Tokio Marine Life Insurance Singapore LTD. - Brunei Darussalam Branch

(Incorporated in Singapore
Registration Number:
194800055D)

ANNUAL REPORT
For the financial year ended December 31, 2023

TOKIO MARINE LIFE INSURANCE
SINGAPORE LTD. – Brunei Darussalam Branch
(Incorporated in Singapore. Registration Number: 194800055D)

ANNUAL REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

The directors present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Branch for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the financial statements of the Branch set out on pages 7 to 135 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Branch as at 31 December 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in life assurance fund of the Branch, and cash flows of the Branch for the financial year covered by the financial statements; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Branch will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

The Directors of Tokio Marine Life Singapore Ltd. (the "Head Office") – Brunei Darussalam Branch at the date of this statement are as follows:

Yao Chih Matthias (appointed on 2 May 2023)
Goh Seng Kee (appointed on 15 January 2025)
Kuan Li Li (appointed on 3 March 2025)
Yoshinari Endo (appointed on 3 July 2024)
Tang Loo Chuan

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Branch a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Head Office to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Head Office or any other body corporate.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

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

	Holdings registered in name of director	
	As at 31.12.2023	As at 1.1.2023 or date of appointment
Number of ordinary shares in:		
- Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc. ("Ultimate holding company")		
Tomoya Kittaka (appointed on 8 March 2023; resigned on 3 July 2024)	843	529

Share options

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

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

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

Independent auditor

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

On behalf of the directors

Yao Chih Matthias
Director

Kuan Li Li
Director

26 June 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
Tokio Marine Life Insurance Singapore Ltd. - Brunei Darussalam Branch
(Established in Brunei Darussalam)
Unit 2, 1st Floor, Block D, Abdul Razak Complex,
Gadong, Brunei Darussalam

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of Tokio Marine Life Insurance Singapore Ltd. - Brunei Darussalam Branch (the "Branch") gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Branch as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance, changes in life assurance fund and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the provisions of the Brunei Darussalam Companies Act, Chapter 39 (the "Act") and the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Branch comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 December 2023;
- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023;
- the statement of changes in life assurance fund for the financial year ended 31 December 2023;
- the statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 31 December 2023; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Branch in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the "Code"), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Brunei Darussalam, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Statement, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

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 identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Branch's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for 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 ISA 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 ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Branch have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we required.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Services

Chai Xiang Yuin
Partner

Brunei Darussalam
26 June 2025

TOKIO MARINE LIFE INSURANCE SINGAPORE LTD.
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM BRANCH

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	**2023** **$'000**	2022 $'000 Restated
Insurance revenue	5(B)	**759**	1,225
Insurance service expenses	5(B)	**(4,379)**	(2,645)
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	5(B)	**93**	352
Insurance service result		**(3,527)**	(1,068)
Interest revenue on			
Financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	**489**	236
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	**1,155**	1,229
Other investment return	6	**1,594**	(4,305)
Net impairment loss on financial assets	6	**(7)**	-
Investment return		**3,231**	(2,840)
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts issued	6	**(2,168)**	3,705
Net finance (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held	6	**(7)**	3
Net investment return		**1,056**	868
NET INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT RESULT		**(2,471)**	(200)
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Other income		**1**	2
Other gains/(losses)		**1**	(1)
Other operating expenses	7	**(29)**	(3)
TOTAL EXPENSES		**(27)**	(2)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		**(2,498)**	(202)
Income tax expense	4	**(1)**	-
NET LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**(2,499)**	(202)

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

TOKIO MARINE LIFE INSURANCE SINGAPORE LTD.
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM BRANCH

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000 Restated
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")			
- Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments to financial assets measured at FVOCI	6	**499**	(1,088)
- Net losses on investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI reclassified to profit or loss on disposal	6	**28**	3
- Deferred tax on financial assets measured at FVOCI	17	**(140)**	185
		387	(900)
Insurance/reinsurance finance (expense)/income			
- Finance (expenses)/income from insurance contracts issued	6	**(1)**	132
- Finance (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held	6	**(3)**	4
		(4)	136
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		**383**	(764)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		**(2,116)**	(966)

TOKIO MARINE LIFE INSURANCE SINGAPORE LTD.
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM BRANCH

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	**31 Dec 2023 $'000**	31 Dec 2022 $'000 Restated	1 Jan 2022 $'000 Restated
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**11,855**	7,643	4,983
Reinsurance contract assets	5(A)	**177**	347	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	9	**42,709**	42,214	45,994
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	**13,387**	7,181	7,269
Derivative financial instruments	12	**129**	473	98
Other assets	13	**1,905**	1,479	1,323
Property, plant and equipment	14	**15**	4	4
Deferred tax assets	17	**-**	137	-
Amounts due from Head Office	18	**-**	-	76
TOTAL ASSETS		**70,177**	59,478	59,747
LIABILITIES				
Insurance contract liabilities	5(A)	**49,762**	46,591	51,556
Reinsurance contract liabilities	5(A)	**-**	-	56
Derivative financial instruments	12	**1**	-*	10
Lease liabilities	15	**16**	4	4
Other payables	16	**324**	131	148
Deferred tax liabilities	17	**3**	-	48
Amounts due to Head Office	18	**976**	414	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**51,082**	47,140	51,822
LIFE ASSURANCE FUND				
Fair value reserve		**(296)**	(683)	217
Insurance/reinsurance finance reserves		**132**	136	-
Unallocated surplus		**19,259**	12,885	7,708
TOTAL LIFE ASSURANCE FUND		**19,095**	12,338	7,925
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND LIFE ASSURANCE FUND		**70,177**	59,478	59,747

* less than 1,000

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

TOKIO MARINE LIFE INSURANCE SINGAPORE LTD.
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM BRANCH

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Unallocated surplus $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Insurance/ Reinsurance finance reserves $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	12,885	(683)	136	**12,338**
Fair value gains on financial assets measured at FVOCI	-	499	-	**499**
Fair value losses on financial assets measured at FVOCI transferred to profit or loss on disposal	-	28	-	**28**
Deferred tax on fair value changes	-	(140)	-	**(140)**
Net finance income from insurance and reinsurance contracts	-	-	(4)	**(4)**
Other comprehensive loss recognised directly in Life Assurance Fund	**-**	**387**	**(4)**	**383**
Net loss for the financial year	(2,499)	-	-	**(2,499)**
Allocation of surplus to Head Office	(127)	-	-	(127)
Capital injection from Head Office*	9,000	-	-	**9,000**
Total comprehensive income	**6,374**	**387**	**(4)**	**6,757**
At 31 December 2023	**19,259**	**(296)**	**132**	**19,095**
Balance at 1 January 2022	10,930	1,743	**-**	**12,673**
Impact of initial application of IFRS 9	-	(1,526)	**-**	**(1,526)**
Impact of initial application of IFRS 17	(3,222)	-	**-**	**(3,222)**
Balance at 1 January 2022 - Restated	**7,708**	**217**	**-**	**7,925**
Fair value losses on financial assets measured at FVOCI	-	(1,088)	**-**	**(1,088)**
Fair value losses on financial assets measured at FVOCI transferred to profit or loss on disposal	-	3	**-**	**3**
Deferred tax on fair value changes	-	185	**-**	**185**
Net finance income from insurance and reinsurance contracts	-	-	136	**136**
Other comprehensive loss recognised directly in Life Assurance Fund	**-**	**(900)**	**136**	**(764)**
Net loss for the financial year	(202)	-	-	**(202)**
Allocation of surplus to Head Office	(121)	-	-	**(121)**
Capital injection from Head Office*	5,500	-	-	**5,500**
Total comprehensive income	**5,177**	**(900)**	**136**	**4,413**
At 31 December 2022	**12,885**	**(683)**	**136**	**12,338**

* During the current financial year, there was a capital injection of $9,000,000 (2022: $5,500,000) from the Head Office to the Life Assurance Fund.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
		Restated
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before income tax	**(2,498)**	(202)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**12**	12
Fair value losses/(gains):		
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**694**	4,915
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(1,467)**	4
- Derivative financial instruments	**(6)**	(4)
Dividend income	**(1,103)**	(1,002)
Interest income	**(1,359)**	(1,087)
Changes in insurance contract liabilities (net)	**3,337**	(5,232)
Changes in working capital:		
Other assets	**(497)**	(204)
Other payables	**191**	(17)
Amounts due to Head Office	**562**	490
Net cash used in operating activities	**(2,134)**	(2,327)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of:		
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**(18,885)**	(21,808)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(4,934)**	(2,250)
Proceeds/(payments) from disposal of:		
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**17,696**	20,673
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**722**	1,248
- Derivative financial instruments	**350**	(381)
Dividend received	**1,103**	1,041
Interest received	**1,306**	976
Net cash used in investing activities	**(2,642)**	(501)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Capital injection from Head Office	**9,000**	5,500
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	**(12)**	(12)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**8,988**	5,488
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held	**4,212**	2,660
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of financial year	**7,643**	4,983
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	**11,855**	7,643

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

1. General Information

Tokio Marine Life Insurance Singapore Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The place of business of the Branch registered in Brunei is located at Unit 2, 1st Floor, Block D, Abdul Razak Complex, Gadong, Brunei Darussalam.

The principal activity of the Branch is life assurance business.

2. Material accounting policy information

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Brunei Darussalam Companies Act Cap. 39 and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards 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. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

Adoption of IFRS

The International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB") has issued a number of new IFRS Accounting Standards and amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective in the current accounting period of the Branch. Of these, the following development is relevant to the Branch's financial statements:

2.2 Effects of adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17

Except for the changes below, the Branch has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in Note 2 to all periods presented in these IFRS Accounting Standards. The Branch has adopted IFRS 9 and IFRS 17, including any consequential amendments to other standards, with a date of initial adoption of 1 January 2023. The following table sets out the impact of initial adoption of these standards on the Branch's life assurance fund at 1 January 2022.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Effects of adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 (continued)

$'000	As at 31 December 2021 (As previously reported)	Impact upon initial adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17	As at 1 January 2022 (restated)
Life Assurance Fund			
Fair value reserve	1,743	(1,526)	217
Unallocated surplus	10,930	(3,222)	7,708
Total life assurance fund	**12,673**	**(4,748)**	**7,925**

(A) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

(a) Recognition, measurement and presentation of insurance contracts

IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held. It introduces a model that measures groups of contracts based on the Branch's estimates of the present value of future cash flows that are expected to arise as the Branch fulfils the contracts, an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a contractual service margin (“CSM”).

Under IFRS 17, insurance revenue in each reporting period represents the changes in the liabilities for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Branch expects to receive consideration and an allocation of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows.

Insurance finance income or expenses, disaggregated between profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the relevant business where the approach is adopted, are presented separately from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Effects of adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 (continued)

(A) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)

(a) Recognition, measurement and presentation of insurance contracts (continued)

Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts held other than insurance finance income or expenses are now presented as a single net amount in profit or loss. Previously, amounts recovered from reinsurers and reinsurance expenses were presented separately.

For an explanation of how the Branch accounts for insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held under IFRS 17, see Note 2.3.

(b) Transition

The Branch has adopted IFRS 17 retrospectively, applying alternative transition methods where the full retrospective approach was impracticable. The full retrospective approach was applied to the insurance contracts in force at the transition date that originated on or after 1 January 2022. For insurance contracts originating prior to 1 January 2022, a combination of full retrospective approach and fair value approach was applied taking into consideration availability of reliable data to support the necessary IFRS 17 related computations.

(i) Fair value approach

The fair value approach in IFRS 17 was applied to identify, recognise and measure certain groups of contracts at 1 January 2022 because it was impracticable to apply the full retrospective approach.

The Branch considered the full retrospective approach impracticable for contracts in these segments under any of the following circumstances.

- The effects of retrospective application were not determinable because the information required had not been collected (or had not been collected with sufficient granularity) and was unavailable because of system migrations, data retention requirements or other reasons; and
- The full retrospective approach required assumptions about what the Branch management's intentions would have been in previous periods or significant accounting estimates that could not be made without the use of hindsight, the application of full retrospective approach is considered as impracticable if such assumptions and estimates were not determinable.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Effects of adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 (continued)

(A) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)

(b) Transition (continued)

(i) Fair value approach (continued)

Judgements in applying the fair value approach

For the balance of portfolios not covered under full retrospective approach, the Branch applied the fair value approach. This is taking into consideration absence of reliable data to support accurate IFRS 17 related computations.

Applying the fair value approach, the Branch determined the CSM to be the difference between the fair value of a group of insurance contracts, measured in accordance with IFRS 13 ‘Fair Value Measurement’ and its fulfilment cash flows (“FCF”) at the transition date. The Branch does not apply the deposit floor when measuring insurance contracts when using the fair value approach on transition.

The fair value of an insurance liability is the price that a market participant would be willing to pay to assume the obligation and the remaining risks of the in-force contracts as at the transition date. Where available, recent market transactions were used to estimate the fair value of groups of contracts. In the absence of recent market transactions for similar contracts, a present value technique was used to value groups of contracts.

In estimating the fair value of groups of insurance contracts, the following considerations were applied:

- only future cash flows within the boundaries of the insurance contracts were included in the fair value estimation, excluding future renewals and new business that would be outside the contract boundary of the contracts under IFRS 17;
- assumptions about expected future cash flows and risk allowances were adjusted for the market participant’s view, as required by IFRS 13; and
- profit margins were included to reflect what a market participant would require for accepting obligations under insurance contracts.

To indicate the effect of applying the fair value approach on the CSM, insurance revenue and insurance finance income or expenses, the Branch has provided additional disclosures in Note 5.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Effects of adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 (continued)

(A) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)

(b) Transition (continued)

(ii) Effect of initial adoption

The Branch has applied the transition provisions in IFRS 17 and has not disclosed the impact of the adoption of IFRS 17 on each financial statement line item.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Effects of adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 (continued)

(B) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

(a) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 includes three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 39 categories of held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, and available for sale financial assets. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of IFRS 9 are not separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

For explanations on how the Branch classifies and measures financial assets and accounts for related gains and losses under IFRS 9, see Note 2.7. IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Branch's accounting policies for financial liabilities and hedge accounting.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking "expected credit loss" model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39 (see Note 2.7).

(c) Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, except as described below.

