Great American Insurance Company
(Incorporated in United States of America)
Singapore Branch

Company Registration No. T15FC0029B

Annual Financial Statements
31 December 2023

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(Incorporated in the United States of America)
Singapore Branch

Contents

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(Incorporated in the United States of America)
Singapore Branch

Statement by Chief Executive

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

In my opinion, the accompanying statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in head office account and statement of cash flows together with notes thereto of the Singapore Branch of Great American Insurance Company (the "Branch") are properly drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the assets used in, and liabilities arising out of, the Branch's operations in Singapore as at 31 December 2023, and of the results, changes in head office account and cash flows from such operations for the financial year then ended.

Chee Keng Koon
Chief Executive

Singapore
27 September 2024

Great American Insurance Company
(Incorporated in the United States of America)
Singapore Branch

Independent Auditor's Report

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023
To the member of Great American Insurance Company

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Singapore Branch of Great American Insurance Company (the "Branch"), pursuant to section 373 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"). These financial statements comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in head office account, statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

The Branch is a segment of Great American Insurance Company and is not a separately incorporated legal entity. The Branch's financial statements have been prepared from the records of the Branch and reflect only transactions recorded therein.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the assets used in, and liabilities arising out of, the Branch's operations in Singapore as at 31 December 2023, and of the results, changes in head office account and cash flows of the Branch's operations in Singapore for the financial year ended on that date.

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

Other information

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises the Statement by Chief Executive included in page 1 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.

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

The Branch's management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, the Branch's management is responsible for assessing the Branch'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 the Branch's management either intends to liquidate the Branch or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Branch'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 Branch's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Branch's management.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Branch's 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 Branch'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 Branch 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 Branch's management 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records examined by us relating to the Branch's operations in Singapore have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Ernst & Young LLP

Ernst & Young LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

27 September 2024

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 S$'000	2022 Restated S$'000
Insurance revenue	6.1.1, 12	129,611	109,471
Insurance service expenses	6.1.1, 13	(102,408)	(82,198)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		**27,203**	**27,273**
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	6.1.2, 6.2.2	(6,439)	(9,109)
Insurance service result	21.7	**20,764**	**18,164**
Investment income	17	4,405	1,183
Impairment loss on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")/available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets	17	(34)	–
Net investment income		**4,371**	**1,183**
Net finance (expenses)/income from insurance contracts issued	17	(2,935)	2,166
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	17	798	(208)
Net insurance finance (expenses)/income		**(2,137)**	**1,958**
Net insurance and investment result		**22,998**	**21,305**
Net loss on foreign exchange		(1,768)	(1,369)
Other operating expenses	13	(4,230)	(3,246)
Other income		–	97
Profit before tax		**17,000**	**16,787**
Income tax expense	14	–	–
Profit for the financial year		**17,000**	**16,787**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value gain/(loss) on debt instruments at FVOCI/AFS financial assets, net of tax	9	1,070	(1,921)
Change in expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance	21.2.1	34	–
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year, net of tax		**1,104**	**(1,921)**
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**18,104**	**14,866**

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Great American Insurance Company
(Incorporated in the United States of America)
Singapore Branch

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	As at 31 December 2023 S$'000	2022 Restated S$'000	As at 1 January 2022 Restated S$'000
Assets				
Plant and equipment	4	1,654	2,482	3,585
Right-of-use assets	15	762	2,352	3,747
Reinsurance contract assets	6	39,151	31,272	25,963
Other receivables	7	3,167	1,514	1,103
Investments	9	101,044	81,423	83,296
Cash and cash equivalents	8	96,826	96,696	71,884
Total assets		**242,604**	**215,739**	**189,578**
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	6	110,573	101,818	91,203
Reinsurance contract liabilities	6	2,599	2,099	962
Other creditors and accruals	10	5,437	4,264	3,088
Lease liabilities	15	657	2,324	3,957
Total liabilities		**119,266**	**110,505**	**99,210**
Net assets		**123,338**	**105,234**	**90,368**
Head office account				
Head office contribution	11	145,010	145,010	145,010
Fair value adjustment reserves		(1,674)	(2,808)	(887)
Accumulated losses		(19,998)	(36,968)	(53,755)
Total head office account		**123,338**	**105,234**	**90,368**

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Great American Insurance Company
(Incorporated in the United States of America)
Singapore Branch

Statement of Changes in Head Office Account

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	Head office contribution	Accumulated losses	Fair value adjustment reserves	Total head office account
		S$'000	S$'000	S$'000	S$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2022, as previously reported		**145,010**	**(57,977)**	**(887)**	**86,146**
Impact of initial application of FRS 117	2.2.1(c)	–	4,222	–	4,222
Restated balance as at 1 January 2022		**145,010**	**(53,755)**	**(887)**	**90,368**
Profit for the financial year, net of tax		–	16,787	–	16,787
Fair value loss on AFS financial assets, net of tax	9	–	–	(1,921)	(1,921)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**–**	**16,787**	**(1,921)**	**14,866**
Fund contribution from head office	11	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 31 December 2022		**145,010**	**(36,968)**	**(2,808)**	**105,234**
Impact of initial application of FRS 109	2.2.2(d)	–	(30)	30	–
Restated balance as at 1 January 2023		**145,010**	**(36,998)**	**(2,778)**	**105,234**
Profit for the financial year, net of tax		–	17,000	–	17,000
Fair value gain on debt instruments at FVOCI, net of tax	9	–	–	1,070	1,070
Change in ECL allowance	21.2.1	–	–	34	34
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**–**	**17,000**	**1,104**	**18,104**
Fund contribution from head office	11	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 31 December 2023		**145,010**	**(19,998)**	**(1,674)**	**123,338**

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Great American Insurance Company
(Incorporated in the United States of America)
Singapore Branch

Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		S$'000	S$'000
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		17,000	16,787
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation expense on plant and equipment	4	1,102	1,291
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	15	1,590	1,664
Interest income	17	(4,405)	(1,183)
Finance cost	15	17	31
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss on debt instruments at FVOCI/AFS financial assets	9	(256)	935
Impairment loss on debt instruments at FVOCI/AFS financial assets	21.2.1	34	–
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**15,082**	**19,525**
Increase in other receivables		(931)	(351)
Increase in other creditors and accruals		1,173	907
Movement in reinsurance contract assets		(7,879)	(5,309)
Movement in reinsurance contract liabilities		500	1,137
Movement in insurance contract liabilities		8,755	10,615
Total changes in working capital		1,618	6,999
Finance cost paid	15	(17)	(31)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		**16,683**	**26,493**
Investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment	4	(274)	(188)
Purchase of investments	9	(162,673)	(84,375)
Proceeds from disposal and redemption of debt instruments at FVOCI/AFS financial assets	9	144,264	83,648
Interest received		3,797	867
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(14,886)**	**(48)**
Financing activity			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	15	(1,667)	(1,633)
Net cash flows used in financing activity		**(1,667)**	**(1,633)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		130	24,812
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		96,696	71,884
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	8	**96,826**	**96,696**

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Corporate information

Great American Insurance Company, Singapore Branch ("the Branch") is a branch of Great American Insurance Company, incorporated in Ohio, United States. The Branch was registered under the Companies Act 1967, on 11 March 2015 and a license to carry on general insurance business in Singapore was granted by the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS") on 15 May 2015.

The Branch is engaged principally in the underwriting of direct and reinsurance insurance business. There were no significant changes in the nature of the principal activity during the financial year.

The registered office of the Branch is at 3 Temasek Avenue, #16-01, Centennial Tower, Singapore 039190.

2. Material accounting policy information

2.1 *Basis of preparation*

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") and Section 373 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies are consistently applied in the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, 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 Branch's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where estimates and assumptions are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars and rounded to the nearest thousands (S$'000) except when otherwise indicated.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.2 *Changes in accounting policies*

In these financial statements, the Branch has applied FRS 117 *Insurance Contracts* and FRS 109 *Financial Instruments* for the first time. The Branch has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

2.2.1 *FRS 117 Insurance Contracts*

FRS 117 replaces FRS 104 *Insurance Contracts* for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Branch has restated comparative information for 2022 applying the transitional provisions in Appendix C to FRS 117. The nature of the changes in accounting policies can be summarised, as follows:

(a) Changes to classification and measurement

The adoption of FRS 117 did not change the classification of the Branch's insurance contracts. The Branch was previously permitted under FRS 104 to continue accounting using its previous accounting policies. However, FRS 117 establishes specific principles for the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by the Branch.

The key principles of FRS 117 are that the Branch:

- Identifies insurance contracts as those under which the Branch accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder;
- Separates specified embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and distinct non-insurance goods or services from insurance contracts and accounts for them in accordance with other standards;
- Divides the insurance and reinsurance contracts into groups it will recognise and measure;
- Recognises and measures groups of insurance contracts at:
  - A risk-adjusted present value of the future cash flows (the fulfilment cash flows ("FCF")) that incorporates all available information about the FCFs in a way that is consistent with observable market information; plus
  - An amount representing the unearned profit in the group of contracts (the contractual service margin ("CSM")); and
- Recognises profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period the Branch provides insurance coverage, as the Branch is released from risk. If a group of contracts is expected to be onerous (i.e., lossmaking) over the remaining coverage period, the Branch recognises the loss immediately.

The Branch's classification and measurement of insurance and reinsurance contracts is explained in Note 2.8 and 2.9.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.2 *Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)*

2.2.1 *FRS 117 Insurance Contracts (cont'd)*

(b) Changes to presentation and disclosure

For presentation in the statement of financial position, the Branch aggregates groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held and presents separately:

- Portfolios of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued that are assets
- Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets
- Portfolios of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts issued that are liabilities
- Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities

The portfolios referred to above are those established at initial recognition in accordance with the FRS 117 requirements.

The line item descriptions in the statement of comprehensive income have been changed significantly compared with last year. Previously, the Branch reported the following line items: gross written premiums, outward reinsurance premiums, movement in net reserves for unexpired risks, gross claims paid, reinsurance claims recoveries, movement in net loss reserves, commission expense, commission income and movement in net deferred acquisition costs. FRS 117 requires separate presentation of:

- Insurance revenue
- Insurance service expenses
- Insurance finance income or expenses
- Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held

The Branch provides disaggregated qualitative and quantitative information in the notes to the financial statements about:

- The amounts recognised in its financial statements from insurance and reinsurance contracts
- Significant judgements, and changes in those judgements, when applying the standard

(c) Transition

On transition date, 1 January 2022, the Branch:

- Has identified, recognised and measured each group of insurance contracts as if FRS 117 had always applied
- Derecognised any existing balances that would not exist had FRS 117 always applied
- Recognised any resulting net difference in equity

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.2 *Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)*

2.2.1 *FRS 117 Insurance Contracts (cont'd)*

(c) Transition (cont'd)

On transition to FRS 117, the Branch has applied the full retrospective approach on transition to all contracts that are still in-force as of the transition date. The following table shows the effect of application of FRS 117 on 1 January 2022:

S$'000	**As at 1 January 2022 (as previously reported)**	**Effect of application of FRS 117**	**As at 1 January 2022 (Restated)**
Assets			
Reinsurers' share of loss reserves	13,382	(13,382)	–
Reinsurers' share of reserves for unexpired risks	7,898	(7,898)	–
Deferred acquisition costs	5,371	(5,371)	–
Other receivables	971	132	1,103
Insurance receivables	31,121	(31,121)	–
Reinsurance contract assets	–	25,963	25,963
Total effect on assets		**(31,677)**	
Liabilities			
Loss reserves	83,156	(83,156)	–
Reserves for unexpired risks	30,141	(30,141)	–
Deferred acquisition costs from reinsurers	2,146	(2,146)	–
Other creditors and accruals	4,064	(976)	3,088
Insurance payables	11,645	(11,645)	–
Insurance contract liabilities	–	91,203	91,203
Reinsurance contract liabilities	–	962	962
Total effect on liabilities		**(35,899)**	
Head office account			
Accumulated losses	(57,977)	4,222	(53,755)
Total effect on head office account		**4,222**	

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.2 *Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)*

2.2.2 *FRS 109 Financial Instruments*

FRS 109 replaced FRS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, the Branch elected, under the amendments to FRS 104 to apply the temporary exemption from FRS 109, thereby deferring the initial application date of FRS 109 to align with the initial application of FRS 117.

The Branch has applied a non-restatement approach where comparative information for FY2022 for financial instruments are not restated retrospectively but presented in accordance with FRS 39 while FRS 109 is adopted as of 1 January 2023. Differences arising from the adoption of FRS 109 were recognised in retained earnings as of 1 January 2023 and are disclosed in Note 2.2.2(d).

The nature of the changes in accounting policies can be summarised, as follows:

(a) Changes to classification and measurement

To determine their classification and measurement category, FRS 109 requires all financial assets to be assessed based on a combination of the Branch's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics.

