Premium income	9,998	7,455
Commission expense	(7)	(5)
Claims paid	(395)	(504)
Premiums ceded	(27,143)	(14,932)
Commissions received	2,135	1,890
Claims recovered	1,139	1,859
Other related parties		
Premium income	34,171	39,479
Commission expense	(3,782)	(3,870)
Claims paid	(15,684)	(7,664)
Premiums ceded	(134,757)	(145,376)
Commissions received	46,178	43,587
Claims recovered	46,005	37,519
General expenses billed to related companies	1,017	2,803
General expenses allocated by regional office	(12,153)	(13,566)
Information processing expenses billed by a related company	(8,594)	(10,418)
Service fees billed by related companies	(2,316)	(2,368)
Service fees billed to related companies	272	124

Outstanding balances at 31 December 2021, arising from sales/purchases of services, are set out in Notes 14 and 17, 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 benefits.

Key management personnel compensation is analysed as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	4,519	4,492
Share based remuneration expenses	180	127
	4,699	4,619

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

25. Dividends

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Ordinary dividends paid</i>		
Final dividend paid in respect of the previous financial year	-	49,000

At the Extraordinary General Meeting on 11 February 2022, a final dividend of \$20,000,000 was declared to be paid out of the profits of the Company, in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2020 to ACE INA Overseas Insurance Company Ltd. These financial statements do not reflect this dividend, which will be accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the financial year ending 31 December 2022.

At the Annual General Meeting on 29 June 2020, a final dividend of \$49,000,000 was declared to be paid out of the profits of the Company, in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2019 to ACE INA Overseas Insurance Company Ltd.

26. New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

Below are the mandatory standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that have been published, and are relevant for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and which the Company has not early adopted:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FRS 103 Business Combinations (Reference to the Conceptual Framework) - FRS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (Proceeds before Intended Use) - FRS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract) 	1 January 2022
Annual improvements to FRSs 2018-2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current) - FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and FRS Practice Statement 2 (Disclosure of Accounting Policies) - FRS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Definition of Accounting Estimates) - FRS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - FRS 117 Insurance Contracts 	1 January 2023
FRS 117 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures (Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture) 	To be determined

The new or amended accounting standards and interpretations above are not mandatory for 31 December 2021 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. These are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(a) Deferral for FRS 117 *Insurance Contracts*

The Accounting Standards Council Singapore (the "ASC") adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") 17 Insurance Contracts and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments without modification into FRS 117 and FRS 109. FRS 117 Insurance Contracts will replace the current FRS 104 insurance contract standard. FRS 117 includes some fundamental differences to current accounting in both insurance contract measurement and profit recognition. The general model is based on a discounted cash flow model with a risk adjustment and deferral of unearned profits. A separate approach applies to insurance contracts that are linked to returns on underlying items and meet certain requirements. Additionally, FRS 117 requires more granular information and a new presentation format for the statement of comprehensive income as well as extensive disclosures.

Notes To The Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

26. New or revised accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

(a) Deferral for FRS 117 *Insurance Contracts* (continued)

On 25 June 2020, the IASB issued the amendments to IFRS 4 and IFRS 17, the effective date of IFRS 17 will be deferred to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. ASC has announced on 2nd October 2020 that they are aligning with IASB's proposed deferral for FRS 117.

On 9 December 2021, the IASB issued a narrow amendment to the transition requirements of IFRS 17 which provides entities that first apply IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 at the same time with an option to present comparative information about certain financial assets as if the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 had been applied to those financial assets. The Company is in the midst of conducting a detailed assessment of the new standard.

27. Disclosure on temporary exemption from FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*

According to FRS 104 Amendments, the Company made the assessment based on the financial position of 31 December 2015, concluding that the carrying amount of the Company's liabilities arising from contracts within the scope of FRS 104 was significant compared to the total carrying amount of all its liabilities. The percentage of the total carrying amount of its liabilities connected with insurance relative to the total carrying amount of all its liabilities is greater than 90 percent. There had been no significant change in the activities of the Company since then that requires reassessment. Therefore, the Company's activities are predominantly connected with insurance, meeting the criteria to apply temporary exemption from FRS 109.

- (i) The table below presents the fair value of the following groups of financial assets under FRS 109 as at 31 December 2021 and fair value changes for the year ended 31 December 2021:

	Fair value as at		Fair value changes for the year ended	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Financial assets with contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ("SPPI")	478,305	435,588	(4,883)	3,412
Financial assets that are managed and whose performance are evaluated on a fair value basis	-	-	-	-
	478,305	435,588	(4,883)	3,412

- (ii) The table below presents the credit risk exposure for aforementioned financial assets with contractual terms that give rise on SPPI:

	Carrying amount as at	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Investment grade (AAA to BBB-)	332,216	329,843
Not rated	94,268	75,659
	426,484	405,502

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, carrying amount represents amount before adjusting impairment allowance.

28. 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 2022.



About Chubb in Singapore

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 underwriting and risk management expertise for all major classes of general insurance. The company's product offerings include Financial Lines, Casualty, Property, Marine, Industry Practices as well as Group insurance solutions for large corporates, multinationals, small and medium-sized businesses. In addition, to meet the evolving needs of consumers, it also offers a suite of tailored Accident & Health and Personal & Specialty insurance options through a multitude of distribution channels including bancassurance, independent distribution partners and affinity partnerships.

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

More information can be found at www.chubb.com/sg.

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