- The comparative period has been restated. As permitted under IFRS 17, the Branch has elected to apply classification overlay in the comparative period presented.
- The following assessments have been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at 1 January 2023.
  - The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held.
  - The designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss.
  - If an investment in a debt security had low credit risk at 1 January 2023, then the Branch determined that the credit risk on the asset had not increased significantly since initial recognition.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Effects of adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 (continued)

(B) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(c) Transition (continued)

As permitted by IFRS 17, the Branch has not disclosed information about the line item amounts that are reported in accordance with the classification and measurement (including impairment) requirements of IFRS 9 for 2022 and those that would have been reported in accordance with the classification and measurement requirements of IAS 39 for 2023.

(d) Effects of initial adoption

(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table shows the original measurement category and carrying amount under IAS 39 and the new measurement category and carrying amount under IFRS 9 for each class of the Branch's financial assets and financial liabilities.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Effects of adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 (continued)

(B) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Effect of initial adoption (continued)

(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

$'000	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IAS 39 As at 31 December 2022	New carrying amount under IFRS 9 As at 1 January 2023
Financial assets				
Debt securities	Available for sale	FVTPL (mandatory)	5,679	5,679
Debt securities	Available for sale	FVTPL (designated)	16,322	16,322
Debt securities	Available for sale	FVOCI	7,181	7,181
Equity securities	Available for sale	FVTPL (mandatory)	19,112	19,112
Collective investment scheme	Available for sale	FVTPL (mandatory)	1,101	1,101
Derivative asset	FVTPL	FVTPL (mandatory)	473	473
Accrued investment income	Other assets	Amortised cost	375	375
Other receivables	Other assets	Amortised cost	2	104
Statutory deposit	Other assets	Amortised cost	1,000	1,000
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	7,643	7,643
Total financial assets			58,888	58,990
Financial liabilities				
Lease Liabilities	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	4	4
Other payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	117	131
Amounts due to Head Office	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	414	414
Total financial liabilities			535	549

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Effects of adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 (continued)

(B) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Effect of initial adoption (continued)

(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The Branch's accounting policies on the classification of financial instruments under IFRS 9 are set out in Note 2.7 and Note 2.8. The application of these policies resulted in the reclassifications set out in the table above and explained below.

(a) Under IAS 39, debt securities were classified as available for sale financial assets; under IFRS 9, a portion of these assets are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss either because their contractual cash flows do not represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, or they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets. Some of these debt securities are designated as at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise, while others are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income based on the criteria in IFRS 9.

(b) Under IAS 39, equities and collective investment schemes were classified as available for sale financial assets; under IFRS 9, they are now mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss because their contractual cash flows do not represent solely payments of principal and interest and they are held with the intent to realise their capital gains upon their sale.

(c) Certain financial assets recognised upon the adoption of IFRS 9 are designated at FVTPL because such designation eliminates or significantly reduces measurement inconsistency.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Effects of adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 (continued)

(B) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Effect of initial adoption (continued)

(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The following table reconciles the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities for which there are reclassifications and/or remeasurement on transition to IFRS 9 on 1 January 2023:

	IAS 39 carrying amount 31 December 2022	Reclassifications	Remeasurements	IFRS 9 carrying amount 1 January 2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets				
Amortised cost ("AC")				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Opening balance under IAS 39 and closing balance under IFRS 9	7,643	-	-	7,643
Accrued investment income				
Opening balance under IAS 39 and closing balance under IFRS 9	375	-	-	375
Other Assets				
Opening balance under IAS 39	2	-	-	2
Reclassified on transition to IFRS 17 (1)	-	102	-	102
Closing balance under IFRS 9	2	102	-	104
Statutory deposits				
Opening balance under IAS 39 and closing balance under IFRS 9	1,000	-	-	1,000
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	**9,020**	**102**	**-**	**9,122**
Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")				
Debt Securities				
Opening balance under IAS 39	-	-	-	-
Reclassified from AFS – Debt Securities (IAS 39)	-	22,001	-	22,001
Closing balance under IFRS 9	-	22,001	-	22,001
Equities				
Opening balance under IAS 39	-	-	-	-
Reclassified from AFS – Equities (IAS 39)	-	19,112	-	19,112
Closing balance under IFRS 9	-	19,112	-	19,112
Collective Investment Scheme ("CIS")				
Opening balance under IAS 39	-	-	-	-
Reclassified from AFS – CIS (IAS 39)	-	1,101	-	1,101
Closing balance under IFRS 9	-	1,101	-	1,101
Derivatives				
Opening balance under IAS 39 and closing balance under IFRS 9	473	-	-	473
Total financial assets measured at FVTPL	**473**	**42,214**	**-**	**42,687**

Notes:
(1) Under IFRS 17, there is reclassification of the insurance balances from outstanding premium receivables and claims payables, agent payables as well as amount due from/ owe to reinsurers that originally classified as other payables and other assets to insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Effects of adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 (continued)

(B) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Effect of initial adoption (continued)

(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

	IAS 39 carrying amount 31 December 2022	Reclassifications	Remeasurements	IFRS 9 carrying amount 1 January 2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets				
Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")				
Debt Securities				
Opening balance under IAS 39	-	-	-	-
Reclassified from AFS – Debt securities (IAS 39)	-	7,181	-	7,181
Remeasurement: ECL Allowance	-	-	(3)	(3)
Closing balance under IFRS 9	-	7,181	(3)	7,178
Total financial assets measured at FVOCI	**-**	**7,181**	**(3)**	**7,178**
Available for sale ("AFS")				
Debt securities				
Opening balance under IAS 39	29,182	-	-	29,182
Reclassified to FVTPL	-	(22,001)	-	(22,001)
Reclassified to FVOCI	-	(7,181)	-	(7,181)
Closing balance under IFRS 9	29,182	(29,182)	-	-
Equities				
Opening balance under IAS 39	19,112	-	-	19,112
Reclassified to mandatory FVTPL	-	(19,112)	-	(19,112)
Closing balance under IFRS 9	19,112	(19,112)	-	-
Collective Investment Scheme ("CIS")				
Opening balance under IAS 39	1,101	-	-	-
Reclassified to FVTPL – CIS (IFRS 9)	-	(1,101)	-	-
Closing balance under IFRS 9	1,101	(1,101)	-	-
Total financial assets measured at AFS	**49,395**	**(49,395)**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost ("AC")				
Lease liabilities				
Opening balance under IAS 39 and closing balance under IFRS 9	4	-	-	4
Other payables				
Opening balance under IAS 39	117	-	-	117
Reclassified on transition to IFRS 17 [(1)]	-	14	-	14
Closing balance under IFRS 17	117	14	-	131
Amounts due to Head Office				
Opening balance under IAS 39 and closing balance under IFRS 9	414	-	-	414
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**535**	**14**	**-**	**549**

Notes:
(1) Under IFRS 17, there is reclassification of the insurance balances from outstanding premium receivables and claims payables, agent payables as well as amount due from/ owe to reinsurers that originally classified as other payables and other assets to insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Effects of adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 (continued)

(B) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Effect of initial adoption (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The following table reconciles the closing impairment allowance in accordance with the IAS 39 as at 31 December 2022 with the opening loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 at 1 January 2023:

Measurement category	IAS 39 carrying amount 31 December 2022	Reclassification	Remeasurement	Loss allowance under IFRS 9 at 1 January 2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Debt securities at FVOCI under IFRS 9; from available for sale under IAS 39	-	-	3	3
Total	-	-	3	3

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts

The Branch's product lines are divided into the following main categories:

Segments	Product lines	Description
Individual Life	Non-participating	This product line covers Endowment, Whole Life, Term Individual A&H insurance contracts. All insurance contracts in this product line offer fixed and guaranteed benefits over the contractual term. Contracts issued typically have regular premium (i.e. monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, annual) or single premiums.
	Participating	This product line covers direct participating contracts which include protection and saving elements. All insurance contracts in this product line offer guaranteed and non-guaranteed benefits for the contract term in the form of bonus/dividends declaration determined by the performance of the ring-fenced asset and liabilities. For participating funds, local regulations generally prescribe a minimum proportion of policyholder participation in declared dividends.
Group Life	Non-participating	This product line covers Group Term Life, Medical, Personal Accident, Care & Health, Dread Disease, Disability Income. Coverage is provided typically for 1-year term. Once the selected term has ended, the insurance contract is terminated and a policyholder may potentially obtain new coverage on the new terms, subject to successful underwriting. All insurance contracts in this product line offer fixed and guaranteed benefits over the contractual term. Contracts issued typically have annual premium.

Insurance contracts are contracts under which the Branch accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. In making this assessment, all substantive rights and obligations, including those arising from law or regulation, are considered on a contract-by-contract basis. The Branch uses judgement to assess whether a contract transfers insurance risk (i.e. if there is a scenario with commercial substance in which the Branch has the possibility of a loss on a present value basis) and whether the accepted insurance risk is significant. Insurance risk is significant only if there is a scenario that has commercial substance in which, on present-value basis, it is a possibility that the insurer could a) pay significant additional benefits beyond what would be paid if no insured event occurred and b) make a loss.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

Contracts that have a legal form of insurance but do not transfer significant insurance risk and expose the Branch to financial risk are classified as investment contracts and follow financial instruments accounting under IFRS 9. The Branch does not issue investment contracts.

The Branch issues Participating contracts that substantially provides investment-related service. The return on the underlying items is shared with policyholders. Such contracts are insurance contracts with direct participation features and are defined by the Branch as one which, at inception, meets the following criteria:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholders participate in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the Branch expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- the Branch expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items.

Insurance contracts with direct participation features are viewed as creating an obligation to pay policyholders an amount that is equal to the fair value of the underlying items, less a variable fee for service. The variable fee comprises the Branch’s share of the fair value of the underlying items, which is based on the Branch’s participation in the declared dividends or bonuses based on the performance of the participating fund, less the FCF that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items.

In the normal course of business, the Branch uses reinsurance to mitigate its risk exposures. A reinsurance contract transfers insurance risk from the insured portion of the underlying insurance contracts.

All references to insurance contracts in these financial statements apply to insurance contracts issued or acquired and reinsurance contracts held, unless specifically stated otherwise.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(a) Summary of measurement approaches

The Branch uses different measurement approaches, depending on the type of contracts, as follows:

	Product classification	Measurement model
Contracts issued		
Non-participating insurance contracts	Insurance contracts without direct participation features	General Measurement Model
Participating insurance contracts	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	Variable Fee Approach
Reinsurance contracts held		
Non-participating reinsurance contracts	Reinsurance contract held	General Measurement Model

(b) Unit of account

The Branch manages insurance contracts issued by product lines within an operating segment, where each product line includes contracts that are subject to similar risks. All insurance contracts within a product line represent a portfolio of contracts. Each portfolio is further disaggregated into groups of contracts that are issued within a calendar quarter (quarterly cohorts) and are (i) contracts that are onerous at initial recognition; (ii) contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; or (iii) a group of remaining contracts. These groups represent the level of aggregation at which insurance contracts are initially recognised and measured. Such groups are not subsequently reconsidered.

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 quarter (quarterly cohorts) into groups of (i) contracts for which there is a net gain at initial recognition, and (ii) contracts for which there is a net loss at initial recognition.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(c) Separating components from insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held

Before the Branch accounts for an insurance contract based on the guidance in IFRS 17, it analyses whether the contract contains components that should be separated. IFRS 17 distinguishes three categories of components that have to be accounted for separately:

- cash flows relating to embedded derivatives that are required to be separated;
- cash flows relating to distinct investment components; and
- promises to transfer distinct goods or distinct non-insurance services.

The Branch applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the contract. The Branch does not have any contracts that require further separation or combination of insurance contracts.

(d) Recognition and derecognition

Groups of insurance contracts issued are initially recognised from the earliest of the following:

- the beginning of the coverage period;
- the date when the first payment from the policyholder is due or actually received, if there is no due date; and
- when the Branch determines that a group of contracts becomes onerous.

Insurance contracts acquired in a portfolio transfer are accounted for as if they were entered into at the date of transfer.

A group of reinsurance contracts held that covers the losses of separate insurance contracts on a proportionate basis (proportionate or quota share reinsurance) is recognised at the later of:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the group; or
- the initial recognition of any underlying insurance contract.

The Branch does not recognise a group of quota share reinsurance contracts held until it has recognised at least one of the underlying insurance contracts.

2. **Material accounting policy information** (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(d) Recognition and derecognition (continued)

Only contracts that meet the recognition criteria by the end of the reporting period are included in the groups. When contracts meet the recognition criteria in the groups after the reporting date, they are added to the groups in the reporting period in which they meet the recognition criteria, subject to the cohorting restrictions. Composition of the groups is not reassessed in subsequent periods.

Accounting for contract modification and derecognition

An insurance contract is derecognised when it is:

- extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or
- the contract is modified and certain additional criteria are met.

When an insurance contract is modified by the Branch as a result of an agreement with the counterparties or due to a change in regulations, the Branch treats changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of the FCF, unless the conditions for the derecognition of the original contract are met. The Branch derecognises the original contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract if any of the following conditions are present:

(a) if the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Branch would have concluded that the modified contract:
    (i) is not in scope of IFRS 17;
    (ii) results in different separable components;
    (iii) results in a different contract boundary; or
    (iv) belongs to a different group of contracts;

(b) the original contract represents an insurance contract with direct participation features, but the modified contract no longer meets that definition, or vice versa.; or

(c) the original contract was accounted for under the Premium Allocation Approach (“PAA”), but the modification means that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(d) Recognition and derecognition (continued)

Accounting for contract modification and derecognition (continued)

When an insurance contract not accounted for under the PAA is derecognised from within a group of insurance contracts, the Branch:

(a) Adjusts the FCF to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the group.

(b) Adjusts the CSM (unless the decrease in the FCF is allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage ("LRC") of the group) in the following manner, depending on the reason for the derecognition:

(i) If the contract is extinguished, in the same amount as the adjustment to the FCF relating to future service.

(ii) If the contract is transferred to a third party, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in (a) less the premium charged by the third party.

(iii) If the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in (a) adjusted for the premium the Branch would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification. When recognising the new contract in this case, the Branch assumes such a hypothetical premium as actually received.

(c) Adjusts the number of coverage units for the expected remaining coverage to reflect the number of coverage units removed.

2. **Material accounting policy information** (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(d) Recognition and derecognition (continued)

Accounting for contract modification and derecognition (continued)

When an insurance contract accounted for under the PAA is derecognised, adjustments to the FCF to remove relating rights and obligations and account for the effect of the derecognition result in the following amounts being charged immediately to profit or loss:

(a) if the contract is extinguished, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC of the original contract and any other cash flows arising from extinguishment;

(b) if the contract is transferred to the third party, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC of the original contract and the premium charged by the third party;

(c) if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, any net difference between the derecognised part of the LRC and the hypothetical premium the entity would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement

(i) Fulfilment cash flows

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary

The FCF are the current estimates of the future cash flows within the contract boundary of a group of contracts that the Branch expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and the uncertainty of those amounts.