The FRS 39 measurement categories for financial assets (fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), available for sale ("AFS"), held-to-maturity ("HTM") and loans and receivables at amortised cost) have been replaced by:

- Financial assets at FVTPL, including equity instruments and derivatives
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), with gains or losses recycled to profit or loss on derecognition
- Equity instruments at FVOCI, with no recycling of gains or losses to profit or loss on derecognition (not used by the Branch)
- Debt instruments at amortised cost

The Branch's classification of its financial assets is explained in Note 2.6.1. The quantitative impact of applying FRS 109 as at 1 January 2023 is disclosed in Note 2.2.2(d).

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.2 *Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)*

2.2.2 *FRS 109 Financial Instruments (cont'd)*

(b) Changes to the impairment calculation

The adoption of FRS 109 has fundamentally changed the Branch's accounting for impairment losses for debt instruments held at FVOCI or amortised cost by replacing FRS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss ("ECL") approach.

FRS 109 requires the Branch to record an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL.

For debt instruments, the ECL is based on the portion of lifetime ECLs ("LTECL") that would result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination or purchase of the assets, the allowance is based on the full LTECL.

The Branch's debt instruments at FVOCI comprise bonds and treasury bills that are of investment grade and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Branch's policy to measure such instruments on a 12-month ECL ("12mECL") basis. The Branch does, however, consider that there has been a significant increase in credit risk for a previously assessed low credit risk investment when the credit ratings of the issuers or securities drop below investment grade or when contractual payments on these instruments are more than 30 days past due. When the credit risk of any bond deteriorates, the Branch's fund manager will continue to hold the positions but will not make further purchases to increase the position.

The Branch considers an instrument to be in default when the counterparty is unlikely to fulfil its credit obligations to it on the scheduled payment dates, considering qualitative and quantitative indicators along with data developed internally and obtained from external sources, or when contractual payments are 90 days past due. There were no such instances in FY2023 or FY2022.

The adoption of the ECL requirements of FRS 109 has resulted in increases in impairment allowances in respect of the Branch's debt instruments. The increase in allowance was adjusted to retained earnings.

Details of the Branch's impairment method is disclosed in Note 2.6.4. The quantitative impact of applying FRS 109 as at 1 January 2023 is disclosed in Note 2.2.2(d).

(c) Changes in disclosure – FRS 107

To reflect the differences between FRS 109 and FRS 39, FRS 107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* was also amended. The Branch applied the amended disclosure requirements of FRS 107, together with FRS 109, for the year beginning 1 January 2023. Changes include transition disclosures as shown in the table below. Detailed qualitative and quantitative information about the ECL calculations, such as the assumptions and inputs used, are set out in Note 2.6.4. Reconciliations from opening to closing ECL allowances are presented in Note 21.2.1.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.2 *Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)*

2.2.2 *FRS 109 Financial Instruments (cont'd)*

(d) Transition disclosures – FRS 109

The following section sets out the impact of adopting FRS 109 on the statement of financial position, including the effect of replacing FRS 39's incurred credit loss calculations with FRS 109's ECLs.

A reconciliation between the carrying amounts under FRS 39 and the balances reported under FRS 109 as of initial application date 1 January 2023 is as follows:

S$'000	31 December 2022 FRS 39	Reclassification	Remeasurement	1 January 2023 FRS 109
FVOCI – Debt instruments				
Reclassified from AFS – Financial assets	–	81,423	–	81,423
AFS – Financial assets				
Brought forward	81,423	–	–	–
Reclassified to FVOCI – Debt instruments	–	(81,423)	–	–
Amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Brought forward: Loans and receivables	96,696	–	–	–
Carried forward: Amortised cost	–	–	–	96,696
Other receivables excluding prepayments				
Brought forward: Loans and receivables	1,507	–	–	–
Carried forward: Amortised cost	–	–	–	1,507
Total amortised cost	**98,203**	–	–	**98,203**

The following table reconciles the aggregate opening loss provision allowances under FRS 39 to the ECL allowances under FRS 109 at date of initial application. Further details are disclosed in Note 21.2.1.

S$'000	Loss provision under FRS 39 at 31 December 2022	Remeasurement	ECLs under FRS 109 at 1 January 2023
Impairment allowance for AFS financial assets per FRS 39/debt instruments at FVOCI per FRS 109	–	30	30

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.3 *Standards issued but not yet effective*

The Branch has not adopted the following relevant standards that are issued but not yet effective:

Description	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
Amendments to FRS 4: *Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 116: *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 1: *Presentation of Financial Statements* - *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 7: *Statement of Cash Flows and FRS 107 Financial Instruments – Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 21: *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Lack of Exchangeability*	1 January 2025
Amendments to FRS 110: *Consolidated Financial Statements* and FRS 28: *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	Date to be determined

2.4 *Plant and equipment*

2.4.1 *Measurement*

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the assets only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Branch and the costs of the item can be reliably measured. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit and loss when incurred.

The cost of property 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.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.4 *Plant and equipment (cont'd)*

2.4.2 *Depreciation*

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life as follows:

Furniture and Fittings	5 years
IT Equipment (Computer Hardware)	3 years
IT Equipment (Server Hardware)	5 years
IT Equipment (Software)	5 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Motor Vehicles	5 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of plant and equipment.

2.4.3 *Disposal*

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any and the net carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 *Impairment of non-financial assets*

Assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

An impairment loss for 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 an asset other than goodwill is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or 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 in the period in which it arises.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.6 *Financial assets (Policy applicable from 1 January 2023)*

2.6.1 *Classification and recognition*

Financial assets within the scope of FRS 109 are classified as either financial assets at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss as appropriate, depending on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described below.

Financial instruments are initially recognised on the trade date measured at their fair value. Except for financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to this amount.

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments are held at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The instruments are held within a business model with the objective of holding the instrument to collect the contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Business model assessment

The Branch determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Branch holds financial assets to generate returns and provide a capital base to meet its primary insurance and reinsurance obligations as they arise. The Branch holds one single portfolio of investment securities, and its fund manager is responsible to carry out all the investment decisions including purchase and sales of assets in compliance with the risk mandate and guidelines set up by the Branch.

The Branch's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a portfolio level that is based on observable factors such as:

- How the financial assets are grouped and managed
- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Branch's key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- How managers of the business are compensated
- The expected frequency, value and timing of asset sales are also important aspects of the Branch's assessment

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.6 *Financial assets (Policy applicable from 1 January 2023) (cont'd)*

2.6.1 *Classification and recognition (cont'd)*

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenario into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Branch's original expectations, the Branch does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

<u>The SPPI test</u>
As a second step of its classification process, the Branch assesses the contractual terms to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation/accretion of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a debt arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To perform the SPPI assessment, the Branch applies judgement and considers relevant factors relating to the interest, principal, collateral, prepayments, extension and financial covenant.

<u>Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>
The Branch applies the new category under FRS 109 for debt instruments measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test

These instruments largely comprise debt instruments that had previously been classified as AFS under FRS 39. Debt instruments in this category are those that are intended to be held to collect contractual cash flows and which may be sold in response to liquidity needs or in response to changes in market conditions.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.6 *Financial assets (Policy applicable from 1 January 2023) (cont'd)*

2.6.2 *Subsequent measurement*

Debt instruments at amortised cost
After initial measurement, debt instruments are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate ("EIR"). ECLs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the investments are impaired.

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income
FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. When the Branch holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in first-out basis. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities
The Branch does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Branch acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line.

2.6.3 *Derecognition*

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from them have expired or where they have been transferred and the Branch has also transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.6 *Financial assets (Policy applicable from 1 January 2023) (cont'd)*

2.6.4 *Impairment of financial assets*

The Branch recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive, discounted at the appropriate effective interest rate.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12mECL. For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Branch's debt instruments at FVOCI comprise bonds and treasury bills that are graded A or better by external credit agencies Standard & Poor's, AM Best and Moody's and therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Branch's policy to measure such instruments on a 12mECL basis. The Branch does, however, consider that there has been a significant increase in credit risk for a previously assessed low credit risk investment when the credit ratings of the issuers or securities drop below investment grade, for which a lifetime ECL will be calculated. For these instruments, the Branch's fund manager will continue to hold the positions but will not make further purchases to increase the position.

The Branch considers a financial instrument to be in default when the counterparty is unlikely to fulfil its credit obligations to it on the scheduled payment dates more specifically when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Branch may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Branch is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

<u>The calculation of ECLs</u>
The Branch calculates ECLs based on the measurement of expected cash shortfalls. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Branch in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- The Probability of Default ("PD") is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated with consideration of economic scenarios and forward-looking information.
- The Exposure at Default ("EAD") is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date.
- The Loss Given Default ("LGD") is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Branch would expect to receive.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.6 *Financial assets (Policy applicable from 1 January 2023) (cont'd)*

2.6.4 *Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)*

The Branch allocates its assets subject to ECL calculations to one of these categories, determined as follows:

- 12mECL: The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of lifetime ECLs ("LTECLs") that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. The Branch calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date.
- LTECL: When an instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Branch records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected losses are discounted by an appropriate EIR.
- Impairment: For debt instruments considered credit-impaired, the Branch recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these instruments. The method is similar to that for LTECL assets, with the PD set at 100%.

<u>Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>
The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated gain recognised in OCI is recycled to the profit or loss upon derecognition of the assets.

<u>Forward-looking information</u>
In its ECL models, the Branch relies on forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- Real Gross Domestic Produce per capita growth rate
- Inflation

<u>Write-offs</u>
Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Branch has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense. There were no write-offs over the periods reported in these financial statements.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.7 *Financial assets (Policy applicable before 1 January 2023)*

2.7.1 *Classification*

Financial assets within the scope of FRS 39 are classified as either financial assets at FVTPL, loans and receivables, HTM investments, or AFS financial assets, as appropriate, depending on the purpose for which the assets are acquired.

(a) *Loans and receivables*
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(b) *Available-for-sale financial assets*
Available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are presented as current assets unless the investment matures or there is intention to dispose these assets more than 12 months after the reporting date.

2.7.2 *Recognition and derecognition*

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Branch becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Branch determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting period.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date (i.e. the date on which the Branch commits to purchase or sell the asset). Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

The derecognition approach applicable before 1 January 2023 will remain the same as that for 1 January 2023 onwards as explained in Note 2.6.3.

2.7.3 *Impairment of financial assets*

The Branch assesses at each reporting date whether there is evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and recognises for impairment when such evidence arises.

<u>Assets carried at amortised cost</u>
If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be identified objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss will be reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss will be recognised in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.8 Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification

The Branch issues insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders. As a general guideline, the Branch determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event had not occurred. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

The Branch also issues reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business to compensate other entities for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by those entities.

The Branch does not issue any contracts with direct participating features.

2.9 ***Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment***

2.9.1 ***Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts***

At inception, the Branch separates the following components from an insurance or reinsurance contract and accounts for them as if they were stand-alone financial instruments:

(a) derivatives embedded in the contract whose economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, and whose terms would not meet the definition of an insurance or reinsurance contract as a stand-alone instrument; and
(b) distinct investment components: i.e. investment components that are not highly inter-related with the insurance components and for which contracts with equivalent terms are sold, or could be sold, separately in the same market or the same jurisdiction.

After separating any financial instrument components, the Branch separates any promises to transfer to policyholders distinct goods or services other than insurance coverage and investment services and accounts for them as separate contracts with customers (i.e. not as insurance contracts). A good or service is distinct if the policyholder can benefit from it either on its own or with other resources that are readily available to the policyholder. A good or service is not distinct and is accounted for together with the insurance component if the cash flows and risks associated with the good or service are highly inter-related with the cash flows and risks associated with the insurance component, and the Branch provides a significant service of integrating the good or service with the insurance component.

Some reinsurance contracts held contain profit commission or overriding profit commission arrangements. Under these arrangements, there is a minimum guaranteed amount that the policyholder will always receive – either in the form of profit commission, or as claims, or another contractual payment irrespective of the insured event happening. These components have been assessed to be highly interrelated with the insurance component of the reinsurance contracts and are, therefore, non-distinct investment components ("NDIC") which are not accounted for separately. The Branch's reinsurance contracts have NDIC and these NDIC will be measured with the insurance component under FRS 117.

The insurance contracts issued by the Branch do not contain investment components because these are either conditional or settled on a net basis on premiums due from policyholders.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.2 *Level of aggregation*

(i) Insurance Contracts

Insurance contracts are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. Groups of insurance contracts are determined by identifying portfolios of insurance contracts, each comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together, and dividing each portfolio into annual cohorts (i.e. by year of issue) and each annual cohort into three groups based on the profitability of contracts:

a) any contracts that are onerous on initial recognition;
b) any contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
c) any remaining contracts in the annual cohort.

The Branch manages insurance contracts issued by business lines, where each business line includes contracts that are subject to similar risks. Each business line also groups insurance contracts for the purposes of profitability and management reporting. All insurance contracts within a line of business represent a portfolio of contracts.

