ANNUAL REPORT 2017

Singapore Reinsurance Corporation Limited

CONTENTS

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

The cumulative economic losses from natural and man-made disasters globally in 2017 reached USD306 billion, a jump of easily 60% from the USD190 billion 10-year annual average per Swiss Re's SIGMA report. In terms of insured losses, 2017 recorded USD136 billion loss estimate, making it the third most expensive year on record after 2005 and 2011.

The year under review started off relatively quietly but in late-August and September three Category 4+ Atlantic hurricanes pounded the eastern parts of the United States and the Caribbean in quick succession, namely Harvey, Irma and Maria (acronym "**HIM**"). Together hurricanes HIM caused insured losses of about USD90 billion, and the hurricanes were soon followed by two massive earthquakes in Mexico which caused insured damages exceeding USD2 billion. On the western coast in sunny California, extreme hot and dry weather conditions ignited wildfires and preliminary reports suggest that the insured losses to residential and commercial properties could exceed USD12 billion.

Comparatively, the Asian region was more fortunate. The few loss events of significance were Category 4 tropical cyclone Debbie which impacted north-eastern Australia in March and typhoon Hato which primarily hit Macau and southern China in August. The insurance loss estimates for Debbie and Hato of USD1.3 billion and USD800 million, respectively paled in comparison to the likes of HIM.

The initial anticipation that the spate of large insured losses in the USA could sufficiently stem the premium downtrend experienced over the past 5 years fizzled out fairly quickly. Global (re)insurance over-capacity continued unabated and even the insurance-linked securities players managed to obtain fresh capital injection.

In the investment arena, the (re)insurance industry continued to face headwinds amidst the low interest rate environment. Reasonable investment earnings were hard to come by, further compounded by the volatility in equity prices as depicted by the 34.6% increase in the MSCI Asia Pacific (ex Japan) Index in 2017, in comparison to the 2.8% increase in preceding year.

Against this backdrop, the Group's premium revenue rose 7.9% to S$182 million in 2017 with contributions entirely from markets outside Singapore. Overall, premium revenue emanating from Singapore slid to 36% of total premium revenue, and the remaining 64% was largely derived from ceding companies in other parts of Asia (including the Middle East). The key classes written were Fire and Accident (including Casualty) which contributed 50.1% and 41.9% of premium revenue, respectively, while Marine business generated another 8%. As the Asian region, where your Corporation derived the bulk of its business from, was relatively benign in terms of natural peril claims severity, your Corporation recorded an underwriting surplus of S$1.3 million in 2017, compared to the S$2.1 million deficit in 2016.

The Group's investment assets remained primarily in bonds and government securities which comprised 47.6% of total investment funds, followed by 16.1% in properties and 13.5% in equities. For 2017, the Group's net investment income rose 9.2% to S$12.3 million (2016: S$11.3 million), benefiting from higher revaluation surplus for the property investments. The net investment return of 2.8% annual yield based on market value was marginally higher than the 2.7% investment yield a year earlier. Overall, the Group's pre-tax profit jumped 42.3% to S$14.1 million (2016: S$9.9 million) due to the underwriting surplus and higher investment returns. The Group's total assets, which comprised the sum of shareholders' and insurance funds, exhibited strong growth to S$771.4 million, 9.7% higher than the preceding year. Correspondingly, the NAV rose to 42.82 cents per share, compared to the previous year's 39.79 cents per share.

Taking into consideration the favourable operating performance for the year under review, your Board is recommending a final dividend of 0.8 cent (2016: 0.6 cent) per share. Adding to the interim dividend of 0.5 cent per share, the total dividend of 1.3 cents (2016: 1.3 cents) is equivalent to 4.1% dividend yield (2016: 4.3%).

Once again, the independent international rating agency A.M. Best has reaffirmed your Corporation's financial strength rating of A- (Excellent) with Stable outlook.