The estimates of future cash flows:

(a) are based on a probability weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes;
(b) are determined from the perspective of the Branch, provided the estimates are consistent with observable market prices for market variables; and
(c) reflect conditions existing at the measurement date.

In the measurement of reinsurance contracts held, the probability weighted estimates of the present value of future cash flows include the potential credit losses and other disputes of the reinsurer to reflect the non-performance risk of the reinsurer.

The Branch estimates certain FCF at the portfolio level or higher and then allocates such estimates to groups of contracts.

The Branch uses consistent assumptions to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the group of reinsurance contracts held and such estimates for the groups of underlying insurance contracts.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement (continued)

(i) Fulfilment cash flows (continued)

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary (continued)

Contract boundary

The Branch uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts. This assessment is reviewed every reporting period.

Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums or the Branch has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance coverage or other services. A substantive obligation ends when:

a) the Branch has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or

b) both of the following criteria are satisfied:
   i. the Branch has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and
   ii. the pricing of premiums related to coverage to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

Cash flows outside the insurance contracts boundary relate to future insurance contracts and are recognised when those contracts meet the recognition criteria.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations of the Branch that exist during the reporting period in which the Branch is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or in which the Branch has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer.

The Branch's quota share life reinsurance agreements held have a 3 months' notice period in common by either party. Thus, the Branch treats such reinsurance contracts as a series of quarterly contracts that cover underlying business issued within a quarter.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement (continued)

(i) Fulfilment cash flows (continued)

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary (continued)

Contract boundary (continued)

Cash flows that are not directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts are recognised in other operating expenses as incurred.

Insurance acquisition costs

The Branch includes the following acquisition cash flows within the insurance contract boundary that arise from selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts and that are:

a) costs directly attributable to individual contracts and groups of contracts; and
b) costs directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs, which are allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to measure the group of insurance contracts.

Discount rates

The estimates of future cash flows are adjusted using the current discount rates to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent not included in the estimates of cash flows. The discount rates reflect the characteristics of the cash flows arising from the groups of insurance contracts, including timing, currency and liquidity of cash flows. The determination of the discount rate that reflects the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts requires significant judgement and estimation.

Methods and assumptions used to determine the discount rates are discussed in Section 3.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement (continued)

(i) Fulfilment cash flows (continued)

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary (continued)

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk reflects the compensation that is required for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the insurance contract is fulfilled. For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Branch to the reinsurer.

The Branch determines the risk adjustment using a confidence level approach, which is calibrated to a confidence level which is equivalent to over the 90th percentile. The approach allows for implicit diversification as all non-financial risk shocks are applied concurrently, and hence no explicit diversification factor is being used in the calculation of the risk adjustment. Given insufficient data to construct a statistical risk distribution, TMLS uses the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS") solvency calibration (which is calibrated at 99.5th percentile confidence interval) and its prescribed shock factors in deriving the risk adjustments. Assuming that the non-financial risk is normally distributed, we approximate the 90th percentile confidence interval by halving the MAS prescribed shock factors.

The resulting amount of the calculated risk adjustment corresponds to the confidence level of 90% (2022: 90%).

(ii) Initial measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA

Contractual service margin

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 coverage 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) arising from:

(a) the initial recognition of the FCF;
(b) the derecognition at the date of initial recognition of any asset or liability recognised for insurance acquisition cash flows; and
(c) cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement (continued)

(ii) Initial measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Contractual service margin (continued)

A negative CSM at the date of inception means the group of insurance contracts issued is onerous. A loss from onerous insurance contracts is recognised in profit or loss immediately with no CSM recognised on the balance sheet on initial recognition.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, any net gain or loss at initial recognition is recognised as the CSM unless the net cost of purchasing reinsurance relates to past events, in which case the Branch recognises the net cost immediately in profit or loss. For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents a deferred gain or loss that the Branch will recognise as a reinsurance expense as it receives reinsurance coverage in the future.

Investment component

Investment components are amounts that an insurance contract requires the entity to repay to a policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event occurs. These include circumstances in which an insured event occurs or the contract matures or is terminated without an insured event occurring. Investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses.

Participating and Non-participating contracts that have explicit surrender values are determined as contracts that contain non-distinct investment components. The investment component excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses is determined as the surrender value specified in the contractual terms.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a group of insurance contracts issued is the sum of:

(a) the LRC, comprising:
  (i) the FCF related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and
  (ii) the CSM of the group at that date; and

(b) the Liability for Incurred Claims ("LIC"), comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a group of reinsurance contracts held is the sum of:

(a) the asset for remaining coverage, comprising:
  (i) the FCF related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and
  (ii) the CSM of the group at that date; and

(b) the assets for incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

The FCF are updated by the Branch for current assumptions at the end of every reporting period, using the current estimates of the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and of discount rates.

The way in which the changes in estimates of the FCF are treated depends on which estimate is being updated:

(a) changes that relate to current or past service are recognised in profit or loss; and
(b) changes that relate to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM or the loss component within the LRC as per the policy below.

For insurance contracts under the General Measurement Model ("GMM"), the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

(a) experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;

(b) changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, except those described in the following paragraph;

(c) differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period; and

(d) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Adjustments (a), (b), (c) and (d) are measured using the locked-in discount rates as described in the section Interest accretion on the CSM below.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Changes in fulfilment cash flows (continued)

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus 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 the LIC; and

(c) experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

(a) changes in the Branch's share of the fair value of the underlying items; and

(b) changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:

   (i) changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks including the effect of financial guarantees;

   (ii) experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;

   (iii) changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, except those described in the following paragraph;

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Changes in fulfilment cash flows (continued)

(b) changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items: (continued)

(iv) differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period; and

(v) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Adjustments (i) to (v) are measured using the current discount rates.

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

(a) changes in the obligation to pay the policyholder the amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items;

(b) changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:

(i) changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and

(ii) experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Changes to the contractual service margin

For insurance contracts issued, at the end of each reporting period (which the Branch defines as three-month interim), the carrying amount of the CSM is adjusted by the Branch to reflect the effect of the following changes:

(a) The effect of any new contracts added to the group;

(b) For contracts measured under the GMM, interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM;

(c) Changes in the FCF relating to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM. Changes in the FCF are recognised in the CSM to the extent the CSM is available. When an increase in the FCF exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, the CSM is reduced to zero, the excess is recognised in insurance service expenses and a loss component is recognised within the LRC. When the CSM is zero, changes in the FCF adjust the loss component within the LRC with the corresponding amount to insurance service expenses. The excess of any decrease in the FCF over the loss component reduces the loss component to zero and reinstates the CSM;

(d) The effect of any currency exchange differences; and

(e) The amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided during the period determined after all other adjustments above.

For a group of reinsurance contracts held, the carrying amount of the CSM at the end of each reporting period is adjusted to reflect changes in the FCF in the same manner as a group of underlying insurance contracts issued.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Interest accretion on the CSM

Under the GMM, interest is accreted on the CSM using discount rates determined at initial recognition that are applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items (locked-in discount rates). If more contracts are added to the existing groups in the subsequent reporting periods, the Branch revises the locked-in discount curves by calculating weighted-average discount curves over the period that contracts in the group are issued, using the Annualised Premium Equivalent ("APE") of the contracts.

Adjusting the CSM for changes in the FCF relating to future service

The CSM is adjusted for changes in the FCF measured applying the discount rates as specified above in the *Changes in fulfilment cash flows* section.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Release of the CSM to profit or loss

The amount of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for services in the period is determined by the insurance services provided during the period. This is calculated by taking the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining expected coverage period of the group of insurance contracts based on coverage units.

For contracts issued, the Branch determines the CSM recognition coverage period corresponding to the period in which insurance services are expected to be provided.

The total number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of coverage provided by the contracts in the group over the expected coverage period. The coverage units are determined at each reporting period-end prospectively by considering:

(a) the quantity of benefits provided by contracts in the group;

(b) the expected coverage duration of contracts in the group; and

(c) the likelihood of insured events occurring, only to the extent that they affect the expected duration of contracts in the group.

The Branch uses the amount that it expects the policyholder to be able to validly claim in each period if an insured event occurs as the basis for the quantity of benefits.

The Branch determines coverage units as follows:

(a) for Non-participating insurance contracts, coverage units are determined based on the fixed coverage benefit (mortality, medical, critical illness, etc.) amounts during the insurance coverage period; or

(b) for Participating contracts, coverage units are based on the total benefits amounts, inclusive of non-guaranteed bonuses, during the insurance coverage period.

The Branch reflects the time value of money in the determination of coverage units.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(e) Measurement (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Release of the CSM to profit or loss (continued)

For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM is released to profit or loss as services are received from the reinsurer in the period.

Coverage units for the proportionate term life reinsurance contracts are based on the insurance coverage provided by the reinsurer and are determined by the ceded policies' fixed face values taking into account new business projected within the reinsurance contract boundary.

The coverage period for these contracts is determined based on the coverage of all underlying contracts whose cash flows are included in the reinsurance contract boundary.

Onerous contracts - Loss component

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 records it as a loss component of the LRC.

When a loss component exists, the Branch allocates the following between the loss component and the remaining component of the LRC 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 expenses for the period;

(b) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired; and

(c) finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued.

The amounts of loss component allocation in 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.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

e) Measurement (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA (continued)

Reinsurance contracts held - Loss-recovery component

A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the asset for remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised in profit or loss when the Branch recognise a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that underlying insurance group. Subsequently, the loss-recovery component is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance. The loss-recovery component is further adjusted, if required, to ensure that it does not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the Branch expect to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held. The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are presented as a reduction of incurred claims recovery from reinsurance contracts held and are consequently excluded from the reinsurance expenses determination.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(f) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income

(i) Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued

Insurance revenue

As the Branch provides services under the group of insurance contracts, it reduces the LRC and recognises insurance revenue. The amount of insurance revenue recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of promised services at an amount that reflects the portion of consideration the Branch expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

Insurance revenue comprises the following:

Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:

(a) insurance claims and expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding:
- amounts related to the loss component;
- repayments of investment components;
- amounts of transaction-based taxes collected in a fiduciary capacity; and
- insurance acquisition expenses;

(b) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
- changes included in insurance finance income or expense;
- changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
- amounts allocated to the loss component;

(c) amounts of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided in the period; and

(d) experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to past and current service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes.

Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery is determined by allocating the portion of premiums related to the recovery of those cash flows on the basis of the passage of time over the expected coverage of a group of contracts.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(f) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)

(i) Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued (continued)

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

(a) incurred claims and benefits excluding investment components;

(b) other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;

(c) amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows;

(d) changes that relate to past service (i.e. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC); and

(e) changes that relate to future service (i.e. losses/reversals on onerous groups of contracts from changes in the loss components).

For contracts not measured under the PAA, amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is reflected in insurance service expenses in the same amount as insurance acquisition cash flows recovery reflected within insurance revenue as described above.

Other expenses not meeting the above categories are included in other operating expenses in profit or loss.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(f) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)

(ii) Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held

Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held

The Branch presents financial performance of groups of reinsurance contracts held on a net basis in net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held, comprising the following amounts:

(a) reinsurance expenses;

(b) incurred claims recovery;

(c) other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;

(d) effect of changes in non-performance of the reinsurer;

(e) for contracts measured under the GMM, changes that relate to future service (i.e. changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts); and

(f) changes relating to past service (i.e. adjustments to incurred reinsurance recoveries).

Reinsurance expenses are recognised similarly to insurance revenue. The amount of reinsurance expenses recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of received services at an amount that reflects the portion of ceding premiums the Branch expects to pay in exchange for those services.

For contracts not measured under the PAA, reinsurance expenses comprise the following amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage:

(a) insurance claims and other expenses expected to be recovered in the period measured at the amounts expected to be incurred at the beginning of the period, excluding repayments of investment components;

(b) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
- changes included in finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held; and
- changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM);

(c) amounts of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services received in the period; and

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(f) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)

(ii) Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held (continued)

Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held (continued)

(d) ceded premium experience adjustments relating to past and current service.

The Branch does not have groups of reinsurance contracts which are measured under the PAA.

Ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts issued reduce ceding premiums and are accounted for as part of reinsurance expenses.

(iii) Insurance finance income or 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.

For contracts measured under the GMM, 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 arising from contracts denominated in a foreign currency.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Insurance contracts (continued)

(f) Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)

(iii) Insurance finance income or expenses (continued)

For contracts measured under the VFA, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

(a) changes in the fair value of underlying items;

(b) interest accreted on the FCF relating to cash flows that do not vary with returns on underlying items; and

(c) the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions on the FCF relating to cash flows that do not vary with returns on underlying items.

The Branch disaggregates changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

The Branch adopts the following approach on the disaggregation of insurance finance income or expenses:

(a) For contracts measured under the VFA and Group Term Life contracts measured under the GMM, the Branch includes all insurance finance income or expenses for the period in profit or loss (i.e. the profit or loss option is applied); or

(b) For other contracts measured under the GMM, the Branch disaggregates the insurance finance income or expenses between profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The groups of insurance contracts, including the CSM, that generate cash flows in a foreign currency are treated as monetary items.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.4 Investment Return

Investment return is recognised as follows:

(a) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(b) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Branch, and the amount of the dividend can be reliably measured.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Measurement

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (Note 2.6)

(ii) Components of cost

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

(b) Depreciation

Depreciation on items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful lives
Furniture and equipment	3 - 10 years
Buildings (Right-of-use assets)	Lease term between 1 - 2 years

Right-of-use assets in relation to other leased property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. The right-of-use asset in relation to a lease is depreciated over the shorter of the asset’s useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

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

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(c) Subsequent expenditure

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

(d) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously recognised as an expense, a reversal of that impairment is also recognised in profit or loss.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.7 Financial assets

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when the Branch becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Branch commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs for financial assets at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Branch recognises an expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance for investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI at each reporting date.

(b) Amortised cost and effective interest rate

Amortised cost ("AC") is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method for any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate ("EIR") is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its AC before any impairment allowance) or to the AC of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider the ECL and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts that are integral to the EIR.

When the Branch revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial asset or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original EIR. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

Interest revenue is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets recognised at AC or FVOCI.