For each portfolio of contracts, the Branch determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available, to assess whether these contracts are onerous at initial recognition and whether non-onerous contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous. This level of granularity determines sets of contracts. The Branch uses significant judgement to determine at what level of granularity the Branch has reasonable and supportable information that is sufficient to conclude that all contracts within a set are sufficiently homogeneous and will be allocated to the same group without performing an individual contract assessment.

Contracts within a portfolio that would fall into different groups only because law or regulation specifically constrains the Branch's practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics are included in the same group.

An insurance contract issued by the Branch is recognised from the earliest of:

a) the beginning of its coverage period (i.e. the period during which the Branch provides services in respect of any premiums within the boundary of the contract);
b) when the first payment from the policyholder becomes due or, if there is no contractual due date, when it is received from the policyholder; and
c) when facts and circumstances indicate that the contract is onerous.

An insurance contract acquired in a transfer of contracts or a business combination is recognised on the date of acquisition.

When the contract is recognised, it is added to an existing group of contracts or, if the contract does not qualify for inclusion in an existing group, it forms a new group to which future contracts are added. Groups of contracts are established on initial recognition and their composition is not revised once all contracts have been added to the group.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.2 *Level of aggregation (cont'd)*

(ii) Reinsurance Contracts

Groups of reinsurance contracts are established such that each group can comprises a single contract.

Some reinsurance contracts provide cover for underlying contracts that are included in different groups. The Branch assesses whether the reinsurance contract's legal form of a single contract reflects the substance of the Branch's contractual rights and obligations, considering whether the different covers lapse together and are sold separately. As a result, the reinsurance contract is not separated into multiple insurance components that relate to different underlying groups unless the fact and circumstances indicate that the legal contract does not reflect the underlying economic substance.

Reinsurance treaties providing proportionate and non-proportionate coverage are managed individually at a treaty contract level. Each treaty forms a reinsurance contract portfolio except in instances where the treaty covers various risk classes or multiple treaty coverage types. In such circumstances, the treaties will be split to their respective risk classes or the treaty coverage types.

Facultative reinsurance contracts with proportionate coverage that cover the same underlying risk class will be grouped together, while the facultative contracts with non-proportionate coverage that cover the same underlying risk class will be grouped together in a similar manner. The Branch manages the facultative reinsurance contracts held in accordance to the underlying insurance contract. Facultative reinsurance contracts portfolios are defined at the line of business level.

A group of reinsurance contracts is initially recognised on the following dates:
a) Reinsurance contracts initiated by the Branch that provide proportionate coverage: The date on which any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised. This applies to the Branch's quota share reinsurance contracts.
b) Other reinsurance contracts initiated by the Branch: The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts. However, if the Branch recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts on an earlier date and the related reinsurance contract was entered into before that earlier date, then the group of reinsurance contracts is recognised on that earlier date. This applies to the Branch's excess of loss and stop loss reinsurance contracts.

Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation separately from portfolios of insurance contracts issued. Applying the grouping requirements to reinsurance contracts held, the Branch aggregates reinsurance contracts held concluded within a calendar year (annual cohorts) into groups of:
a) Contracts for which there is a net gain at initial recognition, if any;
b) Contracts for which at initial recognition there is no significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently; and
c) Remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any

Reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation requirements on an individual contract basis. The Branch tracks internal management information reflecting historical experiences of such contracts' performance. This information is used for setting pricing of these contracts such that they result in reinsurance contracts held in a net cost position without a significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.3 *Contract Boundaries*

The measurement of a group of contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group, determined as follows.

(i) Insurance Contracts

The Branch includes in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Branch can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or in which the Branch has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when:

The Branch has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks;

Or

Both of the following criteria are satisfied:
a) The Branch has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio of insurance contracts that contain the contract and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio.
b) The pricing of the premiums up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

A liability or asset relating to expected premiums or claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract are not recognised. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

The pricing of the renewals is established by the Branch by considering all the risks covered for the policyholder by the Branch, that the Branch would consider when underwriting equivalent contracts on the renewal dates for the remaining service. The Branch reassesses contract boundary of each group at the end of each reporting period.

(ii) Reinsurance Contracts

Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Branch is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer. A substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer ends when the reinsurer:
a) has the practical ability to reassess the risks transferred to it and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
b) has a substantive right to terminate the coverage.

The contract boundary is reassessed at each reporting date to include the effect of changes in circumstances on the Branch's substantive rights and obligations and, therefore, may change over time.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.4 *Measurement*

(i) Insurance contracts

Initial measurement

On initial recognition, the Branch measures a group of insurance contracts as the total of:

a) the FCF, which comprise estimates of future cash flows adjusted to reflect the time value of money, associated financial risks and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and
b) the CSM.

When estimating future cash flows, the Branch includes all cash flows that are within the contract boundary including:

- Premiums and related cash flows
- Claims and benefits, including reported claims not yet paid, incurred claims not yet reported and expected future claims
- An allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows attributable to the portfolio to which the contract belongs
- Claims handling costs
- Policy administration and maintenance costs
- An allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts
- Transaction-based taxes

The FCFs of a group of insurance contracts do not reflect the Branch's non-performance risk.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk for a group of insurance contracts, determined separately from the other estimates, is the compensation required for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk.

The CSM is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts issued representing the unearned profit that the Branch will recognise as it provides insurance contract services in the future.

At initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses (unless a group of contracts is onerous or insurance revenue and insurance service expenses are recognised as in (d) below) arising from:

(a) the initial recognition of the FCF;
(b) cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date;
(c) the derecognition of any insurance acquisition cash flows asset; and
(d) the derecognition of any other pre-recognition cash flows. Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses are recognised immediately for any such assets derecognised.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.4 *Measurement (cont'd)*

(i) Insurance contracts (cont'd)

Initial measurement (cont'd)

For groups of contracts acquired in a transfer of contracts or a business combination, the consideration received for the contracts is included in the FCF as a proxy for the premiums received at the date of acquisition. In a business combination, the consideration received is the fair value of the contracts at that date.

If the total is a net outflow, then the group is onerous. In this case, the net outflow is recognised as a loss in profit or loss, or as an adjustment to goodwill or a gain on a bargain purchase if the contracts are acquired in a business combination. A loss component is created to depict the amount of the net cash outflow, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue.

Subsequent measurement

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage ("LFRC") and the liability for incurred claims ("LIC"). The LFRC comprises (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be provided under the contracts in future periods and (b) any remaining CSM at that date. The LIC includes the FCF for incurred claims and expenses that have not yet been paid, including claims that have been incurred but not yet reported.

The FCF of groups of insurance contracts are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Changes in FCF are recognised as follows:

Changes relating to future services	Adjusted against the CSM (or recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss if the group is onerous)
Changes relating to current or past services	Recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss
Effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein on estimated future cash flows	Recognised as insurance finance income or expenses

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.4 *Measurement (cont'd)*

(i) Insurance contracts (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:
(a) the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
(b) interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the year, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on any underlying items determined on initial recognition;
(c) changes in FCF that relate to future services, except to the extent that:
   (i) any increases in the FCF exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, in which case the excess is recognised as a loss in profit or loss and creates a loss component (see Note 2.9.8); or
   (ii) any decreases in the FCF are allocated to the loss component, reversing losses previously recognised in profit or loss (see Note 2.9.8);
(d) the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
(e) the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the year (see Note 2.9.8).

Changes in FCF that relate to future services comprise:
(a) experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the year that relate to future services and related cash flows, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition;
(b) changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LFRC, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition, except for those that arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein;
(c) differences between (a) any investment component expected to become payable in the year, determined as the payment expected at the start of the year plus any insurance finance income or expenses (see note 2.9.8) related to that expected payment before it becomes payable; and (b) the actual amount that becomes payable in the year; and
(d) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future services.

The following adjustments do not adjust the CSM:
(a) changes in the FCF for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof;
(b) changes in the FCF relating to LIC;
(c) experience adjustments – arising from premiums received in the period that do not relate to future service and related cash flows, such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes; and
(d) experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

When adjustments to the CSM exceed the amount of the CSM, the group of contracts becomes onerous and the Branch recognises the excess in insurance service expenses, and it records the excess as a loss component of the LFRC.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.4 *Measurement (cont'd)*

(i) Insurance contracts (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

When a loss component exists, the Branch allocates the following between the loss component and the remaining component of the LFRC for the respective group of contracts, based on the ratio of the loss component to the FCF relating to the expected future cash outflows:
(a) expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses for the period;
(b) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired; and
(c) finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued.

The amounts of loss component allocation in (a) and (b) above reduce the respective components of insurance revenue and are reflected in insurance service expenses.

Decreases in the FCF in subsequent periods reduce the remaining loss component and reinstate the CSM after the loss component is reduced to zero. Increases in the FCF in subsequent periods increase the loss component.

(ii) Reinsurance contracts

The measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued, with the exception of the following:
(a) Changes in the FCF are recognised in profit or loss if the related changes arising from the underlying ceded contracts have been recognised in profit or loss. Alternatively, changes in the FCF adjust the CSM.
(b) Changes in the FCF that result from changes in the risk of non-performance by the issuer of a reinsurance contract held do not adjust the contractual service margin as they do not relate to future service.

Any change in the FCF of a retroactive reinsurance contract held due to the changes of the liability for incurred claims of the underlying contracts is taken to profit and loss and not the contractual service margin of the reinsurance contract held.

Where a loss component has been set up subsequent to initial recognition of a group of underlying insurance contracts, the portion of income that has been recognised from related reinsurance contracts held is disclosed as a loss-recovery component. Where the Branch has established a loss-recovery component, the Branch adjusts the loss-recovery component to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts.

A loss-recovery component reverses consistent with reversal of the loss component of underlying groups of contracts issued, even when a reversal of the loss-recovery component is not a change in the FCF of the group of reinsurance contracts held. Reversals of the loss-recovery component that are not changes in the fulfilment cashflows of the group of reinsurance contracts held adjust the CSM.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.5 *Derecognition and contract modification*

The Branch derecognises a contract when it is extinguished – i.e. when the specified obligations in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

For a contract modification to trigger derecognition of the original contract and recognition of the modified contract as a new contract, the modified contract has to meet any of the following conditions if the modified terms had been included at contract inception:
(a) is not within the scope of FRS 117;
(b) results in different separable components;
(c) results in a different contract boundary; or
(d) belongs to a different group of contracts.

When a new contract is required to be recognised as a result of modification and it is within the scope of FRS 117, the new contract is recognised from the date of modification and is assessed for, amongst other things, contract classification, including the component separation requirements and contract aggregation requirements.

If a contract modification does not result in derecognition, the Branch treats the changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of FCF.

On derecognition of a contract from within a group of contracts:
(a) the FCF allocated to the group are adjusted to eliminate those that relate to the rights and obligations derecognised;
(b) the CSM of the group is adjusted for the change in the FCF, except where such changes are allocated to a loss component; and
(c) the number of coverage units for the expected remaining services is adjusted to reflect the coverage units derecognised from the group (see Note 2.9.8).

If a contract is derecognised because it is transferred to a third party, the CSM is adjusted for the premium charged by the third party, unless the group is onerous.

If a contract is derecognised because its terms are modified, the CSM is adjusted for the premium that would have been charged had the Branch entered into a contract with the new contract's terms at the date of modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification. The new contract recognised is measured assuming that, at the date of modification, the Branch received the premium that it would have charged less any additional premium charged for the modification.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.6 *Insurance acquisition cash flows*

The Branch defines acquisition cash flows as cash flows that arise from costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) and that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs.

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method and considering, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of insurance contracts are allocated:

(a) to that group; and
(b) to groups that will include insurance contracts that are expected to arise from renewals of the insurance contracts in that group.

Insurance acquisition cash flows not directly attributable to a group of contracts but directly attributable to a portfolio of contracts are allocated to groups of contracts in the portfolio or expected to be in the portfolio.

Insurance acquisition cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts are recognised as an asset. Insurance acquisition cash flows arise when they are paid or when a liability is required to be recognised under a standard other than FRS 117. Such an asset is recognised for each group of contracts to which the insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated. The asset is derecognised, fully or partially, when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of the group of contracts.

When the Branch acquires insurance contracts in a transfer of contracts or a business combination, at the date of acquisition it recognises an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows at fair value for the rights to obtain:

- renewals of contracts recognised at the date of acquisition; and
- other future contracts after the date of acquisition without paying again insurance acquisition cash flows that the acquiree has already paid.

At each reporting date, the Branch revises the amounts allocated to groups to reflect any changes in assumptions that determine the inputs to the allocation method used. Amounts allocated to a group are not revised once all contracts have been added to the group.