Looking Ahead

Given the challenging times ahead with numerous continuing uncertainties associated with climate change, geopolitical and economic factors, there are indications that the international reinsurance sector may be heading for certain substantive changes with some companies actively looking for M&A opportunities to achieve greater economies of scale whilst others seeking to exit unprofitable markets. Would the end sum of these likely events be a more rational marketplace, only time can tell. Meanwhile, although the spate of mega losses in 2017 took its tolls on earnings, it had modest impact on the capital of those who wrote business in North America. A.M. Best jointly with Guy Carpenter (part of the Marsh & McLennan group) assessed global reinsurance capacity continued to expand to USD427 billion as at end-2017, up 2% from USD420 billion in 2016. From an operational perspective, it means that reinsurers will continue to have to contend with a highly competitive over-supply situation.

Globalization appears to be suffering a setback as evidenced by the prevalence of protectionist measures being adopted in a number of insurance markets regionally and worldwide. This coupled with the pursuit of stricter solvency requirements by regulators in various emerging markets would result in an even more demanding operating environment for reinsurers. It would be increasingly difficult to achieve meaningful premium growth and underwriting profitability.

On a positive note, the four major economies namely, US, China, Japan and Europe are expected to remain steady in growth. Hopefully it would lead to a

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

more conducive investment environment. However, volatility will be unavoidable given the many continuing uncertainties. The Group will remain highly vigilant in the prudent management of its investment portfolio to ensure reasonable returns.

Despite the additional costs arising from complying with recent changes in corporate disclosures and other regulatory requirements, your Board and management take a firm view that they are in the long term interests of all stake-holders. They are part and parcel of the many challenges posed by an evolving operating environment amid rapid technological changes. In the Group's continued endeavours to improve performance, Board and management will strive to ensure it will have adequate human and other resources to face the daunting task ahead and to remain relevant in a fast changing scenario.

On behalf of the Board, we wish to thank Mr Ravi Menon, Managing Director of the Monetary Authority of Singapore and his team for their wise counsel and enlightening leadership. In addition, we definitely cannot do without the long-standing support from our shareholders, cedants, brokers, reinsurers and other business partners, as well as the hard work of the management and staff as we chart our way forward.

Ramaswamy Athappan
Chairman

Singapore
28 February 2018

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Market Overview

Global insured disasters, both natural and man-made, in monetary terms during the year under review was more than double the USD65 billion recorded in 2016 of which the bulk of the losses were concentrated in North America. As highlighted in the Chairman's Statement, 2017 was one of the costliest years since such records were kept. In comparison, the insured estimates for losses affecting Australasia (such as Cyclone Debbie and Typhoon Hato) were blessedly modest.

Reinsurance Operations

Against this backdrop, notwithstanding the continued global excess in (re)insurance capacity, your Corporation's premium revenue increased 7.9% to S$182 million for the year ended 31 December 2017. The premium growth was noted in overseas markets which generated 64.0% of gross premium (2016: 56.2%) of which the key territories were:

Territory	Gross Premium Allocation
Singapore	36.0%
Outside Singapore	64.0%
of which the top 3 overseas markets comprised:	
Malaysia	35.8%
China	8.3%
Hong Kong	6.0%

Premiums emanating from Singapore alone contributed 36.0% of gross premium (2016: 43.8%).

The higher gross premium allocation of 64.0% derived from outside Singapore to some extent reflected the success in your Corporation's efforts to gradually expand in identified offshore markets although this could mean greater claims volatility especially in NAT CAT exposed territories.

In spite of higher gross premium revenue, 2017 net written premium declined nominally by 0.4% to S$50.5 million, partly due to the non-renewal of a Bilateral Cessions contract.