(c) *Classification and subsequent measurement*

The Branch classifies its financial assets in the following categories: amortised costs, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

(c) *Classification and subsequent measurement* (continued)

(i) Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as government and corporate bonds.

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt instrument depend on:

(a) the Branch's business model for managing the asset; and
(b) the cash flow characteristics of the asset (represented by SPPI).

Based on these factors, the Branch classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

a) AC: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at AC. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any ECL allowance recognised and measured as described further below. Interest revenue from these financial assets is included in interest revenue from financial assets not measured at FVTPL using the EIR method.

b) FVOCI: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's AC, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from life assurance fund to profit or loss and recognised in net return on investments and other investment return. Interest revenue from these financial assets is included in interest revenue from financial assets not measured at FVTPL using the EIR method.

c) FVTPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for AC or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. Also, some assets are voluntarily measured at FVTPL, because this significantly reduces an accounting mismatch. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised and presented in profit or loss within net gains on FVTPL investments in the period in which it arises.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

(c) *Classification and subsequent measurement* (continued)

(i) Debt instruments (continued)

Business model

The business model reflects how the Branch manages assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, it reflects whether the Branch's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from assets or to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of the other business model and measured at FVTPL. The Branch performs its business model assessment at both the investment portfolio level and financial asset type. Existing business models are reviewed whenever there are changes to investment portfolios or business models for managing financial assets. Factors considered by the Branch in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. For example, the Branch's business model for the investments underlying direct participating contracts is to hold to collect and sell contractual cash flows. The proceeds from the contractual cash flows of the financial assets are used to settle insurance contract liabilities as they become due.

To ensure that the contractual cash flows from the financial assets are sufficient to settle those liabilities, the Branch undertakes significant buying and selling activity on a regular basis to rebalance its portfolio of assets and to meet cash flow needs as they arise. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the other business model and measured at FVTPL.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

(c) *Classification and subsequent measurement* (continued)

(i) Debt instruments (continued)

Solely payments of principal and interest

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Branch assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent SPPI (the SPPI test). In making this assessment, the Branch considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement (i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement). Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are SPPI.

The Branch reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent, and none occurred during the period.

The Branch may also irrevocably designate financial assets at FVTPL if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates a mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases. The Branch has determined that an accounting mismatch is reduced if financial assets backing participating life insurance contracts are measured at FVTPL. For these instruments, the Branch has applied the option to designate these financial assets at FVTPL.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

(c) *Classification and subsequent measurement* (continued)

(ii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective (i.e. instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets). Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares.

The Branch subsequently measures all equity investments at FVTPL. Equity instruments are mandatorily measured at FVTPL unless the FVOCI election is made at initial recognition, provided the holding of such equity investments is not for the purpose of trading. The Branch has not made such an election.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in the line 'Other investment return' in profit or loss.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents and other assets

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments held for cash management purposes, which have maturities at acquisition of three months or less, or are convertible into known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents also include cash received as collateral for derivative transactions. Cash and cash equivalents that are not mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Both accrued interest and accrued dividend are held at amortised cost.

Other assets measured at amortised cost primarily include deposits and receivables. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.7 Financial assets (continued)

(d) Impairment

The Branch assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instrument assets carried at AC and FVOCI. The Branch recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of the ECL reflects:

a) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;

b) the time value of money; and

c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Note 21(C)(d) provides more detail on how the ECL allowance is measured.

(e) Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Branch transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership; or (ii) the Branch neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but has transferred control of the asset. The Branch considers control to be transferred if, and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and can exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.8 Financial liabilities

(a) *Classification and subsequent measurement*

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at AC, except for derivatives which are measured at FVTPL.

(b) *Derecognition*

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

2.9 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.10 Other payables

Other payables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective yield method.

2.11 Derivative financial instruments

A derivative financial instrument is initially recognised at its fair value on the date the contract is entered into and is subsequently carried at its fair value. Fair value changes for derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in profit or loss in the financial year when the changes arise. Transaction costs incurred in buying and selling derivative instruments are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

Forward exchange contracts represent agreements to exchange the currency of one country for the currency of another country at an agreed price and settlement date.

2.12 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

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

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Branch uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Where appropriate, quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used.

The fair values of currency forwards are determined using actively quoted forward exchange rates. The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.13 Leases

(a) *When the Branch is the lessee:*

The Branch leases certain assets from third parties.

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

- Right-of-use ("ROU") assets

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

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

  Right-of-use assets (except for those which meets the definition of an investment property) are presented within "Property, plant and equipment".

- Lease liabilities

  The initial measurement of a lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, If the rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Branch shall use its incremental borrowing rate.

  Lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.13 Leases (continued)

(a) When the Branch is the lessee: (continued)

- Lease liabilities (continued)

  Lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

  Lease liability shall be remeasured when:
  - There is a change in the Branch's assessment of whether it will exercise an extension option; or
  - There are modifications in the scope or the consideration of the lease that was not part of the original term.

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

- Short-term and low-value leases

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

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.14 Income tax

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

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of transaction.

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

Deferred income tax is measured:

(i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date; and

(ii) based on the tax consequence that would follow from the manner in which the Branch expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income tax are recognised as income or expenses in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax arising from the fair value gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are charged or credited directly to the fair value reserve in the same period the temporary differences arise.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.15 Employee compensation

(a) *Defined contribution plans*

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Branch pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Tabung Amanah Pekerja and Supplemental Contributory Pension Funds, contractual or voluntary basis. The Branch has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Branch's contributions are recognised as employee compensation expenses when they are due. No legal or constructive obligation exists to pay further contributions if any of the funds do not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee services in the current and preceding financial years. The Branch's contribution to defined contribution plans are recognised in the financial year to which they relate.

(b) *Employee leave entitlement*

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

2.16 Currency translation

(a) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Branch are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Branch operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Brunei Dollars, which is the functional currency of the Branch.

(b) *Transactions and balances*

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

Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.18 Life assurance fund

The Life Assurance Fund is made up of the accumulated profits (unallocated surplus) of the Branch, its fair value reserve on financial assets through FVOCI and insurance/reinsurance finance reserves.

2.19 Government grants

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

Government grants receivable are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants relating to expenses are shown separately as other income.

2.20 Presentation of the settlement of financial position

The Branch's insurance contract liabilities and related assets are realised and settled over periods of several years, reflecting the long-term nature of the Branch's products. Accordingly, the Branch presents the assets and liabilities in its balance sheet in approximate order of liquidity, rather than distinguishing current and non-current assets and liabilities. The Branch regards its property and equipment as non-current assets as these are held for the longer-term use of the Branch.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

(a) Liabilities of insurance business

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under life insurance contracts is the Branch's most critical accounting estimate. In applying IFRS 17 measurement requirements, the following inputs and methods were used that include significant estimates.

- Discount rates

  There are two approaches for the derivation of discount rates. A top-down approach starts with considering a yield curve of a reference portfolio of assets and adjust this downwards to eliminate any risk premium not relevant to the insurance contracts (primarily the allowance for credit risk). The assessment of credit risk premium is done on external ratings. Alternatively, a bottom-up approach could be used under which discount rates are determined by adjusting the liquid risk-free yield curve to reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts.

  The Branch derives its discount rates using a top-down approach.

  In constructing the discount rates, market observable rates are used up to the last available market data point which is reliable. The market observable rates are extrapolated between this point and an ultimate forward rate derived using long-term estimates by applying generally accepted technique such as Smith-Wilson method.

  The Singapore government bond and corporate bond yields are used in constructing the discount rates.

  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:

	As at 31 December 2023				
Spot rates	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
Risk Free	3.56%	2.64%	2.67%	2.74%	2.71%
Risk Free + Illiquidity Premium	4.40%	4.09%	4.08%	4.14%	4.13%

	As at 31 December 2022				
Spot rates	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
Risk Free	3.75%	2.82%	3.06%	2.86%	2.46%
Risk Free + Illiquidity Premium	5.25%	4.84%	4.77%	4.48%	4.04%

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

(a) Liabilities of insurance business (continued)

- Mortality and morbidity (including longevity)

  Assumptions for Death and Total and Permanent Disability ("TPD") used are based on annual investigation in their respective mortality and morbidity experiences over the recent years, and are generally expressed as a percentage of a standard table or reinsurer's risk premium rates.

  Morbidity assumptions for Dread Disease ("DD") benefits are based on a percentage of the reinsurer's risk premium rates.

- Persistency

  Assumptions for Persistency are based on investigation into the Branch's experience over recent years. The investigation is conducted with respect to product classes, policy duration and premium payment mode (regular or single premium) as persistency rates are expected to vary by these factors. An allowance is then made for any trends in the data to arrive at a best estimate of future persistency rates.

- Expenses

  Assumptions for Expenses are based on investigation into the Branch's experience and business plan forecast. Expenses comprise expenses directly attributable to the groups of contracts including an allocation of fixed and variable overheads. The expense assumption also takes into consideration of the inflation. Different expense inflation is used for each territory, reflecting their respective interest rate and general economic environment.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

(b) Determining the fair value of unquoted investments

The Branch holds financial assets which are not quoted in active markets, particularly its fixed income portfolio. The majority of the fixed income investments is debt securities issued by government and public authorities and by private sector corporations. The fair values of these financial assets are based on quotations from independent third parties, such as brokers. The quotations from these third parties may change drastically due to market and economic conditions. The assumption for valuation at cost will be affected by change in credit risk and interest rates and may have a negative impact on the financial statements.

(c) Expected credit loss

The measurement of the ECL allowance for financial assets measured at AC and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

A number of significant judgements are required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring the ECL, such as:

(i) Determining criteria for a significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”);
(ii) Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of the ECL;
(iii) Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated the ECL; and
(iv) Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring the ECL.

For further disclosures relating to ECL allowance, refer to Note 21(C)(d).

4. Income taxes

(a) Income tax expense

	2023 **$'000**	2022 $'000 Restated
On profits for the financial year:		
Withholding tax	**1**	-

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

	2023 **$'000**	2022 $'000 Restated
Loss before tax	**(2,498)**	(202)
Tax calculated at Brunei statutory tax rate of 18.5% (2022: 18.5%)	**(463)**	(37)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	**463**	37
Withholding tax	**1**	-
	1	-

Based on management's annual assessment, deferred income tax asset on taxable losses were not recognised in the financial statements due to the Branch's limited ability to realise the deferred income tax asset based on forecasted future result of operations as at 31 December 2023 the Branch has unutilised tax losses of $1,089,856 (2022: $1,224,289).

5. Insurance Operations

(A) Composition of the insurance contract balances

An analysis of the amounts presented on the balance sheet for insurance contracts is included in the table below:

	2023 **$'000**	2022 $'000 Restated
Insurance contract liabilities	**(49,762)**	(46,591)
Reinsurance contract assets	**177**	347

Detailed reconciliations of changes in insurance contract balances during the reporting periods are included in Note 5(B) and 5(C). For credit risk disclosures relating to insurance and reinsurance contract assets, refer to Note 21(C)(d).

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(B) Insurance revenue and expenses

(a) Insurance revenue and insurance service result

An analysis of insurance revenue, insurance service expenses and net expenses from reinsurance contracts for 2023 and 2022 is included in the following tables. Additional information on amounts recognised in profit or loss and OCI is included in the insurance contract balances reconciliations below in Note 5(C).

	2023 **$'000**	2022 $'000 Restated
Insurance revenue		
Contracts not measured under the PAA		
Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC		
- Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation	**529**	942
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the expired after loss component allocation	**67**	76
- CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	**45**	140
- Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	**118**	67
Total insurance revenue	**759**	1,225
Insurance service expenses		
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	**(1,118)**	(2,100)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	**(3,133)**	(468)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	**(118)**	(67)
Others	**(10)**	(10)
Total insurance service expenses	**(4,379)**	(2,645)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		
Reinsurance expenses - contracts not measured under the PAA		
Amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage:		
- Expected incurred claim recoveries and other expenses after loss component allocation	**(53)**	(63)
- Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation	**(3)**	(25)
- CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services received	**(26)**	(13)
	(82)	(101)
Incurred claims recovery and other incurred directly attributable expenses	**69**	376
Recovery of losses on onerous underlying contracts and reversal of those recoveries	**106**	52
Others that relate to PICC write off	**-**	25
Total net income from reinsurance	**93**	352
Total insurance service result	**(3,527)**	(1,068)

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(B) Insurance revenue and expenses (continued)

(b) Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17

For insurance contracts not measured under the PAA, an analysis of insurance revenue for insurance contracts issued and the CSM by transition method is included in the following tables.

	2023 **$'000**	2022 $'000 Restated
Insurance contracts issued		
Insurance revenue		
New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	**126**	74
Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	**633**	1,151
CSM as at 31 December		
Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	**617**	2,047
Reinsurance contracts held		
CSM as at 31 December		
New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	**162**	52
Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	**56**	117

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(B) Insurance revenue and expenses (continued)

(c) 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	Insurance contract issued	Reinsurance contract held
	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2023		
1 year or less	42	(31)
2	38	(27)
3	35	(23)
4	33	(20)
5	31	(17)
5 years or more	438	(100)
Total	**617**	**(218)**
As at 31 December 2022		
1 year or less	131	(22)
2	119	(19)
3	110	(16)
4	104	(14)
5	98	(12)
5 years or more	1,485	(86)
Total	**2,047**	**(169)**

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(C) Insurance contracts issued

(a) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

	Liabilities for remaining coverage			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
2023	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	43,920	425	2,246	46,591
Net balance as at 1 January	**43,920**	**425**	**2,246**	**46,591**
Insurance revenue	(759)	-	-	(759)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(135)	1,253	1,118
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	-	3,133	-	3,133
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	118	-	-	118
Other	-	-	10	10
Insurance service expenses	**118**	**2,998**	**1,263**	**4,379**
Insurance service result	**(641)**	**2,998**	**1,263**	**3,620**
Finance expenses/(income) from insurance contracts issued through profit and loss	2,157	17	(6)	2,168
Finance expenses from insurance contracts through OCI	1	-	-	1
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**1,517**	**3,015**	**1,257**	**5,789**
Investment components	(2,375)	-	2,375	-
Cash flows				
Premiums received	1,812	-	-	1,812
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,588)	-	-	(1,588)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	(2,525)	(2,525)
Net policy loan reimbursement	-	-	(266)	(266)
Other movement (e.g. premium waiver)	-	-	(51)	(51)
Total cash flows	**224**	**-**	**(2,842)**	**(2,618)**
Net balance as at 31 December	**43,286**	**3,440**	**3,036**	**49,762**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	43,286	3,440	3,036	49,762
Net balance as at 31 December	**43,286**	**3,440**	**3,036**	**49,762**

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(C) Insurance contracts issued (continued)

(a) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		Total
2022	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	49,360	1	2,195	51,556
Net balance as at 1 January	**49,360**	**1**	**2,195**	**51,556**
Insurance revenue	(1,225)	-	-	(1,225)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(45)	2,145	2,100
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	-	468	-	468
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	67	-	-	67
Other	-	-	10	10
Insurance service expenses	**67**	**423**	**2,155**	**2,645**
Insurance service result	**(1,158)**	**423**	**2,155**	**1,420**
Finance (income)/expense from insurance contracts issued through profit and loss	(3,694)	1	(12)	(3,705)
Finance income from insurance contracts issued through OCI	(132)	-	-	(132)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**(4,984)**	**424**	**2,143**	**(2,417)**
Investment components	(1,351)	-	1,351	-
Cash flows				
Premiums received	1,729	-	-	1,729
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(846)	-	-	(846)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	(3,287)	(3,287)
Net policy loan reimbursement	-	-	(101)	(101)
Other movement (e.g. premium waiver)	12	-	(55)	(43)
Total cash flows	**895**	**-**	**(3,443)**	**(2,548)**
Net balance as at 31 December	**43,920**	**425**	**2,246**	**46,591**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	43,920	425	2,246	46,591
Net balance as at 31 December	**43,920**	**425**	**2,246**	**46,591**

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(C) Insurance contracts issued (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

The table below presents 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.