At each reporting date, if facts and circumstances indicate that an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows may be impaired, the Branch:

(a) recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the expected net cash inflow for the related group; and
(b) if the asset relates to future renewals, recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss to the extent that it expects those insurance acquisition cash flows to exceed the net cash inflow for the expected renewals and this excess has not already been recognised as an impairment loss under (a).

Impairment losses reduce the carrying amount of these assets and are recognised in insurance service expenses. The Branch reverses any impairment losses in profit or loss and increases the carrying amount of the asset to the extent that the impairment conditions have improved.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.7 *Other pre-recognition cash flows within the contract boundary*

Before a group of insurance contracts is recognised, the Branch could recognise assets or liabilities for cash flows related to a group of insurance contracts other than insurance acquisition cash flows, either because of the occurrence of the cash flows or because of the requirements of another FRS standard. Cash flows are related to the group of insurance contracts if they would have been included in the FCF at initial recognition of the group if they had been paid or received after that date. Such assets or liabilities (referred to as 'other pre-recognition cash flows') are included in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of insurance contracts issued or in the carrying amount of the portfolios of reinsurance contracts held.

2.9.8 *Presentation*

The Branch has presented separately in the statement of financial position the carrying amount of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets, portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities, portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

Any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding insurance contracts are recognised are included in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of insurance contracts issued.

The Branch disaggregates the amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income into an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses, and insurance finance income or expenses.

The Branch does not disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between a financial and non-financial portion and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result.

The Branch separately presents income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held from the expenses or income from insurance contracts issued.

Insurance Revenue

The Branch's insurance revenue depicts the provision of services arising from a group of insurance contracts at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Branch expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. Insurance revenue from a group of insurance contracts is therefore the relevant portion for the period of the total consideration for the contracts, (i.e., the amount of premiums paid to the Branch adjusted for financing effect (the time value of money) and excluding any investment components). The total consideration for a group of contracts covers amounts related to the provision of services and is comprised of:

- Insurance service expenses, excluding any amounts relating to the risk adjustment for non-financial risk and any amounts allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage;
- Amounts related to income tax that are specifically chargeable to the policyholder;
- The risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding any amounts allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage;
- The CSM release; and
- Amounts related to insurance acquisition cash flows.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.8 *Presentation (cont'd)*

Amortisation of the CSM

The CSM is a component of the asset or liability for the group of insurance contracts that represents the unearned profit the Branch will recognise as it provides services in the future. An amount of the CSM for a group of insurance contracts is recognised in profit or loss as insurance revenue in each period to reflect the insurance contract services provided under the group of insurance contracts in that period. The amount is determined by:

(a) Identifying the coverage units in the group
(b) Allocating the CSM at the end of the period (before recognising any amounts in profit or loss to reflect the insurance contract services provided in the period) equally to each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future
(c) Recognising in profit or loss the amount allocated to coverage units provided in the period

The number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of insurance contract services provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering the quantity of the benefits provided and the expected coverage period. For groups of insurance contracts, the quantity of benefits is the contractually agreed sum insured over the period of the contracts. The total coverage units of each group of insurance contracts are reassessed at the end of each reporting period to adjust for the reduction of remaining coverage for claims paid, expectations of lapses and cancellation of contracts in the period. They are then allocated based on probability-weighted average duration of each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future.

For reinsurance contracts issued, the number of coverage units in a group reflects the expected pattern of underwriting of the underlying contracts because the level of service provided depends on the number of underlying contracts in force. The quantity of benefit is the maximum probable loss. The remaining coverage units are reassessed at the end of each reporting period to reflect the expected pattern of service and the expectations of lapses and cancellations of contracts. The remaining coverage is allocated based on probability-weighted average duration of each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future.

For quota shares and surplus reinsurance contracts held, the CSM amortisation are similar to the reinsurance contracts held and reflects the expected pattern of underwriting of the underlying contracts because the level of service provided depends on the number of underlying contracts in-force. For excess of loss reinsurance contracts held, the level of service provided depends on the contractual maximum amount that can be claimed in the period.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.8 *Presentation (cont'd)*

Loss components

The Branch has grouped contracts that are onerous at initial recognition separately from contracts in the same portfolio that are not onerous at initial recognition. Groups that were not onerous at initial recognition can also subsequently become onerous if assumptions and experience changes. The Branch has established a loss component of the liability for remaining coverage for any onerous group depicting the future losses recognised.

A loss component represents a notional record of the losses attributable to each group of onerous insurance contracts (or contracts profitable at inception that have become onerous). The loss component is released based on a systematic allocation of the subsequent changes relating to future service in the fulfilment cash flows to:
(a) the loss component; and
(b) the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component.

The loss component is also updated for subsequent changes relating to future service in estimates of the fulfilment cash flows and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The systematic allocation of subsequent changes to the loss component results in the total amounts allocated to the loss component being equal to zero by the end of the coverage period of a group of contracts (since the loss component will have been materialised in the form of incurred claims). The Branch uses the proportion on initial recognition to determine the systematic allocation of subsequent changes in future cash flows between the loss component and the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component.

Loss-recovery components

As described in Note 2.9.4 above, when the Branch recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, the Branch establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the recovery of losses.

Where a loss component has been set up subsequent to initial recognition of a group of underlying insurance contracts, the portion of income that has been recognised from related reinsurance contracts held is disclosed as a loss-recovery component. Where a loss-recovery component has been set up at initial recognition or subsequently, the Branch adjusts the loss-recovery component to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts.

The carrying amount of the loss-recovery component must not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the Branch expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held. On this basis, the loss-recovery component recognised at initial recognition is reduced to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts and is nil when loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts is nil.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.8 *Presentation (cont'd)*

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses arising from insurance contracts are recognised in profit or loss generally as they are incurred. They exclude repayments of investment components and comprise the following items:

- Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses;
- Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows: The Branch amortises insurance acquisition cash flows on a straight-line basis over the coverage period of the group of contracts;
- Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of such losses; and
- Adjustments to the liabilities for incurred claims that do not arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein.

Net income or expenses from reinsurance contracts

The Branch presents separately on the face of the statement of comprehensive income the amounts expected to be recovered from reinsurers, and an allocation of the reinsurance premiums paid. The Branch treats reinsurance cash flows that are contingent on claims on the underlying contracts as part of the claims that are expected to be reimbursed under the reinsurance contract held and excludes investment components and commissions from an allocation of reinsurance premiums presented on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Amounts relating to the recovery of losses relating to reinsurance of onerous direct contracts are included as amounts recoverable from the reinsurer.

Insurance finance income and expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:
(a) the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
(b) the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

The main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:
(a) interest accreted on the FCF and the CSM;
(b) the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions; and
(c) foreign exchange differences.

The Branch does not disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

The Branch includes all insurance finance income or expenses for the period in profit or loss (that is, the profit or loss option (the PL option)) is applied.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (cont'd)*

2.9.8 *Presentation (cont'd)*

Transition

The Branch has adopted FRS 117 retrospectively, the full retrospective approach was applied to all the insurance contracts in force at the transition date.

The transition approach was determined at the level of a group of insurance contracts and affected the approach to calculating the CSM on initial adoption of FRS 117. Under the full retrospective approach, the CSM at initial recognition is based on initial assumptions when groups of contracts were recognised and rolled forward to the date of transition as if FRS 117 had always been applied.

2.10 *Provisions for other liabilities and charges*

Provisions for other liabilities and charges are recognised when the Branch has a present obligation as a result of a past event, where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and will be adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

2.11 *Investment income*

Interest income from investments is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

2.12 *Employee benefits*

2.12.1 *Short-term benefits*

Wages, salaries, bonuses and Central Provident Fund ("CPF") contributions are recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Short-term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by employees which increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Short-term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occur.

2.12.2 *Defined contribution plans*

As required by law, the Branch makes contributions to the CPF scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. CPF contributions are recognised as compensation expense in the same period as the employment that gives rise to the contributions.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.13 *Currency translation*

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars and rounded to the nearest thousands (S$'000). Singapore Dollar is also the functional currency of the Branch.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting date. All differences are taken to the profit or loss.

Non-monetary items in foreign currency measured in historical cost are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. All differences are taken to the profit or loss.

2.14 *Cash and cash equivalents*

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, short-term deposits and cash in hand.

2.15 *Leases*

As lessee

The Branch assesses at contract inception whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Branch applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

2.15.1 *Right-of-use assets*

The Branch recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The lease term includes periods covered by an option to extend if the Branch is reasonably certain to exercise that option. Unless the Branch is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Property	5 years
Office Equipment	5 years

The right-of-use assets are subject to impairment assessment in line with the Branch's policy as described in Note 2.5.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.15 *Leases (cont'd)*

2.15.2 *Lease liabilities*

At the commencement of lease date, the Branch recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Branch uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

2.15.3 *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Branch applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of assets that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.16 *Taxation*

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are recognised at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current taxes are recognised in the profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.16 *Taxation (cont'd)*

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance sheet date.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.17 *Related parties*

A related party is defined as follows:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Branch if that person:
- (i) Has control or joint control over the Branch;
- (ii) Has significant influence over the Branch; or
- (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Branch or of a parent of the head office of the Branch.

(b) An entity is related to the Branch if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) The entity and the Branch are members of the same Branch (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a Branch of which the other entity is a member);
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Branch or an entity related to the Branch;
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

2.18 *Government grants*

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

3. Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of the Branch's financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date as well as judgements made by the management, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

3.1 *Critical judgements made in applying accounting policies*

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgements are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the Branch accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures made. They are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.1.1 *Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options*

The Branch determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any period covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any period covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Branch has the option, under its office premises lease to lease the office premises for an additional term of three years. The Branch applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal.

3.1.2 *Judgements on insurance and reinsurance contracts*

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 2.8 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification:* assessing whether the contract transfers significant insurance risk and whether an insurance contract contains direct participation features;
- Note 2.9.2 *Level of aggregation*: identifying portfolios of contracts and determining groups of contracts that are onerous on initial recognition and those that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently;
- Note 3.2.3(i) *Fulfilment cash flows - Estimates of future cash flows*: determining the techniques for estimating risk adjustments for non-financial risk; and
- Note 3.2.3(ii) *Contractual service margin*: the techniques for determining coverage units provided under a contract.

3. Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (cont'd)

3.2 *Key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions*

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

3.2.1 *Impairment of debt instruments at FVOCI (applicable after 1 January 2023)*

The measurement of impairment losses under FRS 109 across relevant financial assets requires judgement, in particular, for the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by the outcome of modelled ECL and the relevant inputs used. Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are provided in Note 21.2.1.

3.2.2 *Impairment of AFS financial assets (applicable before 1 January 2023)*

The Branch records impairment charges on AFS financial assets when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Branch evaluates, among other factors, historical share price movements and the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

There was no impairment loss recognised on AFS financial assets held as at 31 December 2022.

3.2.3 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts*

i. Fulfilment cash flows

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

The Branch's objective in estimating future cash flows is to determine the expected value of a range of scenarios that reflects the full range of possible outcomes. The cash flows from each scenario are discounted and weighted by the estimated probability of that outcome to derive an expected present value.

3. Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (cont'd)

3.2 ***Key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions (cont'd)***

3.2.3 ***Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)***

i. Fulfilment cash flows (cont'd)

Estimates of future cash flows

In estimating future cash flows, the Branch incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. This information includes both internal and external historical data about claims and other experience, updated to reflect current expectations of future events.

The estimates of future cash flows reflect the Branch's view of current conditions at the reporting date, as long as the estimates of any relevant market variables are consistent with observable market prices.

When estimating future cash flows, the Branch takes into account current expectations of future events that might affect those cash flows. However, expectations of future changes in legislation that would change or discharge a present obligation or create new obligations under existing contracts are not taken into account until the change in legislation is substantively enacted.

Cash flows within the boundary of a contract relate directly to the fulfilment of the contract, including those for which the Branch has discretion over the amount or timing. These include payments to (or on behalf of) policyholders, insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts.

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the activities of selling, underwriting and starting a group of contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of contracts to which the group belongs. Other costs that are incurred in fulfilling the contracts include:
- claims handling, maintenance and administration costs; and
- recurring commissions payable on instalment premiums receivable within the contract boundary.

Insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts comprise both direct costs and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads.

Cash flows attributable to acquisition and other fulfilment activities are allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational and are consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics. The Branch generally allocates insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of contracts based on the total premiums for each group, claims handling costs based on the number of claims for each group, and maintenance and administration costs based on the number of in-force contracts within each group. Other costs are recognised in profit or loss as they are incurred.

3. Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (cont'd)

3.2 *Key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions (cont'd)*

3.2.3 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)*

i. Fulfilment cash flows (cont'd)

Estimates of future cash flows (cont'd)

The Branch estimates the ultimate cost of settling claims incurred but unpaid at the reporting date and the value of salvage and other expected recoveries by reviewing individual claims reported and making allowance for claims incurred but not yet reported. The ultimate cost of settling claims is estimated using a range of loss reserving techniques – e.g. the chain-ladder, Bornhuetter-Ferguson and expected loss ratio methods. These techniques assume that the Branch's own claims experience is indicative of future claims development patterns and therefore ultimate claims cost. The ultimate cost of settling claims is estimated separately for each line of business, except for large claims, which are assessed separately from other claims. The assumptions used, including loss ratios and future claims inflation, are implicitly derived from the historical claims development data on which the projections are based, although judgement is applied to assess the extent to which past trends might not apply in the future and future trends are expected to emerge.

In its claims incurred assessments, the Branch uses internal and market data. Internal data is derived mostly from the Branch's claims reports. This information is used to develop scenarios related to the latency of claims that are used for the projections of the ultimate number of claims. Market data consists of inflation projections, large claims threshold, large claims quantity, market claims ratios and others.

Estimates are performed on an accident year basis, with further allocation to annual cohorts in proportion to the gross or reinsurance premiums earned by the respective cohort of contracts in a given accident year.

Assumptions used to develop estimates about future cash flows are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted where required.

3. Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (cont'd)

3.2 *Key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions (cont'd)*

3.2.3 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)*

i. Fulfilment cash flows (cont'd)

<u>Discount rates</u>

The cash flows of the Branch's insurance contracts do not vary with returns of the underlying items. Bottom-up approach was applied in the determination of the discount rates for the Branch's insurance contracts. Under this approach, the discount rate is determined as the risk-free yield, adjusted for differences in liquidity characteristics between the financial assets used to derive the risk-free yield and the relevant liability cash flows (known as an 'illiquidity premium'). The risk-free was derived using U.S Treasury Bond and Singapore Government Securities ("SGS"). Management uses judgement to assess liquidity characteristics of the liability cash flows.

Observable market information is available for up to 20 years and the duration of the insurance contracts liabilities of the Branch typically do not exceed the "last observable point" or "last liquid point" of the selected curve.

The yield curves that were used to discount the estimates of future cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of the underlying items are as follows:

	2023					
Currency	**1 year**	**2 years**	**3 years**	**5 years**	**7 years**	**10 years**
SGD	3.56% - 3.93%	3.09% - 3.72%	NA	2.68% - 3.37%	NA	2.71% - 3.40%
USD	4.64% - 5.46%	4.04% - 5.07%	3.75% - 4.9%	3.51% - 4.82%	3.49% - 4.89%	3.44% - 4.88%

	2022					
Currency	**1 year**	**2 years**	**3 years**	**5 years**	**7 years**	**10 years**
SGD	0.68% - 4.24%	1.04% - 3.39%	NA	1.57% - 0.54%	NA	1.77% - 0.48%
USD	0.78% - 4.74%	1.18% - 4.51%	1.39% - 4.45%	1.62% - 4.27%	1.75% - 4.18%	1.79% - 4.10%

3. Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (cont'd)

3.2 *Key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions (cont'd)*

3.2.3 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)*

i. Fulfilment cash flows (cont'd)

<u>Risk adjustments for non-financial risk</u>

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk are determined to reflect the compensation that the individual issuing entity would require for bearing non-financial risk and are allocated to groups of contracts based on an analysis of the risk profiles of the groups. Risk adjustments for non-financial risk reflect the diversification benefits from contracts issued by the entity, in a way that is consistent with the compensation that it would require and that reflects its degree of risk aversion, and the effects of the diversification benefits are determined using a confidence level method.

The risk adjustments for non-financial risk are determined using a confidence level technique. To determine the risk adjustments for non-financial risk for reinsurance contracts, the Branch applies the technique above both gross and net of reinsurance and derives the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer as the difference between the two results.

Applying a confidence level technique, the Branch estimates the probability distribution of the expected present value of the future cash flows from insurance contracts at each reporting date and calculates the risk adjustment for non-financial risk as the excess of the value at risk at the 75th percentile (the target confidence level) over the expected present value of the future cash flows.

ii. Contractual service margin

Determination of coverage units

The Branch considers the following in the identification of the coverage units for each cohort:
- Lapse expectations are included to the extent they affect the expected duration of coverage;
- Different levels of service across periods (if applicable) are considered in the determination of coverage units;
- The quantity of benefits is determined from the policyholder perspective, not the quantity of benefits expected to be incurred by the Branch; and
- A policyholder benefits from the Branch standing ready to meet valid claims should the insured event occur. Therefore, the quantity of benefits relates to the amounts that can potentially be claimed.

The Branch has assessed and identified the coverage unit to be the sum assured for all the portfolio other than Motor and Bonds. The coverage unit to be market value of the vehicle and guarantee limit for Motor and Bonds portfolios respectively. For quota shares and surplus reinsurance treaty outwards contracts, the coverage unit has been assessed to be the number of in-force underlying contracts in the period. For excess of loss reinsurance treaty outwards contracts, the coverage unit has been assessed to be the contractual maximum amount that can be claimed in the period.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

3.2 *Key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions (cont'd)*

3.2.3 *Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)*

iii. Sensitivity analysis

An analysis of the sensitivity around the various scenarios provides an indication of the adequacy of the Branch's estimation process in respect of its insurance contracts. The tables presented below demonstrate the sensitivity of insured liability estimates to the particular movements in the estimation process assumptions used. Certain assumptions can be expected to impact the liabilities more than others, and consequently a greater degree of sensitivity to these variables may be expected.

The analysis below has been prepared for a change in one variable with all other variables remaining constant and ignores changes in values of the related assets.

		Profit or loss		**Equity**	
	Change in assumptions	**Impact on profit before tax gross of reinsurance**	**Impact on profit before tax net of reinsurance**	**Impact on equity gross of reinsurance**	**Impact on equity net of reinsurance**
		S$'000	S$'000	S$'000	S$'000
2023					
Ultimate loss	+5%	(7,314)	(4,735)	(7,314)	(4,735)
ratio (all classes)	-5%	7,300	4,728	7,300	4,728
Risk adjustment	+5%	(3,907)	2,478	(3,907)	2,478
factor (all classes)	-5%	3,907	(2,478)	3,907	(2,478)
2022					
Ultimate loss	+5%	(6,329)	(4,194)	(6,329)	(4,194)
ratio (all classes)	-5%	6,308	4,171	6,308	4,171
Risk adjustment	+5%	(3,353)	(2,359)	(3,353)	(2,359)
factor (all classes)	-5%	3,353	2,359	3,353	2,359

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

3.2 *Key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions (cont'd)*

3.2.4 *Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

The Branch cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Branch would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Branch 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Branch estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

4. Plant and equipment

	Furniture and fittings S$'000	IT equipment hardware S$'000	IT equipment software S$'000	Office equipment S$'000	Motor vehicles S$'000	Total S$'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2022	1,249	1,923	7,886	182	99	11,339
Additions	–	167	21	–	–	188
Disposal	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	1,249	2,090	7,907	182	99	11,527
Additions	11	263	–	–	–	274
Disposal	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2023	1,260	2,353	7,907	182	99	11,801
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2022	1,166	1,674	4,712	165	37	7,754
Charge for the financial year	27	138	1,101	5	20	1,291
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	1,193	1,812	5,813	170	57	9,045
Charge for the financial year	26	157	895	4	20	1,102
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2023	1,219	1,969	6,708	174	77	10,147
Net book value						
At 31 December 2022	56	278	2,094	12	42	2,482
At 31 December 2023	41	384	1,199	8	22	1,654

5. Claims development

The table below illustrates how estimates of cumulative claims have developed over time on a gross and net of reinsurance contract held. Each table shows how the Branch's estimates of total claims for each accident year have developed over time and reconciles the cumulative claims to the amount included in the statement of financial position. Balances have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date.

Analysis of claims development - Gross of reinsurance contract held

	As at 31 December 2023									
Accident Year	**2015** S$'000	**2016** S$'000	**2017** S$'000	**2018** S$'000	**2019** S$'000	**2020** S$'000	**2021** S$'000	**2022** S$'000	**2023** S$'000	**Total** S$'000
Estimate of cumulative claims										
At the end of accident year	2,129	21,933	35,832	59,293	51,698	48,795	41,589	52,573	54,401	
One year later	2,474	26,983	46,386	57,937	48,466	39,500	35,798	60,415		
Two years later	2,129	28,007	47,407	54,085	47,615	34,409	35,065			
Three years later	1,950	28,240	47,139	53,186	47,348	34,654				
Four years later	2,032	28,008	49,952	52,485	44,546					
Five years later	1,979	28,103	49,564	51,588						
Six years later	1,950	28,054	49,823							
Seven years later	1,950	28,036								
Eight years later	1,950									
Current estimate of ultimate claims	1,950	28,036	49,823	51,588	44,546	34,654	35,065	60,415	54,401	360,478
Cumulative payments to-date	(1,947)	(27,972)	(48,051)	(50,586)	(42,107)	(31,169)	(29,252)	(24,961)	(11,558)	(267,603)
Gross outstanding claims liabilities	3	64	1,772	1,002	2,439	3,485	5,813	35,454	42,843	92,875
Claims handling expenses										4,475
Outstanding claims payables										1,818
Total best estimate of gross claims liabilities										99,168
Effect of discounting										(3,224)
Effect of the risk adjustment margin for non-financial risk										10,946
Total gross liabilities for incurred claims										106,890

5. Claims development (cont'd)

Analysis of claims development – Net of reinsurance contract held

	As at 31 December 2023									
Accident Year	**2015** S$'000	**2016** S$'000	**2017** S$'000	**2018** S$'000	**2019** S$'000	**2020** S$'000	**2021** S$'000	**2022** S$'000	**2023** S$'000	**Total** S$'000
Estimate of cumulative claims										
At the end of accident year	1,794	18,414	33,962	43,426	41,529	39,539	34,994	36,819	41,004	
One year later	1,919	20,678	44,066	45,939	35,499	32,363	29,507	32,975		
Two years later	1,814	21,283	44,856	42,590	34,396	28,124	28,584			
Three years later	1,652	21,528	44,708	41,644	33,731	28,242				
Four years later	1,738	21,309	46,013	41,188	31,938					
Five years later	1,687	21,404	45,940	40,341						
Six years later	1,657	21,356	46,202							
Seven years later	1,657	21,337								
Eight years later	1,657									
Current estimate of ultimate claims	1,657	21,337	46,202	40,341	31,938	28,242	28,584	32,975	41,004	272,280
Cumulative payments to-date	(1,655)	(21,272)	(44,511)	(39,515)	(29,977)	(25,288)	(23,628)	(15,982)	(6,071)	(207,899)
Net outstanding claims liabilities	2	65	1,691	826	1,961	2,954	4,956	16,993	34,933	64,381
Claims handling expenses										4,475
Outstanding claims payables – net of recoveries										(9,698)
Total best estimate of net claims liabilities										59,158
Effect of discounting										(2,353)
Effect of the risk adjustment margin for non-financial risk										7,214
Total net liabilities for incurred claims										64,019

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts

The breakdown of groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held, that are in an asset position and those in a liability position is set out in the table below:

	2023			2022		
	Assets S$'000	**Liabilities** S$'000	**Net** S$'000	**Assets** S$'000	**Liabilities** S$'000	**Net** S$'000
Insurance contracts issued	–	110,573	110,573	–	101,818	101,818
Reinsurance contracts held	39,151	2,599	36,552	31,272	2,099	29,173

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)

6.1 *Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims*

6.1.1 *Insurance contracts*

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued, showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims is disclosed in the tables below:

		2023			
		Liability for remaining coverage			
S$'000	Notes	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liability for incurred claims	Total
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January		**10,606**	**549**	**90,663**	**101,818**
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income					
Insurance revenue	12	**(129,611)**	**–**	**–**	**(129,611)**
Insurance service expenses:					
- Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–	(1,321)	70,784	69,463
- Changes that relate to past service – Adjustments to LIC		–	–	(3,851)	(3,851)
- Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts		–	1,661	–	1,661
- Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	13	35,135	–	–	35,135
Total insurance service expenses	13	35,135	340	66,933	102,408
Insurance service result		**(94,476)**	**340**	**66,933**	**(27,203)**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued		1,359	37	1,872	3,268
Effect of movements in exchange rates	17	1,801	–	(2,134)	(333)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income		**(91,316)**	**377**	**66,671**	**(24,268)**
Cash flows:					
- Premiums received		113,901	–	–	113,901
- Claims and other insurance service expenses paid		–	–	(50,444)	(50,444)
- Insurance acquisition cash flows		(30,434)	–	–	(30,434)
Total cash flows		**83,467**	**–**	**(50,444)**	**33,023**
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December		**2,757**	**926**	**106,890**	**110,573**

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)