Benefiting from the relatively benign CAT loss severity in markets that your Corporation is active in and some reserve releases in older years, the net claim incurred of S$27.9 million in 2017 represented 55.2% incurred loss ratio, 15.7-percentage-points lower than the 70.9% incurred loss ratio in 2016.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

In contrast, net commission expense rose 18.3% from the previous year to S$13.8 million attributed to higher profit commission accrual. In terms of commission expense ratio, it represented 27.4% of net written premium in 2017 (2016: 23%), an increase of 4.4-percentage points compared to a year ago. The higher reinsurance management expense ratio (of net written premium) of 16% in 2017 (2016: 12.4%) was mainly due to higher exchange loss on revaluation of foreign-denominated assets. Overall, your Corporation recorded an underwriting profit of S$1.3 million in 2017, equivalent to a surplus ratio of 2.6% (of net written premium), as opposed to the S$2.1 million underwriting deficit or 4.1% deficit ratio (of net written premium) in preceding year.

Investment

With the more positive outlook on global economic growth and general uptrend in equity prices, in spite of the prolonged low interest rate environment, your Corporation generated net investment income of S$13 million in 2017 (2016: S$12.5 million) which represented a rate of return of 2.9% on market value (2016: 3%). Correspondingly, the total investment funds rose 7.3% to S$439.3 million in fair value (2016: S$409.3 million). Overall, the investment asset allocation was as follows:

Assets	Total Investment Allocation
Fixed Income Investment	47.6%
Cash and Cash equivalents	22.3%
Properties	16.2%
Equities	13.9%

Given the expected elusiveness in underwriting profitability in a highly competitive operating environment, the prudent investment strategy defensive in nature adopted by your Corporation will continue in order to achieve long-term sustainability of profitability for the operation as a whole.

Subsidiaries

Collectively, the subsidiaries' turnover declined by 2.9% to S$6.3 million in 2017 and the combined pre-tax profit slid 18.7% to S$0.86 million.

INS Communications Private Limited (**INS**), the publishing and conferencing arm of the Group, turned in a credible performance in 2017 notwithstanding the challenges faced in both the publishing and (re)insurance space. Success would not be possible if not for the subsidiary's inexhaustible drive to continually re-invent itself and seek out potential business opportunities.

The subsidiary is staying ahead of the challenges via a more pro-active focus on going digital with online business picking up and the lure of social media marketing for the insurance industry. The subsidiary has better entrenched itself in the Agents community and lined up more activities for agents. In 2017, it hosted the first ever Training Summit for Agents & Advisers and to optimise on fintech, the subsidiary launched a high profile InsurTech Summit in Singapore.

INS's flagship publication, Asia Insurance Review (**AIR**) reaffirmed its pre-eminent position as the "voice of the insurance industry in Asia" amidst fierce competition from international players with pervasive presence through digital platforms and news aggregation. AIR is staking a claim on not just becoming a more international magazine bringing Asia to the world with stepped up activities in social media especially Linked-in. AIR's website is now among the top insurance websites globally in terms of google statistics and news carried on its website is re-twittered almost instantly or even picked up by competitors.

With the geo-political tensions in the Middle East, business in the region has suffered somewhat but the subsidiary continues to persevere in meeting the needs of the industry, winning kudos for being the leading professional insurance magazine in the region and enjoys significant support from the Middle East (re)insurance community.

In 2017, INS kept to its commitment to serve the insurance industry in the region, and held some 25 insurance-related events including seminars, workshops and roundtables, as well as the 21st Asia Insurance Industry Awards and 4th Middle East Insurance Industry Awards to recognise and salute excellence in the respective regions. In addition to the three online newsletters, the AIR e-daily, MEIR e-daily and Asia Risk Management e-Weekly (for corporate risk managers), INS launched a weekly on people-on-the-move called I-Move e-weekly. With the rising dominance of the digital era, INS made all its directories – Asean Insurance Directory, Insurance Directory of Asia and Reinsurance Directory of Asia – interactive and the directories remain a reference guide for companies doing business in the region.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

SR-China Advisory Services Co Ltd, incorporated in Shanghai, China primarily focuses on the management of your Corporation's investment properties in China. Therefore, its contribution although indirect in nature serves its purpose adequately.