2023	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	44,022	522	2,047	46,591
Net balance as at 1 January	**44,022**	**522**	**2,047**	**46,591**
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	-	-	(45)	(45)
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(122)	-	(122)
Experience adjustments	654	-	-	654
	654	**(122)**	**(45)**	**487**
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	1,357	32	(1,389)	-
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	2,311	268	-	2,579
Contracts initially recognised in the period	436	114	4	554
	4,104	**414**	**(1,385)**	**3,133**
Insurance service result	**4,758**	**292**	**(1,430)**	**3,620**
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued through profit and loss	2,143	25	-	2,168
Finance expense/(income) from insurance contracts issued through OCI	17	(16)	-	1
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**6,918**	**301**	**(1,430)**	**5,789**

5. **Insurance operations** (continued)

(C) **Insurance contracts issued** (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

2023 (continued)	Present value of future cash flows $'000	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk $'000	Contractual service margin $'000	Total $'000
Cash flows				
Premiums received	1,812	-	-	1,812
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,588)	-	-	(1,588)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	(2,525)	-	-	(2,525)
Net policy loan reimbursement	(266)	-	-	(266)
Other movement (e.g. premium waiver)	(51)	-	-	(51)
Total cash flows	**(2,618)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,618)**
Net balance as at 31 December	**48,322**	**823**	**617**	**49,762**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	48,322	823	617	49,762
Net balance as at 31 December	**48,322**	**823**	**617**	**49,762**

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(C) Insurance contracts issued (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

The table below presents 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.

2022	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	46,898	438	4,220	51,556
Net balance as at 1 January	**46,898**	**438**	**4,220**	**51,556**
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognised in profit and loss for the services provided	-	-	(141)	(141)
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(98)	-	(98)
Experience adjustments	1,190	-	-	1,190
	1,190	**(98)**	**(141)**	**951**
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	1,927	114	(2,040)	1
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	290	35	-	325
Contracts initially recognised in the period	92	48	3	143
	2,309	**197**	**(2,037)**	**469**
Insurance service result	**3,499**	**99**	**(2,178)**	**1,420**
Finance (income)/expense from insurance contracts issued through profit and loss	(3,698)	(12)	5	(3,705)
Finance income from insurance contracts issued through OCI	(129)	(3)	-	(132)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**(328)**	**84**	**(2,173)**	**(2,417)**

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(C) Insurance contracts issued (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

2022 (continued)	Present value of future cash flows $'000	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk $'000	Contractual service margin $'000	Total $'000
Cash flows				
Premiums received	1,729	-	-	1,729
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(846)	-	-	(846)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	(3,287)	-	-	(3,287)
Net policy loan reimbursement	(101)	-	-	(101)
Other movement (e.g. premium waiver)	(43)	-	-	(43)
Total cash flows	**(2,548)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,548)**
Net balance as at 31 December	**44,022**	**522**	**2,047**	**46,591**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	44,022	522	2,047	46,591
Net balance as at 31 December	**44,022**	**522**	**2,047**	**46,591**

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(C) Insurance contracts issued (continued)

(c) Impact of contracts recognised in the year

	2023			2022		
	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Total	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows						
- Insurance acquisition cash flows	**11**	**470**	**481**	9	186	195
- Claims and other directly attributable expenses	**20**	**602**	**622**	21	282	303
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	**31**	**1,072**	**1,103**	30	468	498
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	**(39)**	**(628)**	**(667)**	(34)	(372)	(406)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	**4**	**110**	**114**	1	47	48
CSM	**4**	**-**	**4**	3	-	3
Losses recognised on initial recognition	**-**	**554**	**554**	-	143	143

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(C) Insurance contracts issued (continued)

(d) Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17

	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000
2023			
CSM as at 1 January	**-**	**2,047**	**2,047**
Changes that relate to current service			
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	-	(45)	(45)
Changes that relate to future service			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(4)	(1,385)	(1,389)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	4	-	4
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**-**	**(1,430)**	**(1,430)**
CSM as at 31 December	**-**	**617**	**617**
2022			
CSM as at 1 January	**-**	**4,220**	**4,220**
Changes that relate to current service			
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	-	(141)	(141)
Changes that relate to future service			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(2)	(2,038)	(2,040)
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	(1)	1	-
Contracts initially recognised in the period	3	-	3
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	5	5
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**-**	**(2,173)**	**(2,173)**
CSM as at 31 December	**-**	**2,047**	**2,047**

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(D) Reinsurance contracts held

(a) Reconciliation of the assets for remaining coverage and incurred claims

2023	Asset for remaining coverage $'000	Asset for incurred claims $'000	Total $'000
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(22)	369	347
Net balance as at 1 January	**(22)**	**369**	**347**
Net income from reinsurance contracts held			
Net income from reinsurance contracts held (excluding effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers)	25	68	93
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	**25**	**68**	**93**
Finance expense from reinsurance contracts held through profit & loss	(7)	-	(7)
Finance expense from reinsurance contracts held through OCI	(3)	-	(3)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**15**	**68**	**83**
Cash flows			
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	126	-	126
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	(379)	(379)
Total cash flows	**126**	**(379)**	**(253)**
Net balance as at 31 December	**119**	**58**	**177**
Closing reinsurance contract assets	119	58	177
Net balance as at 31 December	**119**	**58**	**177**

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(D) Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

(a) Reconciliation of the assets for remaining coverage and incurred claims (continued)

2022	Asset for remaining coverage $'000	Asset for incurred claims $'000	Total $'000
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(101)	45	(56)
Net balance as at 1 January	**(101)**	**45**	**(56)**
Net income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held			
Net (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held (excluding effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers)	(49)	376	327
Others that relate to PICC write off	55	(30)	25
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	**6**	**346**	**352**
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held through profit & loss	3	-	3
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held through OCI	4	-	4
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**13**	**346**	**359**
Cash flows			
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	66	-	66
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	(22)	(22)
Total cash flows	**66**	**(22)**	**44**
Net balance as at 31 December	**(22)**	**369**	**347**
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(22)	369	347
Net balance as at 31 December	**(22)**	**369**	**347**

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(D) Reinsurance contracts issued (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances

The table below presents a roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts issued showing estimates of the present value of future cash flows, risk adjustment and CSM for portfolios included in the reinsurance units.

2023	Present value of future cash flows $'000	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk $'000	Contractual service margin $'000	Total $'000
Opening reinsurance contract assets	126	52	169	347
Net balance as at 1 January	**126**	**52**	**169**	**347**
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognised in profit and loss for the services provided	-	-	(26)	(26)
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(3)	-	(3)
Experience adjustments	13	-	-	13
	13	**(3)**	**(26)**	**(16)**
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM the CSM	49	10	(57)	2
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(13)	(5)	104	86
Changes in loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held	-	-	21	21
	36	**5**	**68**	**109**
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	**49**	**2**	**42**	**93**
Finance (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts issued through profit and loss	(7)	(7)	7	(7)
Finance (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts issued through OCI	(7)	4	-	(3)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**35**	**(1)**	**49**	**83**
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	126	-	-	126
Recoveries from reinsurance	(379)	-	-	(379)
Total cash flows	**(253)**	**-**	**-**	**(253)**
Net balance as at 31 December	**(92)**	**51**	**218**	**177**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(92)	51	218	177
Net balance as at 31 December	**(92)**	**51**	**218**	**177**

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(D) Reinsurance contracts issued (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

The table below presents 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 for portfolios included in the reinsurance unit.

2022	Present value of future cash flows $'000	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk $'000	Contractual service margin $'000	Total $'000
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(262)	74	132	(56)
Net balance as at 1 January	**(262)**	**74**	**132**	**(56)**
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognised in profit and loss for the services provided	-	-	(13)	(13)
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(25)	-	(25)
Experience adjustments	311	-	-	311
	311	**(25)**	**(13)**	**273**
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	7	4	(24)	(13)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(1)	1	35	35
Changes in loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held	-	-	32	32
	6	**5**	**43**	**54**
Changes that relate to past services				
Others that relate to PICC write off	21	-	4	25
	21	**-**	**4**	**25**
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	**338**	**(20)**	**34**	**352**
Finance (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts issued through profit and loss	(4)	4	3	3
Finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts issued through OCI	10	(6)	-	4
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**344**	**(22)**	**37**	**359**

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(D) Reinsurance contracts issued (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

2022 (continued)	Present value of future cash flows $'000	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk $'000	Contractual service margin $'000	Total $'000
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	66	-	-	66
Recoveries from reinsurance	(22)	-	-	(22)
Total cash flows	**44**	**-**	**-**	**44**
Net balance as at 31 December	**126**	**52**	**169**	**347**
Closing reinsurance contract assets	126	52	169	347
Net balance as at 31 December	**126**	**52**	**169**	**347**

5. **Insurance operations** (continued)

(D) **Reinsurance contracts issued** (continued)

(c) Impact of contracts recognised in the year

	Contracts originated	Contracts originated
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	**40**	44
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	**(53)**	(45)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	**(5)**	1
CSM	**104**	35
Income recognised on initial recognition	**86**	35

5. Insurance operations (continued)

(D) Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

(d) Amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17

	New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition $'000	Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition contracts $'000	Total $'000
2023			
CSM as at 1 January	**52**	**117**	**169**
Changes that relate to current services			
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	(18)	(8)	(26)
Changes that relate to future services			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(2)	(55)	(57)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	104	-	104
Changes in loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held	21	-	21
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	**105**	**(63)**	**42**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts issued	5	2	7
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**110**	**(61)**	**49**
CSM as at 31 December	**162**	**56**	**218**
2022			
CSM as at 1 January	(7)	**139**	**132**
Changes that relate to current services			
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	3	(16)	(13)
Changes that relate to future services			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(15)	(9)	(24)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	35	-	35
Changes in loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held	32	-	32
Others that relate to PICC write off	4	-	4
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	**59**	**(25)**	**34**
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts issued	-*	3	3
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**59**	**(22)**	**37**
CSM as at 31 December	**52**	**117**	**169**

* less than 1,000

6. Net investment result

The net investment result in profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

	2023 **$'000**	2022 $'000
Investment return		
Interest revenue on financial assets	**1,644**	1,465
Other investment return	**1,594**	(4,305)
Net impairment losses on financial assets	**(7)**	-
Amount recognised in profit or loss	**3,231**	(2,840)
Amount recognised in OCI	**387**	(900)
Total investment return	**3,618**	(3,740)
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts issued		
Changes in fair value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA	**(2,109)**	3,698
Interest accreted	**(41)**	(7)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	**(19)**	146
Total net finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts issued	**(2,169)**	3,837
Net finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held		
Interest accreted	**2**	(1)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	**(12)**	8
Total net finance (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held	**(10)**	7
Net investment result	**1,439**	104
Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Investment return	**3,231**	(2,840)
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts issued	**(2,168)**	3,705
Net finance (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held	**(7)**	3
	1,056	868
Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI		
Investment return	**387**	(900)
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts issued	**(1)**	132
Net finance (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held	**(3)**	4
	383	(764)
Summary of the amounts recognised		
Investment return	**3,618**	(3,740)
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts issued	**(2,169)**	3,837
Net finance (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held	**(10)**	7
Net investment result	**1,439**	104

6. Net investment result (continued)

The net gain or loss for each class of financial instrument by measurement category is as follows:

2023	AC	FVOCI Designated	FVOCI Mandatory	FVTPL Designated	FVTPL Mandatory	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Interest revenue on financial assets						
Financial assets measured at AC	144	-	-	-	-	**144**
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	-	345	-	-	-	**345**
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	-	-	855	300	**1,155**
	144	**345**	**-**	**855**	**300**	**1,644**
Other investment return						
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	818	**818**
Net (losses)/gains of debt securities	-	(28)	-	671	525	**1,168**
Net losses of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(259)	**(259)**
Net fair value movement on derivatives	-	-	-	-	5	**5**
Investment income	-	2	-	-	-	**2**
Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(9)	-	-	(144)	13	**(140)**
	(9)	(26)	-	527	1,102	**1,594**
Net impairment losses on financial assets	-	(7)	-	-	-	**(7)**
Total investment return	**135**	**312**	**-**	**1,382**	**1,402**	**3,231**

2022	AC	FVOCI Designated	FVOCI Mandatory	FVTPL Designated	FVTPL Mandatory	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Interest revenue on financial assets						
Financial assets measured at AC	13	-	-	-	-	**13**
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	-	223	-	-	-	**223**
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	-	-	659	570	**1,229**
	13	**223**	**-**	**659**	**570**	**1,465**
Other investment return						
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	624	**624**
Net losses of debt securities	-	(3)	-	(3,097)	(696)	**(3,796)**
Net losses of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(970)	**(970)**
Net fair value movement on derivatives	-	-	-	-	4	**4**
Net foreign exchange losses	(14)	-	-	(126)	(25)	**(165)**
Amortisation on debt securities	-	(2)	-	-	-	**(2)**
	(14)	(5)	-	(3,223)	(1,063)	**(4,305)**
Net impairment losses on financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total investment return	**(1)**	**218**	**-**	**(2,564)**	**(493)**	**(2,840)**

6. Net investment result (continued)

On transition to IFRS 17, for certain groups of contracts that the Branch applies the fair value approach, the cumulative insurance finance income or expenses recognised in other comprehensive income at 1 January 2022 was determined to be zero.