6.1 *Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims*

6.1.1 *Insurance contracts (cont'd)*

		2022			
		Liability for remaining coverage			
S$'000	Notes	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liability for incurred claims	Total
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January		**6,875**	**716**	**83,612**	**91,203**
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income					
Insurance revenue	12	**(109,471)**	**–**	**–**	**(109,471)**
Insurance service expenses:					
- Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–	(1,066)	69,283	68,217
- Changes that relate to past service – Adjustments to LIC		–	–	(18,542)	(18,542)
- Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts		–	891	–	891
- Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	13	31,632	–	–	31,632
Total insurance service expenses	13	31,632	(175)	50,741	82,198
Insurance service result		**(77,839)**	**(175)**	**50,741**	**(27,273)**
Finance expenses/(income) from insurance contracts issued		230	8	(2,423)	(2,185)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	17	(82)	–	101	19
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income		**(77,691)**	**(167)**	**48,419**	**(29,439)**
Cash flows:					
- Premiums received		111,341	–	–	111,341
- Claims and other insurance service expenses paid		–	–	(41,368)	(41,368)
- Insurance acquisition cash flows		(29,919)	–	–	(29,919)
Total cash flows		**81,422**	**–**	**(41,368)**	**40,054**
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December		**10,606**	**549**	**90,663**	**101,818**

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)

6.1 *Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims (cont'd)*

6.1.2 *Reinsurance contracts*

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the tables below:

		2023			
		Assets for remaining coverage			
S$'000	Notes	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Assets for incurred claims	Total
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January		(4,937)	(50)	(26,285)	(31,272)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January		2,548	(4)	(445)	2,099
Net balance as at 1 January		**(2,389)**	**(54)**	**(26,730)**	**(29,173)**
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	12	30,385	–	–	30,385
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers					
- Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–	14	(15,049)	(15,035)
- Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts		–	(48)	–	(48)
- Adjustments to assets for incurred claims		–	–	(8,863)	(8,863)
Total amounts recoverable from reinsurers		–	(34)	(23,912)	(23,946)
Investment components and premium refunds		907	–	(907)	–
Net expenses/(income) from reinsurance contracts held		31,292	(34)	(24,819)	6,439
Finance (income)/expenses from reinsurance contracts held		(936)	(3)	108	(831)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	17	(203)	–	236	33
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income		**30,153**	**(37)**	**(24,475)**	**5,641**
Cash flows:					
- Premiums paid		(21,354)	–	–	(21,354)
- Amounts received		–	–	8,334	8,334
Total cash flows		**(21,354)**	**–**	**8,334**	**(13,020)**
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December		3,405	(85)	(42,471)	(39,151)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December		3,005	(6)	(400)	2,599
Net balance as at 31 December		**6,410**	**(91)**	**(42,871)**	**(36,552)**

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)

6.1 *Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims (cont'd)*

6.1.2 *Reinsurance contracts (cont'd)*

		2022			
		Assets for remaining coverage			
S$'000	Notes	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Assets for incurred claims	Total
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January		(5,614)	(80)	(20,269)	(25,963)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January		1,372	(20)	(390)	962
Net balance as at 1 January		**(4,242)**	**(100)**	**(20,659)**	**(25,001)**
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	12	23,553	–	–	23,553
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers					
- Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–	43	(18,431)	(18,388)
- Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts		–	6	–	6
- Adjustments to assets for incurred claims		–	–	3,938	3,938
Total amounts recoverable from reinsurers		–	49	(14,493)	(14,444)
Investment components and premium refunds		973	–	(973)	–
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held		24,526	49	(15,466)	9,109
Finance (income)/expenses from reinsurance contracts held		(107)	(3)	596	486
Effect of movements in exchange rates	17	(151)	–	(127)	(278)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income		**24,268**	**46**	**(14,997)**	**9,317**
Cash flows:					
- Premiums paid		(22,415)	–	–	(22,415)
- Amounts received		–	–	8,926	8,926
Total cash flows		**(22,415)**	**–**	**8,926**	**(13,489)**
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December		(4,937)	(50)	(26,285)	(31,272)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December		2,548	(4)	(445)	2,099
Net balance as at 31 December		**(2,389)**	**(54)**	**(26,730)**	**(29,173)**

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)

6.2 Analysis by measurement component

6.2.1 *Insurance contracts*

The tables below present a roll-forward of the net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing estimates of the present value of future cash flows, risk adjustment and CSM.

S$'000	Notes	2023 Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January		**76,510**	**11,071**	**14,237**	**101,818**
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income					
Changes that relate to current services					
- CSM recognised for services provided	12	–	–	(38,919)	(38,919)
- Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	12	–	(5,825)	–	(5,825)
- Experience adjustments		14,659	5,072	–	19,731
		14,659	(753)	(38,919)	(25,013)
Changes that relate to future services					
- Contracts initially recognised in the year		(24,754)	6,459	19,896	1,601
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM		(20,475)	941	19,534	–
- Changes in estimates that result in lo losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts		938	(878)	–	60
		(44,291)	6,522	39,430	1,661
Changes that relate to past services					
- Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims		(475)	(3,376)	–	(3,851)
		(475)	(3,376)	–	(3,851)
Insurance service result		(30,107)	2,393	511	(27,203)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued		2,117	–	1,151	3,268
Effect of movements in exchange rates	17	(333)	–	–	(333)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income		**(28,323)**	**2,393**	**1,662**	**(24,268)**
Cash flows:					
- Premiums received		113,901	–	–	113,901
- Claims and other insurance service expenses paid		(50,444)	–	–	(50,444)
- Insurance acquisition cash flows		(30,434)	–	–	(30,434)
Total cash flows		**33,023**	**–**	**–**	**33,023**
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December		**81,210**	**13,464**	**15,899**	**110,573**

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)

6.2 *Analysis by measurement component (cont'd)*

6.2.1 *Insurance contracts (cont'd)*

S$'000	Notes	2022 Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January		**71,736**	**9,356**	**10,111**	**91,203**
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income					
Changes that relate to current services					
- CSM recognised for services provided	12	–	–	(31,384)	(31,384)
- Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	12	–	(5,069)	–	(5,069)
- Experience adjustments		22,179	4,652	–	26,831
		22,179	(417)	(31,384)	(9,622)
Changes that relate to future services					
- Contracts initially recognised in the year		(23,744)	5,313	19,722	1,291
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM		(16,760)	1,533	15,227	–
- Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts		1,136	(1,536)	–	(400)
		(39,368)	5,310	34,949	891
Changes that relate to past services					
- Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims		(15,364)	(3,178)	–	(18,542)
		(15,364)	(3,178)	–	(18,542)
Insurance service result		(32,553)	1,715	3,565	(27,273)
Finance (income)/expenses from insurance contracts issued		(2,746)	–	561	(2,185)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	17	19	–	–	19
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income		**(35,280)**	**1,715**	**4,126**	**(29,439)**
Cash flows:					
- Premiums received		111,341	–	–	111,341
- Claims and other insurance expenses paid		(41,368)	–	–	(41,368)
- Insurance acquisition cash flows		(29,919)	–	–	(29,919)
Total cash flows		**40,054**	**–**	**–**	**40,054**
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December		**76,510**	**11,071**	**14,237**	**101,818**

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)

6.2 *Analysis by measurement component (cont'd)*

6.2.2 *Reinsurance contracts*

The tables below present a roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing estimates of the present value of future cash flows, risk adjustment and CSM.

S$'000	Notes	2023 Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total
Reinsurance contract asset as at 1 January		(19,402)	(3,289)	(8,581)	(31,272)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January		2,255	(289)	133	2,099
Net balance as at 1 January		**(17,147)**	**(3,578)**	**(8,448)**	**(29,173)**
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income					
Changes that relate to current services					
- CSM recognised for services provided	12	–	–	15,696	15,696
- Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	12	–	1,655	–	1,655
- Experience adjustments		(19,187)	(540)	–	(19,727)
		(19,187)	1,115	15,696	(2,376)
Changes that relate to future services					
- Contracts initially recognised in the year		5,689	(1,599)	(4,235)	(145)
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM		7,312	(218)	(7,094)	–
- Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts		97	–	–	97
		13,098	(1,817)	(11,329)	(48)
Changes that relate to past services					
- Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims		9,228	(365)	–	8,863
		9,228	(365)	–	8,863
Net expenses/(income) from reinsurance contracts held		3,139	(1,067)	4,367	6,439
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held		(208)	–	(623)	(831)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	17	33	–	–	33
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income		**2,964**	**(1,067)**	**3,744**	**5,641**
Cash flows:					
- Premiums paid		(21,354)	–	–	(21,354)
- Amounts received		8,334	–	–	8,334
Total cash flows		**(13,020)**	**–**	**–**	**(13,020)**
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December		(30,383)	(4,470)	(4,298)	(39,151)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December		3,180	(175)	(406)	2,599
Net balance as at 31 December		**(27,203)**	**(4,645)**	**(4,704)**	**(36,552)**

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)

6.2 *Analysis by measurement component (cont'd)*

6.2.2 *Reinsurance contracts (cont'd)*

S$'000	Notes	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total
		2022			
Reinsurance contract asset as at 1 January		(16,897)	(2,225)	(6,841)	(25,963)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January		1,271	(66)	(243)	962
Net balance as at 1 January		**(15,626)**	**(2,291)**	**(7,084)**	**(25,001)**
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income					
Changes that relate to current services					
- CSM recognised for services provided	12	–	–	22,998	22,998
- Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	12	–	1,321	–	1,321
- Experience adjustments		(10,883)	(395)	–	(11,278)
		(10,883)	926	22,998	13,041
Changes that relate to future services					
- Contracts initially recognised in the year		14,170	(1,278)	(12,968)	(76)
- Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM		11,007	(156)	(10,851)	–
- Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts		82	–	–	82
		25,259	(1,434)	(23,819)	6
Changes that relate to past services					
- Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims		(3,159)	(779)	–	(3,938)
		(3,159)	(779)	–	(3,938)
Net expenses/(income) from reinsurance contracts held		11,217	(1,287)	(821)	9,109
Finance expenses/(income) from reinsurance contracts held		1,029	–	(543)	486
Effect of movements in exchange rates	17	(278)	–	–	(278)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income		**11,968**	**(1,287)**	**(1,364)**	**9,317**
Cash flows:					
- Premiums paid		(22,415)	–	–	(22,415)
- Amounts received		8,926	–	–	8,926
Total cash flows		**(13,489)**	**–**	**–**	**(13,489)**
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December		(19,402)	(3,289)	(8,581)	(31,272)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December		2,255	(289)	133	2,099
Net balance as at 31 December		**(17,147)**	**(3,578)**	**(8,448)**	**(29,173)**

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)

6.3 *The impact on the current period transition approach adopted to establishing CSM*

For insurance contracts measured under General Measurement Model, an analysis of insurance revenue for insurance contract issued and the CSM by transition method is included in the following table. The Branch applied the full retrospective approach to all contracts.

	2023 S$'000	**2022** S$'000
Insurance contracts issued		
CSM as at 1 January	**14,237**	**10,111**
Changes that relate to current services		
CSM recognised for services provided	(38,919)	(31,384)
Changes that relate to future services		
Contracts initially recognised in the period	19,896	19,722
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	19,534	15,227
	39,430	34,949
Insurance service result	**511**	**3,565**
Insurance finance expenses	1,151	561
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**1,662**	**4,126**
CSM as at 31 December	**15,899**	**14,237**
Reinsurance contracts held		
CSM as at 1 January	**(8,448)**	**(7,084)**
Changes that relate to current services		
CSM recognised for services provided	15,696	22,998
Changes that relate to future services		
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(4,235)	(12,968)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(7,094)	(10,851)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	(623)	(543)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**3,744**	**(1,364)**
CSM as at 31 December	**(4,704)**	**(8,448)**

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)

6.4 *Effect of contracts initially recognised in the year*

The following tables summarise the effect on the measurement components arising from the initial recognition of insurance and reinsurance.