Outlook

Following the spate of large insurance losses in 2017, although global excess (re)insurance capacity persists, there appears to be a bit more sanity in the underwriting arena as more (re)insurers are resisting further rating reductions especially in loss-making markets. However, new injections of alternative capital after hurricanes "HIM" will continue to directly compete with the traditional (re)insurance markets and impact underwriting margins.

Protectionistic tendencies is also prevalent in a number of insurance markets in the region with regulatory bodies strongly encouraging reinsurance companies to set up branches or subsidiaries in their respective markets for players anxious to gain priority in market access. Such barrier to access will inevitably have adverse impact on companies like your Corporation which may find it uneconomical to branch out.

The wheels of change with the issuance of new international financial reporting standards for insurance contracts have been set in motion. It is anticipated that there will be significant changes in your Corporation's business practices and operating systems as the accounting standards introduce a new set of complexities. The management team is gearing up to face the new challenges.

If the expected headwinds on the core reinsurance business front are challenging, the scenario ahead for investment is no less daunting. The many increasing uncertainties in international politics and economics promise to ensure continued volatility in the operating environment and necessitate the same high degree of vigilance in the prudence management as hitherto.

Notwithstanding the many challenges, your Corporation remains committed to achieve long-term sustainability and grow shareholders' value.

Theresa Wee Sui Ling
Chief Executive

Singapore
28 February 2018

CORPORATE DATA

Board of Directors
Ramaswamy Athappan (Chairman) *B Eng, AFII*
David Chan Mun Wai (Deputy Chairman) *BBA, Chartered Insurer (FCII)*
Hwang Soo Jin *JP, Chartered Insurer (ACII)*
Dileep Nair *B Eng, MPA*
Peter Sim Swee Yam *LLB*
Ong Eng Yaw *LLB (2nd Class Upper Division), M Sc (Investment Management), MBA*

Audit Committee
Dileep Nair (Chairman)
Ramaswamy Athappan
David Chan Mun Wai
Peter Sim Swee Yam
Ong Eng Yaw

Executive Committee
Ramaswamy Athappan (Chairman)
David Chan Mun Wai (Deputy Chairman)
Hwang Soo Jin
Dileep Nair
Peter Sim Swee Yam
Ong Eng Yaw

Remuneration Committee
Peter Sim Swee Yam (Chairman)
Ramaswamy Athappan
David Chan Mun Wai
Dileep Nair
Ong Eng Yaw

Nominating Committee
Ong Eng Yaw (Chairman)
Ramaswamy Athappan
David Chan Mun Wai
Dileep Nair
Peter Sim Swee Yam

Investment Committee
Hwang Soo Jin (Chairman)
Ramaswamy Athappan
David Chan Mun Wai
Dileep Nair
Peter Sim Swee Yam
Ong Eng Yaw
Theresa Wee Sui Ling
Carlene Lim Lay Hoon

CORPORATE DATA

Joint Company Secretaries
Ong Beng Hong
Tan Swee Gek

Auditors
KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
Partner: Goh Kim Chuah
(since Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016)

Share Registrar
M & C Services Private Limited
112 Robinson Road #05-01
Singapore 068902

Independent Scrutineers
DrewCorp Services Pte Ltd
10 Collyer Quay #10-10
Ocean Financial Centre
Singapore 049315

Bankers
Citibank, N.A.
DBS Bank Ltd
CIMB Bank Berhad, Singapore Branch

Registered Office and Correspondence Address
85 Amoy Street, Singapore 069904
Tel: (65) 6324 7388 Fax: (65) 6224 8910
Email: enquiry@singre.com.sg
Company Registration No. 197300016C