For those group of contracts, the movement in the fair value reserve for the debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income was as follows:

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 January	**(683)**	(217)
Net change in fair value and others	**408**	(469)
Net amount reclassified to profit or loss	**(28)**	3
	(303)	(683)

7. Other operating expenses - expenses by nature

	2023 **$'000**	2022 $'000
Employee compensation	**117**	140
Commission and agency expenses	**76**	57
Other operating expenses [2]	**4,526**	2,653
	4,719	2,850
Amounts attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows [1]	**(429)**	(269)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	**118**	67
Insurance service and other expense	**4,408**	2,648

An analysis of the expenses incurred by the Branch in the reporting period is included in the table below:

	2023 **$'000**	2022 $'000
Insurance service expenses	**4,379**	2,645
Other operating expenses	**29**	3
	4,408	2,648

(1) Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows and other directly attributable expenses comprise expenses incurred by the Branch in the reporting period that relate directly to the fulfilment of contracts issued within IFRS 17's scope and reinsurance contracts held. These expenses are recognised in the profit or loss based on IFRS 17 measurement requirements.

(2) The other operating expenses mainly relate to incurred claims and other benefits and loss on onerous contracts, refer to Note 5(B)(a).

8. Cash and cash equivalents

(a)

	2023 **$'000**	2022 $'000
Cash at bank and on hand	**2,855**	7,643
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	**9,000**	-
	11,855	7,643

(b) The fixed deposits with financial institutions at the balance sheet date had an average maturity of 1 month (2022: 1 to 2 months) from the end of financial year with the following weighted average effective interest rates.

	2023 **%**	2022 %
Singapore Dollar	**3.65**	-

(c) The fixed deposits with financial institutions are analysed as follows:

	2023 **$'000**	2022 $'000
Fixed deposits maturing within 12 months	**9,000**	-
Total fixed deposits with financial institutions	**9,000**	-

9. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The carrying amounts of the financial assets held by the Branch are:

	Designated $'000	Mandatory $'000	Total $'000
2023			
Government and public authority securities	898	-	898
Debt securities in corporations	21,268	259	21,527
Equity securities	-	20,235	20,235
Collective investment scheme	-	49	49
Derivative financial assets	-	129	129
Total financial assets	**22,166**	**20,672**	**42,838**
Current			13,289
Non-current			29,549
			42,838
2022			
Government and public authority securities	1,582	-	1,582
Debt securities in corporations	14,740	5,679	20,419
Equity securities	-	19,112	19,112
Collective investment scheme	-	1,101	1,101
Derivative financial assets	-	473	473
Total financial assets	**16,322**	**26,365**	**42,687**
Current			15,339
Non-current			27,348
			42,687

Refer to the accounting policies in Note 2.7 for an explanation as to why the Branch have designated certain financial assets at FVTPL.

10. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The carrying amounts of the financial assets held by the Branch are:

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Debt securities in corporations	**13,387**	7,181
Total financial assets	**13,387**	7,181
Current	**745**	-
Non-current	**12,642**	7,181
	13,387	7,181

Refer to the accounting policies in Note 2.7 for an explanation as to why the Branch has designated certain financial assets at FVOCI.

11. Financial assets at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of the financial assets held by the Branch are:

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Accrued investment income	**429**	375
Statutory deposit	**1,000**	1,000
Other assets	**476**	104
Cash and cash equivalents	**11,855**	7,643
Total financial assets	**13,760**	9,122
Current	**13,760**	9,122
	13,760	9,122

12. Derivative financial instruments

(a) Derivative financial instruments

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Derivative financial assets:		
Foreign exchange contracts	**129**	473
	129	473
Derivative financial liabilities:		
Foreign exchange contracts	**(1)**	-*
	(1)	-*

* less than 1,000

(b) Foreign exchange contracts

At 31 December, the contractual amounts and the fair value of the Branch's outstanding foreign exchange contracts on a net basis are as follows:

Description	Contract notional amount		Net fair value	
	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	**2023 $'000**	2022 $'000
United States Dollar	**14,685**	13,933	**128**	473

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Beginning of financial year	**473**	88
Fair value (losses)/gains recognised in profit or loss	**(345)**	385
End of financial year	**128**	473

13. Other assets

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Accrued investment income – Financial assets at FVTPL	**296**	310
Accrued investment income – Financial assets at FVOCI	**130**	65
Accrued investment income – Financial assets at AC	**3**	-
Statutory deposit	**1,000**	1,000
Receivable from sales of investment	**234**	-
Non-insurance receivables	**4**	-
Other non-trade receivables	**238**	104
	1,905	1,479

The Branch has $1 million (2022: $1 million) that is placed as a statutory deposit as required by the Brunei Darussalam Central bank, under section 16 of Insurance Order, 2006.

14. Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Furniture and equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000
2023			
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	12	34	46
Additions	23	-	23
Disposals	-	(8)	(8)
Write-offs	(12)	-	(12)
At 31 December 2023	**23**	**26**	**49**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	8	34	42
Depreciation charge	12	-	12
Disposals	-	(8)	(8)
Write-offs	(12)	-	(12)
At 31 December 2023	**8**	**26**	**34**
Net book value at 31 December 2023	**15**	**-**	**15**

	Buildings	Furniture and equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000
2022			
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	40	34	74
Additions	12	-	12
Write-offs	(40)	-	(40)
At 31 December 2022	**12**	**34**	**46**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	36	34	70
Depreciation charge	12	-	12
Write-offs	(40)	-	(40)
At 31 December 2022	**8**	**34**	**42**
Net book value at 31 December 2022	**4**	**-**	**4**

Right-of-use ("ROU") assets acquired under leasing arrangements are presented together with the same line that the corresponding underlying asset would have been presented in if it had been owned. Details of such assets are disclosed in Note 15.

15. Leases – The Branch as a lessee

Nature of the Branch's leasing activities

Property

The Branch leases office space for the purpose of back-office operations.

(a) Carrying amounts

ROU assets classified within property, plant and equipment

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Buildings	**15**	4
	15	4

(b) Depreciation charge during the year

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Buildings	**12**	12
	12	12

(c) Interest expense

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**1**	-

(d) Total cash outflow for all leases in 2023 was $12,000 (2022: $12,400).

(e) Addition of ROU assets during the financial year 2023 was $22,678 (2022: $11,650).

15. Leases – The Branch as a lessee (continued)

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 January 2023 $'000	Principal and interest payments $'000	Interest expense $'000	Addition - new leases $'000	**31 December 2023 $'000**
Lease Liabilities	4	(12)	1	23	**16**

	1 January 2022 $'000	Principal and interest payments $'000	Interest expense $'000	Addition - new leases $'000	**31 December 2022 $'000**
Lease Liabilities	4	(12)	0*	12	**4**

* less than 1,000

16. Other payables

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Investment creditors	**220**	-
Other non-trade payables	**88**	83
Other payables related to non-insurance contract	**16**	48
	324	131
Due within 12 months	**324**	131

17. Deferred income taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

The following amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown in the balance sheet:

	31 Dec 2023 $'000	31 Dec 2022 Restated $'000
Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets		
- Settled after 12 months	**(3)**	137

The movement in deferred tax liabilities during the period is as follows:

Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets

	Fair value reserve $'000
2023	
At 1 January 2023	137
Tax credit to Life Assurance Fund	(140)
At 31 December 2023	**(3)**
2022	
At 1 January 2022 as previously reported	(357)
IFRS opening impact adjustment	309
At 1 January 2022 as adjusted	(48)
Tax credit to Life Assurance Fund	185
At 31 December 2022 restated	**137**

The other temporary differences mainly relate to deferred tax liabilities recognised for the non-guaranteed benefits due to policyholders and shareholders.

18. Amounts due (to)/from Head Office

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Beginning of financial year	**(414)**	76
Allocation of surplus to head office	**(127)**	(121)
Surplus transferred to head office	**197**	35
Other movement during the year	**(632)**	(404)
	(976)	(414)

The amounts due (to)/from Head Office is interest-free, unsecured and repayable on demand. Payment made out by the Head Office on behalf of the Branch is settled within 3 months from the date of payment, in accordance with the requirements of MAS Notice 101.

19. Related party transactions

Other than disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions took place between the Branch, the Head Office and related parties during the financial year on terms agreed between the parties concerned:

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Common expenses paid to Head Office	**1,531**	457

The Branch has no separate key management personnel and the common expenses paid to Head Office are inclusive of key management personnel expenses incurred.

20. Immediate holding company and ultimate holding corporation

The Branch is a segment of Tokio Marine Life Insurance Singapore Ltd. ("the Head Office") incorporated in Singapore. The immediate holding company is Asia General Holdings Limited, incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate holding corporation is Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc., incorporated in Japan.

21. Insurance and financial risk management

(A) Insurance risk

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

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Branch faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the estimate. A more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio.

The Branch manages these risks through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims management.

The Branch has developed its underwriting strategy for accepting insurance risks, including selection and approval of risks to be insured, use of limits, appropriate risk classification and premium level.

The Branch utilises both quota share and surplus reinsurance.

A substantial portion of the Branch's life insurance business is participating in nature. The Branch carries out bonus investigation on an annual basis to ascertain the sustainability of current bonus scales, in light of volatility in the investment climate and/or unusual claims experience. The Branch also performs notional bonus cuts to reflect bonus rates that are as close as possible to the bonus rates based on the investigation.

For non-participating contracts where the benefits are fully guaranteed and future premiums are fixed, there are no mitigating terms and conditions that reduce the insurance risk accepted. For contracts offering Dread Disease and stand-alone medical benefits, the Branch generally has the right to vary the non-guaranteed future premium rates if claim experience deteriorates in the future.

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(A) Insurance risk (continued)

The Branch performs regular experience analyses, including mortality, morbidity, investment return, management expenses, and policy persistency. The objective is to compare the current best estimate assumptions with actual experiences, to identify any unexpected changes that would materially impact the Branch's financial position. The Branch reviews and updates the assumptions (where the basis is not prescribed) used in the estimation of its insurance contract liabilities regularly to ensure its relevance and appropriateness.

(a) Concentrations of insurance risks

The following tables present the concentration of insured benefits across three bands of insured benefits per individual life assured.

Benefits assured ($'000) per life assured at the end of 2023

	Total benefits insured ($'000)			
	Before reinsurance		After reinsurance (estimated)	
	$'000	%	$'000	%
0 - 500	169,279	91	119,745	95
500 - 1,000	14,581	8	6,115	5
More than 1,000	1,842	1	602	0
Total	**185,702**	**100**	**126,462**	**100**

Benefits assured ($'000) per life assured at the end of 2022

	Total benefits insured ($'000)			
	Before reinsurance		After reinsurance (estimated)	
	$'000	%	$'000	%
0 - 500	155,953	91	111,146	95
500 - 1,000	14,277	8	5,400	5
More than 1,000	1,885	1	614	0
Total	**172,115**	**100**	**117,160**	**100**

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(A) Insurance risk (continued)

(b) Sensitivity analysis

The following tables present information on how reasonably possible changes in assumptions made by the Branch with regard to underwriting risk variables impact product line insurance liabilities and profit or loss and equity before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance contracts held. The analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	Change in assumption (%)	Impact on profit before tax		Impact on life assurance fund (before the effects of taxation)	
		Gross $'000	Net $'000	Gross $'000	Net $'000
As at 31 December 2023					
Worsening of mortality/morbidity	25	(196)	(144)	(194)	(148)
Improvement in mortality/morbidity	-25	198	168	192	169
Worsening of lapse/surrender rates	25	230	217	222	209
Improvement in lapse/surrender rates	-25	(261)	(218)	(252)	(210)
Worsening of expense	25	(1,039)	(1,039)	(1,018)	(1,018)
Improvement in expense	-25	1,042	995	1,017	970
As at 31 December 2022					
Worsening of mortality/morbidity	25	(179)	(127)	(171)	(129)
Improvement in mortality/morbidity	-25	126	101	120	104
Worsening of lapse/surrender rates	25	96	94	87	85
Improvement in lapse/surrender rates	-25	(110)	(91)	(101)	(81)
Worsening of expense	25	(503)	(503)	(480)	(480)
Improvement in expense	-25	222	210	199	187

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(B) Head Office Risk Management Policies

The Branch being a segment of the Head Office follows the Risk Management practices of the Head Office. The Head Office has in place an Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") Framework which is a structured and disciplined approach for aligning strategy, processes, people and systems to evaluate and manage the uncertainties the enterprise faces as it creates value. Key industry frameworks and guidelines, relevant regulatory requirements and practices from ultimate holding corporation, Tokio Marine Holdings Inc. are considered in the ERM Framework.

In alignment with Tokio Marine Holdings, the Head Office does not seek to eliminate all risks, but to identify, understand and manage the risks effectively. The Head Office is selective in its approach to risk taking, striking a balance between risk accepted and the reward it can derive from accepting that risk. The key ideas behind the Branch's Risk Management Philosophy include:

- Protecting the interest of policyholders by ensuring that future obligations can be met;
- Maintaining financial resilience to fund existing business and future growth in most market environments;
- Ensuring financial sufficiency to meet liquidity and capital management needs;
- Seeking earnings consistency in order to maximise long term shareholder value;
- Building of a strong risk culture through appropriate tone from the top and ownership of risks.

The Board of Directors of the Head Office is ultimately responsible for the governance of risk and plays a pivotal role in ensuring a sound risk management culture and environment. It is entrusted to be the custodian of good corporate governance, the prerequisite for sound risk management. The Board is collectively accountable to stakeholders, including shareholders, for the long-term success and financial soundness of the institution.

The Head Office has established a Board Risk Management Committee ("RMC") which is a committee dedicated to assist the Board in the governance of risk within the Head Office and its Branch. The Board and RMC are supported by the Chief Risk Officer and Risk Management Department. They are responsible for the development, review and implementation of the ERM Framework.

To ensure that appropriate risk is taken, business risk strategies follow the risk appetite of the Branch and are monitored on a regular basis to ensure that they are within the tolerance and limits set. These levels are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure its relevancy and sufficiency in relation to the overall Head Office's business objective. As such, quantitative and qualitative approaches are taken to set individual risk appetite statements that are relevant to the Head Office and its Branch.