6.4.1 *Insurance contracts*

S$'000	2023 Profitable contracts issued	2023 Onerous contracts issued	2023 Total	2022 Profitable contracts issued	2022 Onerous contracts issued	2022 Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows						
- Insurance acquisition cash flows	22,778	10,051	32,829	19,279	11,958	31,237
- Claims and other directly attributable expenses	40,406	–	40,406	33,050	–	33,050
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	63,184	10,051	73,235	52,329	11,958	64,287
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(88,423)	(9,566)	(97,989)	(76,001)	(12,030)	(88,031)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	5,343	1,116	6,459	3,950	1,363	5,313
CSM	19,896	–	19,896	19,722	–	19,722
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	**–**	**1,601**	**1,601**	**–**	**1,291**	**1,291**

6.4.2 *Reinsurance contracts*

S$'000	2023 Contracts initiated without loss-recovery component	2023 Contracts initiated with loss-recovery component	2023 Total	2022 Contracts initiated without loss-recovery component	2022 Contracts Initiated with loss-recovery component	2022 Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	4,317	13,267	17,584	3,464	18,392	21,856
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(3,319)	(8,576)	(11,895)	(2,498)	(5,188)	(7,686)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(409)	(1,190)	(1,599)	(356)	(922)	(1,278)
CSM	(589)	(3,646)	(4,235)	(610)	(12,358)	(12,968)
Increase in reinsurance contract assets from contracts recognised in the period	**–**	**(145)**	**(145)**	**–**	**(76)**	**(76)**

7. Other receivables

	2023 S$'000	2022 S$'000
Security deposits	553	429
Downpayment on system development	653	277
Prepayments	651	7
Interest receivable from cash and cash equivalents	746	144
Interest receivable from debt instruments at FVOCI/AFS financial assets	345	225
Other receivables	219	432
	3,167	1,514

Other receivables which are denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed in Note 21.4.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 S$'000	2022 S$'000
Deposits	67,432	49,206
Cash at banks	29,393	47,489
Cash in hand	1	1
	96,826	96,696

The deposits bear interest rates ranging from 0.66% to 5.67% per annum (2022: 0.66% to 4.42% per annum) and mature within 3 months from year end.

Cash at banks represent non-interest-bearing current accounts.

Cash and cash equivalents which are denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed in Note 21.4.

9. Investments

Debt instruments at FVOCI/AFS financial assets

	2023	2022
	S$'000	S$'000
At beginning of financial year	81,423	83,296
Additions	162,673	84,375
Disposals/redemptions	(144,264)	(83,648)
(Amortisation)/accretion	(114)	256
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	256	(935)
Fair value gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	1,070	(1,921)
At end of financial year	101,044	81,423
Less: Current portion	(41,754)	(37,442)
Non-current portion	59,290	43,981

The debt instruments at FVOCI/AFS financial assets comprise debt securities which bear a weighted average interest rate of 2.24% per annum (2022: 1.77% per annum) with maturity dates from January 2024 to May 2028 (2022: January 2023 to March 2026).

Debt instruments at FVOCI/AFS financial assets which are denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed in Note 21.4.

10. Other creditors and accruals

	2023	2022
	S$'000	S$'000
Other creditors	298	319
Accrued operating expenses	5,000	3,828
GST payable	139	117
	5,437	4,264

Other creditors and accruals which are denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed in Note 21.4. Other creditors include provision for reinstatement cost amounting to S$269,000 (2022: S$269,000) which has also been included in right-of-use assets (Note 15).

11. Head office account

There was no fund injection from head office for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: nil).

12. Insurance revenue and allocation of reinsurance premiums paid

The tables below presents an analysis of the total insurance revenue and allocation of reinsurance premiums paid recognised in the period:

	Notes	2023 S$'000	2022 S$'000
Insurance revenue			
Amount relating to the changes in the LFRC			
- Expected (incurred claims and other) insurance service expenses incurred in the period		46,429	40,334
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk	6.2.1	5,825	5,069
- Amount of CSM recognised in profit or loss	6.2.1	38,919	31,384
- Experience adjustments e.g. premiums received and insurance acquisition cash flows in the period other than those that relate to future service		3,303	1,052
Amount relating to recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows			
- Allocation of the portion of premiums that relate to the recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows		35,135	31,632
Total insurance revenue		**129,611**	**109,471**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid			
Amount relating to the changes in the remaining coverage			
- Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery		(12,668)	(7,390)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk	6.2.2	(1,655)	(1,321)
- Amount of CSM recognised in profit or loss	6.2.2	(15,696)	(22,998)
- Experience adjustments e.g. premiums received in the period other than those that relate to future service		(366)	8,156
Total allocation of reinsurance premiums paid		**(30,385)**	**(23,553)**

13. Insurance service expenses and other operating expenses

	2023 S$'000	2022 S$'000
Other operating expenses		
- Salaries and bonuses *	13,310	11,386
- CPF contributions	1,281	1,027
- Allowances and other staff-related expenses	725	753
- Legal and professional fees	1,151	1,109
- License and association fees	91	91
- Management fees	903	838
- Other operating expenses	1,154	939
- IT-related expenses	1,890	1,447
Depreciation on		
- Plant and equipment (Note 4)	1,102	1,291
- Right-of-use assets (Note 15)	1,590	1,664
Finance cost	17	31
Claims and benefits	65,612	49,675
Losses on onerous insurance contracts	1,661	891
Fees and commission	386	529
Amounts attributable to insurance acquisition cash flows incurred during the year	(19,370)	(17,859)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows (Note 6.1.1)	35,135	31,632
	106,638	85,444
Represented by:		
- Insurance service expenses	102,408	82,198
- Other operating expenses	4,230	3,246
	106,638	85,444

* Included within the salaries and bonuses expense are the government grants disclosed in Note 19.

14. Income tax

The tax on the Branch's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Singapore standard rate of income tax as follows:

	2023 S$'000	**2022** S$'000
Profit before tax	17,000	16,787
Tax at statutory tax rate of 17% (2022: 17%)	2,890	2,854
Adjustments:		
- Non-deductible expenses	533	604
- Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(2,937)	(2,518)
- Difference arising from Singapore tax treatment based on MAS Statutory Returns	(486)	–
- Difference arising from Singapore tax treatment based on the old basis of taxation	–	(940)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	–	–

With effect from 1 January 2023, Singapore insurers will use the insurance returns filed with MAS for regulatory purposes instead of their financial statement prepared in accordance with the FRSs as the basis for preparing tax computations.

Unrecognised tax losses

As at balance sheet date, the Branch has tax losses of approximately S$20,749,000 (2022: S$36,355,000) that are available for offset against future taxable profits. There is an amount of S$17,275,000 (2022: S$14,812,000) which was utilised to offset against the taxable profit incurred this year. No deferred tax asset has been recognised on these tax losses due to uncertainty of its recoverability against future taxable profits. The use of these tax losses is subject to the agreement of the tax authorities and compliance with certain provisions of the tax legislation.

15. Leases

The Branch has lease contracts for property and office equipment used in its operations. The lease of property has a lease term of 3 years, while lease of office equipment has a lease term of 3 years. The Branch also has certain leases of office equipment with lease terms of 12 months or less, or with low value. The Branch applies the "short-term lease" and "lease of low-value assets" recognition exemptions for these leases.

15. Leases (cont'd)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Property S$'000	**Office equipment** S$'000	**Total** S$'000
As at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	3,664	83	3,747
Additions	269	–	269
Depreciation charge for the financial year	(1,608)	(56)	(1,664)
As at 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	2,325	27	2,352
Additions	–	–	–
Depreciation charge for the financial year	(1,563)	(27)	(1,590)
At 31 December 2023	762	–	762

The movement in lease liabilities are as follows:

	2023 S$'000
As at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	3,957
Payment	(1,664)
Finance cost	31
Additions	–
As at 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	2,324
Payment	(1,684)
Finance cost	17
Additions	–
As at 31 December 2023	657

The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income:

	2023 S$'000	**2022** S$'000
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,590	1,664
Finance cost	17	31
	1,607	1,695

15. Leases (cont'd)

The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows:

	2023 S$'000	2022 S$'000
Total cash outflows for leases		
- Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	1,667	1,633
- Finance cost paid	17	31

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 21.1.

In 2023, the Branch had a non-cash addition of S$269,000 of right-of-use assets relating to reinstatement cost (Note 10).

16. Expected recognition of the contractual service margin

An analysis of the expected recognition of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period in profit or loss is provided in the following table:

Number of years until expected to be recognised	**As at 31 December 2023** S$'000	**As at 31 December 2022** S$'000
Insurance contracts issued		
< 1 year	14,952	13,147
1 – 2	475	570
2 – 3	202	291
3 – 4	130	127
4 – 5	56	77
> 5	84	25
Total	**15,899**	**14,237**
Reinsurance contracts held		
< 1 year	(4,429)	(8,109)
1 – 2	(126)	(187)
2 – 3	(78)	(90)
3 – 4	(40)	(31)
4 – 5	(18)	(22)
> 5	(13)	(9)
Total	**(4,704)**	**(8,448)**

17. Net investment income and net insurance finance (expenses)/income

The Branch's net investment income and net insurance finance (expenses)/income consists of the following:

	2023 S$'000	2022 S$'000
Net investment income:		
Interest income from:		
- Debt instruments at FVOCI/AFS financial assets	1,146	452
- Cash and cash equivalents	3,259	731
Investment income	4,405	1,183
Impairment loss on debt instruments at FVOCI/AFS financial assets	(34)	–
Total net investment income recognised in profit or loss	**4,371**	**1,183**
Net finance (expenses)/income from insurance contracts issued:		
- Interest accreted	(1,190)	(564)
- Due to changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(2,078)	2,749
- Net foreign exchange income/(expenses)	333	(19)
Total net finance (expenses)/income from insurance contracts issued	**(2,935)**	**2,166**
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:		
- Interest accreted	890	531
- Due to changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(59)	(1,017)
- Net foreign exchange (expenses)/income	(33)	278
Total net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	**798**	**(208)**
Net insurance finance (expenses)/income recognised in profit or loss	**(2,137)**	**1,958**

18. Operating lease commitments as lessee and lessor

There was no operating lease expense recognised for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

The Branch subleased part of its office space to third party tenants. The subleased income of S$2,300 (2022: S$2,800) was recognised as other income for the financial year ended 31 December 2023. The future minimum rental receivable from the third-party tenants are as follows:

	2023 S$'000	**2022** S$'000
Within one year	–	1
After one year but not more than three years	–	–
	–	1

The Branch has no lease contracts that have not yet commenced as at 31 December 2023.

19. Government grants

The Branch received grants from Singapore Government under Wage Credit Scheme ("WCS") to co-fund wage increase given to employees and Jobs Growth Incentive ("JGI") to support employers to expand local hiring.

The grant income under the WCS amounting to S$2,000 (2022: S$74,000) and JGI amounting to S$45,000 (2022: S$201,000) has been presented as deduction against the salary and bonus expenses (Note 13).

	S$'000
As at 1 January 2022	–
Salary grant received during the financial year	275
Released to the statement of comprehensive income	(275)
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	–
Salary grant received during the financial year	47
Released to the statement of comprehensive income	(47)
As at 31 December 2023	–

20. Significant related party transactions

In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in the financial statements, during the financial year, the significant transactions between the Branch and related parties were as follows:

	2023 S$'000	2022 S$'000
Head office:		
Reimbursement of IT charges	760	707

Amounts due to head office were unsecured, interest-free and were repayable on demand. There is an outstanding amount of S$62,000 due to related party as at 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are defined as persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Branch either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel compensation includes salary, bonus and other benefits computed based on the costs incurred by the Branch.

Key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2023 S$'000	2022 S$'000
Salaries and other remunerations	1,559	1,461

21. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies

The Branch's financial risk management policy seeks to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for the development of the Branch's business whilst managing its liquidity, credit, interest rate, foreign currency, operational and insurance risks. The Branch operates within clearly defined guidelines approved by the Head Office and the Branch's policy is not to engage in speculative transactions. There has been no change to the Branch's exposure to these financial and insurance risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

21. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies

21.1 *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting its contractual obligations as they become due because of the inability to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Branch manages its operating cash flows and the availability of funding to ensure that repayment and funding obligations are met. As part of its overall prudent liquidity management, the Branch maintains sufficient levels of cash to meet its working capital requirements.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Branch's financial assets and financial liabilities excluding prepayments, insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held at the end of the reporting period based on contractual maturities or expected repayment dates.

At 31 December 2023	**Carrying amount** S$'000	**Within 1 year** S$'000	**1 - 3 years** S$'000	**Above 3 years** S$'000	**Total** S$'000
Financial assets:					
Other receivables excluding prepayments	2,516	1,963	553	–	2,516
Cash and cash equivalents	96,826	96,826	–	–	96,826
Total loans and receivables at amortised cost	99,342	98,789	553	–	99,342
Debt instruments at FVOCI	101,044	42,248	59,748	1,868	103,864
Total financial assets	200,386	141,037	60,301	1,868	203,206
Financial liabilities:					
Other creditors and accruals excluding GST payable and provision for reinstatement cost	5,029	5,029	–	–	5,029
Lease liabilities	657	752	–	–	752
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	5,686	5,781	–	–	5,781

21. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

21.1 *Liquidity risk (cont'd)*

At 31 December 2022	**Carrying amount** S$'000	**Within 1 year** S$'000	**1 - 3 years** S$'000	**Above 3 years** S$'000	**Total** S$'000
Financial assets:					
Other receivables excluding prepayments	1,507	909	598	–	1,507
Cash and cash equivalents	96,696	96,696	–	–	96,696
Total loans and receivables at amortised cost	98,203	97,605	598	–	98,203
Debt instruments at FVOCI	81,423	37,911	45,602	2,293	85,806
Total financial assets	179,626	135,516	46,200	2,293	184,009
Financial liabilities:					
Other creditors and accruals excluding GST payable and provision for reinstatement cost	3,878	3,878	–	–	3,878
Lease liabilities	2,324	1,636	705	–	2,341
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	6,202	5,514	705	–	6,219

Financial assets and liabilities up to 1 year maturity are current assets and current liabilities respectively.

21. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

21.1 *Liquidity risk (cont'd)*

Maturity profiles

The following table presents the earliest contractual settlement dates of the Branch's estimated settlement pattern of the Branch's insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December:

	Undiscounted cash flows						
S$'000	1 year or less	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Carrying amount - Contractual cash flows
As at 31 December 2023							
- Insurance contract liabilities	50,716	18,874	9,073	4,096	2,164	922	85,845
- Reinsurance contract liabilities	3,873	(367)	(486)	(167)	(38)	(8)	2,807
	54,589	18,507	8,587	3,929	2,126	914	88,652
As at 31 December 2022							
- Insurance contract liabilities	28,205	39,063	6,956	3,633	1,855	979	80,691
- Reinsurance contract liabilities	3,661	(490)	(697)	(355)	(74)	(8)	2,037
	31,866	38,573	6,259	3,278	1,781	971	82,728

21.2 *Credit risk*

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty default on its contractual obligations, resulting in financial loss to the Branch. Credit risks, or the counterparties defaulting risk, are controlled by the application of credit approvals, limits and monitoring procedures. Credit risks are minimised and monitored by strictly limiting the Branch's associations to business partners with high creditworthiness.

The Branch limits its exposure on securities investment by setting maximum duration of portfolio security holding and maximum portfolio with a single issuer or a Branch of issuers.

Cash and cash equivalents that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with reputable financial institutions with high credit ratings and no history of default.

The Branch believes that amounts that are past due are still collectible in full, based on historical payment trends, subsequent receipts and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

21. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

21.2 *Credit risk (cont'd)*

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Branch by classifying financial assets and reinsurance contract assets not subjected to ECL according to the credit ratings of the counterparties.

	AAA S$'000	AA- to AA+ S$'000	A- to A+ S$'000	BBB S$'000	Not rated S$'000	Total S$'000
At 31 December 2023						
Financial assets:						
Other receivables excluding prepayments	–	–	–	–	2,516	2,516
Cash and cash equivalents	–	62,788	34,037	–	1	96,826
Total loans and receivables at amortised cost	–	62,788	34,037	–	2,517	99,342
Debt instruments at FVOCI	101,044	–	–	–	–	101,044
	101,044	**62,788**	**34,037**	**–**	**2,517**	**200,386**
Reinsurance contract assets:						
Reinsurance contract assets	–	21,251	15,960	–	1,940	39,151
	–	**21,251**	**15,960**	**–**	**1,940**	**39,151**
At 31 December 2022						
Financial assets:						
Other receivables excluding prepayments	–	–	–	–	1,507	1,507
Cash and cash equivalents	–	56,870	39,825	–	1	96,696
Total loans and receivables at amortised cost	–	56,870	39,825	–	1,508	98,203
Debt instruments at FVOCI	81,423	–	–	–	–	81,423
	81,423	**56,870**	**39,825**	**–**	**1,508**	**179,626**
Reinsurance contract assets:						
Reinsurance contract assets	–	16,663	12,426	–	2,183	31,272
	–	**16,663**	**12,426**	**–**	**2,183**	**31,272**

21. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

21.2 *Credit risk (cont'd)*

Impairment assessment
The Branch's ECL assessment and measurement method is set out below.

Significant increase in credit risk, default and cure

The Branch continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Branch assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Branch considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when the credit ratings of the issuers or securities drop below "investment-grade".

The Branch considers a financial instrument defaulted and, therefore, credit-impaired for ECL calculations in all cases when the counterparty is unlikely to fulfil its credit obligations to it on the scheduled payment dates or more specifically when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Branch may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Branch is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts. In such cases, the Branch recognises a lifetime ECL.

In rare cases when an instrument is identified as defaulted, it is the Branch's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and, therefore, re-classified out of credit-impaired when none of the default criteria have been present for at least twelve consecutive months.

There has been no significant increase in credit risk or default for financial assets during the year.

Expected credit loss

The Branch assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL. In rare cases where a lifetime ECL is required to be calculated, the probability of default is estimated taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date.

21. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

21.2 *Credit risk (cont'd)*

21.2.1 *Debt instruments measured at FVOCI*

The Branch only owns financial investments that are of investment grade. An analysis of changes in the fair value and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

S$'000	Note	2023 12mECL	2023 Total	2022 12mECL	2022 Total
Fair value as at 1 January	9	**81,423**	**81,423**	**83,296**	**83,296**
Additions		162,673	162,673	84,375	84,375
Disposals/redemptions		(144,264)	(144,264)	(83,648)	(83,648)
(Amortisation)/accretion		(114)	(114)	256	256
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		256	256	(935)	(935)
Fair value gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income		1,070	1,070	(1,921)	(1,921)
At 31 December	9	**101,044**	**101,044**	**81,423**	**81,423**
ECL as at 1 January		**30**	**30**	**–**	**–**
Adoption of FRS109	2.2.2(d)	–	–	30	30
ECL as at the beginning of the year, restated		30	30	30	30
Increase in ECL allowance		34	34	–	–
At 31 December		**64**	**64**	**30**	**30**

21.3 *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the interest rates will have an adverse financial effect on the Branch's financial condition and/or results.

The Branch's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest rate risk due to the fluctuation of the prevailing market interest rate on bank balances and debt instruments at FVOCI or AFS respectively.

The management considers the Branch's exposure of the short-term bank deposits to interest rate risk is not significant as interest bearing bank balances are within short maturity periods.

The following sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for interest bearing bank balances at the reporting date and the stipulated changes taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the financial year.

If interest rates on interest bearing bank balances had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the net profit before tax for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 would increase/decrease by approximately S$337,000 (2022: S$246,000).

The Branch currently has no borrowings and therefore, is not exposed to interest rate risk resulting from borrowings.

22. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

21.3 *Interest rate risk (cont'd)*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument or insurance contract or reinsurance contract will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Branch has no significant concentration of interest rate risk.

The Branch's interest-sensitive instruments are as follows:

	2023 S$'000	**2022** S$'000
Financial instruments - fixed rate		
Assets	101,044	81,423
Liabilities	–	–
	101,044	81,423

Sensitivity analysis
An analysis of the Branch's sensitivity to a 0.5% parallel increase or decrease in market interest rates at the reporting date, assuming that all other variables remain constant, is presented below:

	Profit or loss		**Equity**	
	Increase in interest rate S$'000	**Decrease in interest rate** S$'000	**Increase in interest rate** S$'000	**Decrease in interest rate** S$'000
31 December 2023				
Financial instruments	–	–	(1,678)	914
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	343	(340)	343	(340)
	343	(340)	(1,335)	574
31 December 2022				
Financial instruments	–	–	(1,361)	823
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	317	(313)	317	(313)
	317	(313)	(1,044)	510

21. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

21.4 *Foreign currency risk*

Foreign currency risk is the risk of loss resulting from changes in the exchange rates. Foreign currency risk is managed through risk limits and policies approved by the Branch.

The net unhedged financial assets and liabilities of the Branch as at the reporting date that are not denominated in their functional currency are as follows:

	Cash and cash equivalents S$'000	Debt instruments at FVOCI S$'000	Other receivables excluding prepayments S$'000	Other creditors and accruals excluding GST payable and provision for reinstatement cost S$'000	Lease liabilities S$'000	Net exposures S$'000
2023						
SGD	13,352	68,825	966	(4,922)	(657)	77,564
USD	83,474	32,219	1,550	(107)	–	117,136
	96,826	101,044	2,516	(5,029)	(657)	194,700
2022						
SGD	19,094	63,115	834	(3,797)	(2,324)	76,922
USD	77,602	18,308	673	(81)	–	96,502
	96,696	81,423	1,507	(3,878)	(2,324)	173,424

Sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Branch's profit before tax and equity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rate of the following currency against the functional currency of the Branch, Singapore Dollars (S$).

	Profit before tax		Equity	
	Strengthening S$'000	**Weakening** S$'000	**Strengthening** S$'000	**Weakening** S$'000
31 December 2023				
USD/SGD				
(5% movement)				
Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts	290	(285)	290	(285)
Financial instruments	5,857	(5,857)	5,857	(5,857)
31 December 2022				
USD/SGD				
(5% movement)				
Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts	(130)	130	(130)	130
Financial instruments	4,825	(4,825)	4,825	(4,825)

21. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

21.5 *Fair value measurements*

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

(i) Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Branch can access at the measurement date;

(ii) Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

(iii) Level 3 - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2023	**Level 1** S$'000	**Level 2** S$'000	**Level 3** S$'000	**Total** S$'000
Assets - Debt instruments at FVOCI (Note 9)	101,044	–	–	101,044
2022				
Assets - AFS financial assets (Note 9)	81,423	–	–	81,423

There has been no transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the financial years ended 2023 and 2022.

Determination of fair value

(i) Fair value of financial instruments that are carried at fair value

Fair value of debt securities in level 1 is determined by direct reference to their bid price quotations in an active market at the reporting date.

(ii) Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents (Note 8), other receivables excluding prepayments (Note 7), and other creditors, accruals excluding GST payable and provision for reinstatement cost (Note 10) and lease liabilities (Note 15) are reasonable approximation of fair values due to their short-term nature.

21. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

21.6 *Operational risk*

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. When controls fail, operational risks can cause reputational damage and will have legal or regulatory implications which may lead to financial loss.

The Branch has implemented a robust control framework through its Enterprise Risk Management framework. The Risk Management and Compliance department monitors, responds and manages the potential risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff training, self-review and evaluation procedures.

Business risks, such as, changes in environment, technology and the industry are monitored through the Branch's strategic planning and budgeting process and the risk management framework.

21.7 *Insurance risk*

Insurance risk is the risk of variations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events and claims settlements, relative to the expectations at the time of underwriting. The Branch faces the possibility of incurring higher claims than expected owing to the nature of the claim, their frequency, the severity and the risk of legal or economic conditions changes or behavioural patterns affecting pricing and conditions of insurance or reinsurance cover.

The Branch manages its exposure to large losses and catastrophe events by purchasing various appropriate reinsurance covers.

21. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

21.7 *Insurance risk (cont'd)*

The table below sets out the concentration of general insurance contracts both before and after reinsurance by line of business during the financial years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

	Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held S$'000	**Net expense from reinsurance contract held** S$'000	**Insurance service result** S$'000
2023			
Engineering	251	(396)	(145)
General liability	526	16	542
Marine cargo	9,637	(6,335)	3,302
Marine hull	13,488	(1,626)	11,862
Marine liability	3,407	(844)	2,563
Personal accident	(560)	(1)	(561)
Professional liability	(2,682)	8,619	5,937
Property & Home	7,473	(5,881)	1,592
Workmen compensation	989	12	1,001
Motor	(57)	–	(57)
Group Hospital & Surgical	(1)	–	(1)
Others	(5,268)	(3)	(5,271)
	27,203	(6,439)	20,764
2022			
Engineering	(1,228)	374	(854)
General liability	579	–	579
Marine cargo	8,178	3,805	11,983
Marine hull	12,504	(10,282)	2,222
Marine liability	2,025	(372)	1,653
Personal accident	(1,068)	(5)	(1,073)
Professional liability	4,482	(1,325)	3,157
Property & Home	237	449	686
Workmen compensation	413	(86)	327
Motor	454	(1,629)	(1,175)
Group Hospital & Surgical	404	–	404
Others	293	(38)	255
	27,273	(9,109)	18,164

21. Financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

21.7 *Insurance risk (cont'd)*

Key assumptions

The principal assumptions underlying the estimation of liabilities is that the Branch's future claims development will follow a similar pattern and industry statistics. This includes assumptions in respect of average claims costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors and average number of claims for each accident year.

Additional qualitative judgements are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example, isolated occurrence, changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming, economic conditions, and internal factors, such as, portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Judgement is further used to assess the extent to which external factors, such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates. Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency rates.

Sensitivity analysis of the key assumptions used in this estimation process is found in Note 3.

22. Capital management

The primary objective of the Branch's capital management is to safeguard the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern, to maintain healthy capital ratios and to provide an adequate return to the shareholders. The Branch's capital is represented by the amount in the head office account comprising the capital contribution from the head office offset by accumulated losses.

The Branch is required to satisfy the Fund Solvency and Capital Adequacy Requirements prescribed under the Singapore Insurance Act 1966. The Branch monitors its capital level on a regular basis to assess whether such requirements are met, and reports to the MAS its fund solvency and capital adequacy positions at each quarter and annually. The Branch has complied with the solvency requirements during the financial years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

23. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Chief Executive of the Branch on 27 September 2024.