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(B) Head Office Risk Management Policies (continued)

In addition to the ERM Framework, the Head Office recognises that establishing a strong risk culture is necessary for the long-term success of the Branch. Having a good risk culture helps in creating risk awareness among all staff of the Branch. As everyone is responsible for managing the risks within their area of influence, having a higher state of risk awareness enables one to recognise risks before they appear. This enhances the Branch's performance by decreasing issues and impediments. The Head Office uses a repertoire of tools consisting of setting the appropriate tone from the top, risk culture surveys, implementing accountability and governance policies and staff education and training to ensure continual improvement to the risk culture.

(C) Investment Committee

The Head Office's Investment Committee (also known as "Asset Liability Management & Investment Committee") is responsible for managing the Branch's investment activities. The Investment Committee is responsible for the formulation of the Branch's investment strategies, principles, policies and procedures for the investment function. The Investment Committee sets the investment limits and procedures to manage the market and credit risks faced by the Branch.

The Head Office establishes suitable investment allocations and limits - Strategic Asset Allocation ("SAA") for each asset class that are in line with the Branch's broad investment strategy, subject to an overall risk tolerance and requirements from shareholders, regulators and policyholders.

For the insurance funds (including the Branch), the setting of SAA pays due regard to asset-liability management, which puts priority on ensuring the ability to pay all contractual policyholder benefits and expense obligations. The primary aim is to generate relatively stable investment returns for the portfolio over the long-term.

The SAA is reviewed on an annual basis, recognising among other things, changes in business in-force and the economic environment, so as to ensure that it remains appropriate and is consistent with the asset-liability management strategies required to support any new products.

The monitoring of market risks includes the quantification of the Branch's exposure to interest rate, currency, equity price and credit risks.

The Branch is exposed to market risk arising from its investment in debt securities and equities. Changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and credit ratings will impact the financial position of the Branch as they affect the present and future earnings of the Branch.

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

The Investment Committee is responsible and has oversight over the investment team to manage market risk actively through the setting of investment policies and the strategic asset allocation. Investment limits are set and monitored at various levels to ensure that all investment activities are within the guidelines set by the Investment Committee.

The following is a brief description of the Branch's various exposures to market risk.

The liabilities assumptions used for ALM purpose are the same as those disclosed in Note 3(a) in assumptions used for insurance contracts.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Branch is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through investments in debt instruments.

The Branch manages the interest rate risk after taking into consideration the underwriting and investment risks. The Head Office produces a quarterly Investment and ALM report for the Investment Committee to monitor the duration, convexity of its fixed income portfolio and projected policy cash-flow. The Investment Committee of the Head Office would receive quarterly updates on their exposure to interest rate as part of the fixed income review.

The Branch reduces interest rate risk through the close matching of assets and guaranteed liabilities.

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(a) Interest rate risk (continued)

The tables below illustrate the interest rate exposure of the Branch's financial assets and liabilities:

	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2023				
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Government and public authority securities	898	-	-	**898**
Debt securities	14,837	6,690	-	**21,527**
Equity securities	-	-	20,284	**20,284**
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	129	**129**
Financial Assets at FVOCI				
Debt securities in corporations	8,898	4,489	-	**13,387**
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost				
Accrued investment income	232	197	-	**429**
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	-	-	476	**476**
Statutory deposit	-	-	1,000	**1,000**
Cash and cash equivalents	9,000	-	2,855	**11,855**
	33,865	**11,376**	**24,744**	**69,985**
Financial Liabilities				
Other payables	-	-	324	**324**
Lease liabilities	-	-	16	**16**
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	1	**1**
Amounts due to Head Office	-	-	976	**976**
	-	**-**	**1,317**	**1,317**

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(a) Interest rate risk (continued)

The tables below illustrate the interest rate exposure of the Branch's financial assets and liabilities: (continued)

	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2022				
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Government and public authority securities	1,582	-	-	**1,582**
Debt securities	13,078	7,341	-	**20,419**
Equity securities	-	-	20,213	**20,213**
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	473	**473**
Financial Assets at FVOCI				
Debt securities in corporations	6,469	712	-	**7,181**
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost				
Accrued investment income	219	156	-	**375**
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	-	-	104	**104**
Statutory deposit	-	-	1,000	**1,000**
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7,643	**7,643**
	21,348	**8,209**	**29,433**	**58,990**
Financial Liabilities				
Other payables	-	-	131	**131**
Lease liabilities	-	-	4	**4**
Amounts due to Head Office	-	-	414	**414**
	-	**-**	**549**	**549**

As the Branch also invests in bonds, a study of movement in risk-free rate is undertaken for all the bonds held on the balance sheet date.

A study of a 100 basis points parallel increase or decrease across the relevant yield curves has been undertaken on the fair value of fixed income securities. The table below summarises the impact on profit before tax and total life assurance fund (before the effects of taxation).

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committees (continued)

(a) Interest rate risk (continued)

	Impact on: Profit before tax	Impact on: Life assurance fund (before the effects of taxation)
	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2023		
100bps increase in interest rates		
Net insurance contracts balance	1,498	1,771
Financial instruments	(1,618)	(2,185)
100bps decrease in interest rates		
Net insurance contracts balance	(2,248)	(2,553)
Financial instruments	1,840	2,505
As at 31 December 2022		
100bps increase in interest rates		
Net insurance contracts balance	1,395	1,538
Financial instruments	(1,491)	(1,979)
100bps decrease in interest rates		
Net insurance contracts balance	(1,603)	(1,763)
Financial instruments	1,697	2,271

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) **Investment Committees** (continued)

(a) Interest rate risk (continued)

Effect of IBOR reform

IBOR reform refers to the global reform of interest rate benchmarks, which includes the replacement of some interbank offered rates ("IBOR") with alternative benchmark rates. The Branch's interest rate exposure that is directly affected by the IBOR reform predominantly comprises of variable rate and callable debt securities that are linked to the USD LIBOR and Singapore SWAP Offer Rate. The table below summarises exposure of instruments that are affected by the IBOR reform.

	Carrying amount	Of which: not yet transited to an alternative benchmark rate
	$'000	$'000
Non-derivative financial assets	6,496	6,496

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Branch is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily from transactions denominated in foreign currencies pertaining to investment activities. The Investment Committee manages foreign currency risk by setting limits and monitoring the exposure to foreign currency on a regular basis.

Based on the currency interchangeability agreement, Brunei and Singapore adopted a system of free interchangeability of their respective currencies, which took effect from 12 June 1967. Under the agreement, each country undertakes to accept the currency issued by the other and to exchange them, at par and without charge, into their own currency.

Currency risk arising from fixed income investments in foreign currency instruments is generally managed using foreign currency forward contracts, which are relatively certain in their timing and extent.

The tables below show the foreign exchange position of the Branch's financial assets and liabilities by major currencies:

In Brunei Dollar	BND	SGD	USD	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2023				
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Government and public authority securities	-	-	898	**898**
Debt securities in corporations	-	11,057	10,470	**21,527**
Equity securities	-	18,163	2,121	**20,284**
Financial Assets at FVOCI				
Debt securities in corporations	-	13,387	-	**13,387**
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost				
Accrued investment income	-	283	146	**429**
Other assets (exclude prepayments)	239	237	-	**476**
Statutory deposit	1,000	-	-	**1,000**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,589	9,989	277	**11,855**
Reinsurance contract assets	165	12	-	**177**
	2,993	**53,128**	**13,912**	**70,033**
Financial Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	47,399	2,363	-	**49,762**
Other payables	324	-	-	**324**
Lease liabilities	16	-	-	**16**
Amount due to Head Office	-	976	-	**976**
	47,739	**3,339**	**-**	**51,078**

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(b) Foreign currency risk (continued)

In Brunei Dollar	BND $'000	SGD $'000	USD $'000	Total $'000
As at 31 December 2023 (continued)				
Net financial assets	(44,746)	49,789	13,912	**18,955**
Less: Forward foreign exchange contracts (net)	-	-	(13,247)	**(13,247)**
Less: Net financial assets denominated in the Branch's functional currency	44,746	-	-	**44,746**
Currency Exposure	**-**	**49,789**	**665**	**50,454**

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(b) Foreign currency risk (continued)

The tables below show the foreign exchange position of the Branch's financial assets and liabilities by major currencies: (continued)

In Brunei Dollar	BND	SGD	USD	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2022				
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Government and public authority securities	-	-	1,582	**1,582**
Debt securities in corporations	-	11,286	9,133	**20,419**
Equity securities	-	17,935	2,278	**20,213**
Financial Assets at FVOCI				
Debt securities in corporations	-	7,181	-	**7,181**
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost				
Accrued investment income	-	233	142	**375**
Other assets (exclude prepayments)	104	-	-	**104**
Statutory deposit	1,000	-	-	**1,000**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,491	5,613	539	**7,643**
Reinsurance contract assets	337	10	-	**347**
	2,932	**42,258**	**13,674**	**58,864**
Financial Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	45,337	1,254	-	**46,591**
Other payables	131	-	-	**131**
Lease liabilities	4	-	-	**4**
Amount due to Head Office	-	414	-	**414**
	45,472	**1,668**	**-**	**47,140**
Net financial assets	**(42,540)**	**40,590**	**13,674**	**11,724**
Less: Forward foreign exchange contracts (net)	-	-	(13,933)	**(13,933)**
Less: Net financial assets denominated in the Branch's functional currency	42,540	-	-	**42,540**
Currency Exposure	**-**	**40,590**	**(259)**	**40,331**

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) **Investment Committee** (continued)

(c) Equity risk

The Branch is exposed to equity price risk primarily through its investments in quoted equity instruments. The Branch is directly exposed to equity price risk for investments and bears all or most of the volatility in returns and investment performance.

The Head Office has determined the target percentage of equity exposure to the total investment portfolio. These exposure limits approved by the Investment Committee are defined within SAA and includes the monitoring of limits to various countries and sectors in the equity market.

The Head Office invests primarily in Singapore stock markets for its Branch. In this analysis, the applicable shock is applied to each market exposure. In addition, the Branch makes adjustments or assumptions where it determines this to be necessary or appropriate.

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(c) Equity risk (continued)

(i) Equity risk sensitivity analysis

A study of a 10% increase or decrease in the equity prices has been undertaken for the Branch's operations respectively. The table below summarises the impact on profit before tax and total life assurance fund (before the effects of taxation).

	Impact on:	
	Profit before tax	Life assurance fund (before the effects of taxation)
	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2023		
10% increase in equity prices		
Net insurance contracts balance	(1,266)	(1,266)
Financial instruments	1,283	1,283
10% decrease in equity prices		
Net insurance contracts balance	1,263	1,263
Financial instruments	(1,283)	(1,283)
As at 31 December 2022		
10% increase in equity prices		
Net insurance contracts balance	(1,288)	(1,288)
Financial instruments	1,302	1,302
10% decrease in equity prices		
Net insurance contracts balance	1,285	1,284
Financial instruments	(1,302)	(1,302)

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(d) Credit risk

The Branch is exposed to credit risk through (i) investments in cash, money market and debt instruments (ii) exposure to counterparty's credit in group life and reinsurance contracts.

For all three types of exposures, financial loss may materialise as a result of a default by the borrower or counterparty. For investments in cash, money market and debt instruments, financial loss may also materialise as a result of a default by the issuer on the coupon payment or the principal amount. Even without a default, losses may materialise due to a widening of credit spread or a downgrade of credit rating. The Head Office has internal limits by issuer or counterparty and restrict debt instruments to investment grade ratings or equivalents (internal ratings for unrated bonds). These limits are actively monitored to manage the credit and concentration risk. These limits are reviewed on a regular basis by the Investment Committee.

The creditworthiness of reinsurers is assessed on at least a quarterly basis by reviewing their financial strength through published credit ratings and other publicly available financial information.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet. In compiling the credit rating tables, ratings from external credit agencies have been used where available. The table also provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Branch by classifying assets according to the Branch's credit ratings of counterparties.

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

The tables below show the credit ratings of financial assets held by the Branch:

	Neither past-due nor impaired			Total
	Investment grade* (AAA+ to A-)*	Investment grade* (BBB+ to BBB-)*	Not rated	
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 31 December 2023				
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Government and public authority securities	504	394	-	**898**
Debt securities in corporations	9,439	8,064	4,024	**21,527**
Equities securities	1,342	4,160	14,782	**20,284**
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	129	**129**
Financial Assets at FVOCI				
Debt securities in corporations	5,588	3,262	4,537	**13,387**
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost				
Accrued investment income	146	184	99	**429**
Other assets (exclude club membership and prepayments)	-	-	476	**476**
Statutory deposit	-	1,000	-	**1,000**
Cash and cash equivalents	11,556	299	-	**11,855**
Reinsurance contract assets	177	-	-	**177**
	28,752	**17,363**	**24,047**	**70,162**
As at 31 December 2022				
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Government and public authority securities	1,185	397	-	**1,582**
Debt securities in corporations	7,434	9,067	3,918	**20,419**
Equities securities	1,013	4,536	14,664	**20,213**
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	473	**473**
Financial Assets at FVOCI				
Debt securities in corporations	3,165	937	3,079	**7,181**
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost				
Accrued investment income	102	183	90	**375**
Other assets (exclude club membership and prepayments)	-	-	104	**104**
Statutory deposit	-	1,000	-	**1,000**
Cash and cash equivalents	7,272	371	-	**7,643**
Reinsurance contract assets	347	-	-	**347**
	20,518	**16,491**	**22,328**	**59,337**

* Credit rating scale as per S&P and Fitch

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

The FVOCI financial assets which are not rated comprise mainly bonds issued by Singapore statutory authorities or companies listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange. The issues were not rated as the issuer did not obtain any credit rating from the respective rating agencies during the launch. Such issues although not rated are issued by companies which have sound financial and high credit worthiness. The credit worthiness for such bonds is monitored by the investment manager on a regular basis and reviewed annually at the minimum.

Credit loss allowance on financial assets of the Branch is computed using forward looking methodology via the ECL approach. In 2023, an ECL allowance of $7,000 was provided on financial assets.

<u>Model for expected credit losses</u>

IFRS 9 outlines a three-stage model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

(i) A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1 and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Branch.
(ii) If a SICR[5] since initial recognition is identified (unless they have low credit risk at the reporting date), the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2 but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.
(iii) If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to Stage 3.
(iv) Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of the lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stage 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on the ECL on a lifetime basis.
(v) A pervasive concept in measuring the ECL on accordance with IFRS 9 is that is should consider forward-looking information.
(vi) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

[5] “SICR” refers to significant increase in credit risk

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) **Investment Committee** (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

The Branch defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

(i) Quantitative criteria

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

(ii) Qualitative criteria

The borrower meets the unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- The borrower is in long-term forbearance;
- The borrower is insolvent;
- The borrower is in breach of (a) financial covenant(s);
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties;
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower's financial difficulties;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation; or
- Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Branch and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD) throughout the Branch's expected loss calculations.

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or lifetime basis depending on whether a SICR has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. The ECL is the discounted product of the PD, EAD and LGD, defined as follows:

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per definition of default and credit-impaired assets above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD)
- The EAD is based on the amounts the Branch expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime.
- The LGD represents the Branch's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. The LGD varies by type of borrower, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. The LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). The LGD is calculated on a 12M or lifetime basis, where the 12M LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and the lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future year and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier year). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future year, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original EIR or an approximation thereof.

For the Branch, the Lifetime PD is developed by calculating probabilities of default at a minimum of an annual frequency all the way out for 20 years. For maturities beyond 20 years, due to lack of availability of data, it is assumed that the 20-year annual marginal PD holds constant from the 20-year mark till maturity.

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) **Investment Committee** (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques (continued)

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12M and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by product type.

The Branch assesses at each reporting date the loss allowances for ECL and the impairment staging of financial assets measured at AC and FVOCI.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Branch considers a financial instrument to have experienced a SICR when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

(i) *Quantitative criteria*

Thresholds have been established to determine whether the remaining Lifetime PD at the reporting date has increased significantly compared to the residual Lifetime PD expected at the reporting date when the exposure was first recognised.

(ii) *Qualitative criteria*

For debt instrument securities, if the instrument meets one or more of the following criteria:

- significant increase in credit spread;
- significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates;
- actual or expected forbearance or restructuring;
- actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

***(C)* Investment Committee** (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

(iii) Qualitative criteria (continued)

The assessment of a SICR incorporates forward-looking information and is performed at the borrower level and on a periodic basis. The criteria used to identify a SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the finance team.

(iv) Backstop criteria

A backstop is applied and the debt financial instrument considered to have experienced a SICR if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

Low credit risk debt instruments

The Branch has used the low credit risk exemption for financial instruments when they meet the following conditions:

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- the borrower is considered to have a strong capacity to meet its obligations in the near term; and
- the Branch expects, in the longer term, that adverse changes in economic and business conditions might, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its obligations.

The Branch defines low credit risk financial assets as financial assets that are “investment grade” at the reporting date, based on the Head Office’s credit grading policies. For such instruments, the SICR is still assessed, but the impairment allowance is calculated and the financial asset is measured using the 12M ECL, as long as the financial asset meets the criteria above.

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The Head Office subscribes to Bloomberg's IFRS 9 ECL product which incorporates forward-looking information into the assessment of SICR and calculation of ECL. This is done through Bloomberg's methodology of deriving PD from the share price and asset volatility (forward-looking indicators) of the issuer of the financial instrument. This PD value is then used by Bloomberg in both assessment of SICR and ECL computation.

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Branch considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes.

Amounts arising from expected credit loss

The following table explains the changes in the loss allowance for FVOCI debt securities between the beginning and the end of the annual period.

	Stage 1	
	Carrying amount	Related ECL allowance
	$'000	$'000
As at 1 January 2023	**7,181**	**3**
Originated or purchased	4,934	-
Matured or sold	(722)	-
Remeasurements[1]	1,994	4
As at 31 December 2023	**13,387**	**7**

[1] Includes releases of ECL allowance.

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) **Investment Committee** (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk grading

The Branch uses external credit risk ratings to assess credit risk. The credit ratings are calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade. For example, this means that the difference in the PD between an A and A- rating is lower than the difference in the PD between a B and B- rating.

(e) Fair value measurements

Fair value hierarchy

The Branch categorises a financial asset or a financial liability measured at fair value at the same level of fair value hierarchy as the lowest-level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Branch ranks fair value measurements based on the type of inputs, as follows:

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded equities, bonds and derivatives) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Branch is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3. The Branch has no Level 3 investments during the two reporting periods presented.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for recurring fair value measurements during both years.

The Branch's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(e) Fair value measurements (continued)

Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date; and
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in Level 2.

Recognised fair value measurement

This note sets out the split of financial instruments by fair value hierarchy level:

2023	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Investment assets at FVTPL				
Government bonds	-	898	-	**898**
Other debt securities	-	21,527	-	**21,527**
Equity securities	12,834	7,450	-	**20,284**
Derivatives	-	129	-	**129**
	12,834	30,004	-	**42,838**
Investments assets at FVOCI				
Other debt securities	-	13,387	-	**13,387**
Total investment assets at FV	**12,834**	**43,391**	**-**	**56,225**

2022	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Investment assets at FVTPL				
Government bonds	-	1,582	-	**1,582**
Other debt securities	-	20,419	-	**20,419**
Equity securities	13,021	7,192	-	**20,213**
Derivatives	-	473	-	**473**
	13,021	29,666	-	**42,687**
Investments assets at FVOCI				
Other debt securities	-	7,181	-	**7,181**
Total investment assets at FV	**13,021**	**36,847**	**-**	**49,868**

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximate their fair value.

21. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

(C) Investment Committee (continued)

(f) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Branch entered into enforceable master netting agreements for derivative transactions with various counterparties. The provision in the master netting agreements or similar agreements enable a party to terminate transactions early and settle at a net amount if a default or termination event occurs.

(g) Investment in funds

The funds invested in by the Branch may utilise a variety of financial instruments in their trading strategies, including equity and debt securities as well as an array of derivative instruments. Several of these financial instruments contain varying degrees of off-balance sheet risk whereby changes in market values of the securities underlying the financial instruments may be in excess of the amounts recorded on each portfolio fund's statement of financial position. However, as the Branch has limited interests in these funds, the Branch's risk with respect to such transactions is limited to its capital balance in each fund.

The Branch's holding in a fund, as a percentage of the fund's total net asset value, may vary from time to time depending on the volume of subscriptions and redemptions at the fund level. It is possible that the Branch may, at any point in time, hold a majority of a fund's total units in issue.

(h) Underlying items of contract with direct participation features

The following table sets out the composition and the fair value of the underlying items for the Branch's contracts with direct participation features at all the reporting date.

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Cash & cash equivalent	**1,964**	2,254
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	**39,591**	38,515
Derivative financial instruments	**129**	473
Other assets	**515**	276
Property, plant & equipment	**15**	4
Less: payables and other liabilities	**(1,257)**	(1,027)
	40,957	40,495

22. Capital management

The Branch's capital management objective is to hold sufficient capital in order to

- Ensure obligations to policyholders are met with a high degree of certainty.
- Provide capacity to take risk and generate a reasonable return on capital for shareholders.
- Fulfil expectations of regulators about the Branch's capital adequacy.

The Branch currently uses capital requirements under the regulatory regime it operates in as a proxy for capital adequacy assessment. In Brunei, it is governed by the Insurance Order, 2006, which prescribes a minimum amount of capital that must be held to fulfil statutory solvency requirements and must be met at all times throughout the year.

As stated in the Insurance Order, 2006, the Branch's surplus of assets over liabilities within each insurance fund ("fund margin of solvency") cannot be less than 20% of the net premium income of the fund in the last accounting period. In addition, the surplus of assets over liabilities for the Branch ("margin of solvency") cannot be less than 20% of liabilities.

Liquidity Risks

Liquidity risk arises when a Branch is unable to meet its obligations on a timely basis; especially so when the investment portfolio is largely made up of illiquid assets. Under normal circumstances, the liquidity demands of the Branch are often determined through ongoing operations, continuous premium income, sale of disposable assets and borrowings. For insurers, the expected liquidity needs are often determined through projection of outflows from the in-force insurance policy contract liabilities; the liabilities include renewal commissions, claims and other benefits (maturity and surrender). While the nature of these outflows is deemed to be largely stable and can be assumed at the outset, the Branch remains susceptible to exceptional experiences (surrender or catastrophic events) for its insurance portfolio. Also, the Branch may be subject to unexpected liquidity tightening due to adverse implications from the wider economic factors (domestic or global) or undue volatilities and unexpected losses experienced within investments.

Liquidity risk is reduced by having insurance contract liabilities that are well diversified by product and policyholder. The Branch designs insurance products to encourage policyholders to maintain their policies in-force, thereby generating a diversified and stable flow of recurring premium income.

The Branch adopts prudent liquidity risk management by monitoring daily operating liquidity and cash movements to ensure liquidity is available and cash is employed optimally. The Branch has cash and cash equivalents of $11.9 million (2022: $7.6 million) to meet its liquidity requirements.

22. Capital management (continued)

Liquidity Risks (continued)

The following table shows the contractual maturity profile of the Branch's investment assets and insurance liabilities. For investment assets, the expected recovery or settlement of financial assets and maturity profile of the Branch's financial liabilities are presented on a contractual undiscounted cash flow basis. For insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, the maturity profile is presented based on the estimates of the present value of the future cash flows expected to be paid out in the periods presented.

	Up to 1 year $'000	1-2 years $'000	2-3 years $'000	3-4 years $'000	4-5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	No fixed maturity $'000
As at 31 December 2023							
Financial Assets at FVTPL							
Government and public authority securities	-	-	-	-	394	504	-
Debt securities in corporations	326	503	1,489	1,259	1,497	16,453	-
Equities securities	-	-	-	-	-	7,450	12,834
Derivative financial instruments	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets at FVOCI							
Debt securities in corporations	745	993	976	1,221	707	8,745	-
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost							
Accrued investment income	429	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets (Exclude prepayments)	476	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,855
Total investment asset	**2,105**	**1,496**	**2,465**	**2,480**	**2,598**	**33,152**	**25,689**
Insurance contract balances							
Reinsurance contract assets	(40)	19	18	15	12	68	-
Insurance contract liabilities	5,286	2,132	1,951	2,188	2,699	34,064	-
Total insurance contract balances	**5,246**	**2,151**	**1,969**	**2,203**	**2,711**	**34,132**	**-**

22. Capital management (continued)

Liquidity Risks (continued)

	Up to 1 year $'000	1-2 years $'000	2-3 years $'000	3-4 years $'000	4-5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	No fixed maturity $'000
As at 31 December 2022							
Financial Assets at FVTPL							
Government and public authority securities	524	-	-	-	-	1,058	-
Debt securities in corporations	1,063	323	248	1,650	469	16,666	-
Equities securities	-	-	-	-	-	7,191	13,022
Derivative financial instruments	473	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets at FVOCI							
Debt securities in corporations	-	243	495	455	1,178	4,810	-
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost							
Accrued investment income	375	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets (Exclude prepayments)	104	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,643
Total investment asset	**2,539**	**566**	**743**	**2,105**	**1,647**	**29,725**	**21,665**
Insurance contract balances							
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	(337)	27	23	22	19	120	-
Insurance contract liabilities	4,204	1,447	1,424	1,368	1,630	33,949	-
Total insurance contract balances	**3,867**	**1,474**	**1,447**	**1,390**	**1,649**	**34,069**	**-**

22. Capital management (continued)

Liquidity Risks (continued)

The following table shows the contractual maturity profile of the Branch's financial liabilities. As all the financial liabilities are current, the carrying value approximates the undiscounted cash flows:

	Up to 1 year $'000	1-5 years $'000	>5 years $'000
As at 31 December 2023			
Other payables	324	-	-
Lease liabilities	16	-	-
Amounts due to Head Office	976	-	-
As at 31 December 2022			
Other payables	131	-	-
Lease liabilities	4	-	-
Amounts due to Head Office	414	-	-

Demands for funds can usually be met through ongoing normal operations, premiums received, sale of assets or borrowings. Unexpected demands for liquidity may be triggered by negative publicity, deterioration of the economy, reports of problems in other companies in the same or similar lines of business, unanticipated policy claims, or other unexpected cash demands from policyholders. Expected liquidity demands are managed through a combination of treasury, investment and asset-liability management practices, which are monitored on an ongoing basis.

Actual and projected cash inflows and outflows are monitored and a reasonable amount of assets are kept in liquid instruments at all times. The projected cash flows from the in-force insurance policy contract liabilities consist of renewal premiums, commissions, claims, maturities and surrenders. Renewal premiums, commissions, claims and maturities are generally stable and predictable. Surrenders can be more uncertain although it has been quite stable at a Branch level over the past several years. Unexpected liquidity demands are managed through a combination of product design, diversification limits, investment strategies and systematic monitoring.

23. Segmental information

By Business Segments

	2023			2022		
	Par $'000	**Others $'000**	**Total $'000**	Par $'000	Others $'000	Total $'000
Insurance revenue	**148**	**611**	**759**	789	436	1,225
Insurance service expenses	**(683)**	**(3,696)**	**(4,379)**	(1,875)	(770)	(2,645)
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	**-**	**93**	**93**	-	352	352
Insurance service result	**(535)**	**(2,992)**	**(3,527)**	(1,086)	18	(1,068)
Investment return	**2,486**	**745**	**3,231**	(2,903)	63	(2,840)
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held	**(2,103)**	**(72)**	**(2,175)**	3,711	(3)	3,708
Net investment result	**383**	**673**	**1,056**	808	60	868
Other income	**1**	**-**	**1**	1	1	2
Other (losses)/gains	**1**	**-**	**1**	(1)	-	(1)
Other operating (expenses)/income	**183**	**(212)**	**(29)**	20	(23)	(3)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**33**	**(2,531)**	**(2,498)**	(258)	56	(202)
Tax expense	**(1)**	**-**	**(1)**	-	-	-
Net profit/(loss)	**32**	**(2,531)**	**(2,499)**	(258)	56	(202)

The amounts relating to reinsurance contracts held for both business segments are being presented under the Others segment.

24. Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The financial assets and the financial liabilities of the Branch comprise current assets (except tax recoverable and prepayments), financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income derivative financial instruments, current liabilities (except current tax liabilities), and agents' retirement benefits. The fair values of these financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2023 approximate their carrying amounts as shown in the balance sheet.

25. New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

The Branch has not adopted the following standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	*Effective for annual periods beginning on or after*
Amendments to: - *IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current)* - *IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Non-current Liabilities with Covenants)* - *IFRS 16 Leases (Lease liability in Sale and Leaseback)*	*1 January 2024*
Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)	*1 January 2025*

The new or amended accounting Standards and Interpretations listed above are not mandatory for 31 December 2023 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Branch. These are not expected to have a material impact on the Branch in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

26. Events occurring after balance sheet date

In 2024, the Branch received capital injection of $18,000,000 from the Head Office. This injection was made to support the Branch's ongoing operations and strengthen its capital position.

27. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of Tokio Marine Life Insurance Singapore Ltd. on 26 June 2025.