Labuan Branch
Level 11(B), Block 4 Office Tower
Financial Park Labuan Complex
Jalan Merdeka
87000 Labuan Federal Territory, Malaysia
Tel: (087) 412 389 Fax: (087) 422 389
Email: labuan@singre.com.sg

Subsidiaries
Singapore-Re Management Services Private Limited
INS Communications Private Limited
SR-China Advisory Services Co Ltd

Corporate Website
www.singre.com.sg

DIRECTORS' PROFILE

RAMASWAMY ATHAPPAN, 72

B Eng, AFII

Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director/Chairman

Mr Athappan was appointed to the Board on 1 August 1988 and became Chairman of the Board on 1 January 2008. He is also the Chairman of the Executive Committee and a member of the Audit, Nominating, Remuneration and Investment Committees.

Mr Athappan, with more than 40 years of experience in insurance and finance, is the Chief Executive Officer of First Capital Insurance Limited and Chairman of Fairfax Asia Limited. He is also Director of a few other insurance companies and property development companies incorporated in various countries in Asia.

He holds a Bachelor in Engineering (Electrical), 1st Class degree from Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Madras University and is a member of the Insurance Institute of India.

DAVID CHAN MUN WAI, 64

BBA, Chartered Insurer (FCII)

Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director/Deputy Chairman

Mr Chan was appointed to the Board on 28 December 1998 and became Deputy Chairman of the Board and the Executive Committee on 1 January 2008. He is also a member of the Audit, Nominating, Remuneration and Investment Committees.

Mr Chan is the Managing Director of United Overseas Insurance Limited. He graduated with a Bachelor of Business Administration from the University of Singapore (now known as National University of Singapore) and is also a Chartered Insurer and a Fellow of the Chartered Insurance Institute, UK.

Other key information regarding the Director is set out below:

Present Directorships or Chairmanships in Other Listed Companies	Directorships or Chairmanships in Other Listed Companies from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017
– United Overseas Insurance Limited	– United Overseas Insurance Limited

DIRECTORS' PROFILE

HWANG SOO JIN, 82

JP, Chartered Insurer (ACII)

Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director

Mr Hwang, with more than 50 years of professional experience, has been on the Board since 3 January 1973 being a founding director. He served as Chairman of the Board from November 1984 to December 2007. Mr Hwang was appointed Senior Advisor and Chairman Emeritus on 1 January 2008. Currently he chairs the Investment Committee and is a member of the Executive Committee, and Advisor to the Audit, Nominating and Remuneration Committees.

He is also a Director of United Overseas Insurance Limited, Haw Par Corporation Limited and United Industrial Corporation Limited. Previously he held the directorships of several other listed companies including Singapore Land Limited.

Mr Hwang is a Chartered Insurer of the Chartered Insurance Institute, UK and an Honorary Fellow of the Singapore Insurance Institute. He served as President of the General Insurance Association of Singapore for several years. Amongst his contributions to the insurance industry, he is the founding director of the Asia Insurance Review, the region's foremost professional insurance magazine, and a subsidiary of Singapore Reinsurance Corporation Limited. He was conferred the Lifetime Achievement Award at the 17th Asia Insurance Industry Awards in 2013.

Other key information regarding the Director is set out below:

Present Directorships or Chairmanships in Other Listed Companies	Directorships or Chairmanships in Other Listed Companies from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017
– Haw Par Corporation Limited – United Overseas Insurance Limited – United Industrial Corporation Limited	– Haw Par Corporation Limited – United Overseas Insurance Limited – United Industrial Corporation Limited

DILEEP NAIR, 67

B Eng, MPA

Non-Executive and Independent Director

Mr Dileep Nair was appointed to the Board on 20 October 2015. He was appointed Chairman of the Audit Committee on 6 January 2016. He is also a member of the Nominating, Remuneration, Executive and Investment Committees.

Mr Nair was Singapore's non-resident High Commissioner to Ghana till end 2016. Mr Nair currently sits on the Board of Thakral Corporation Ltd and Keppel DC REIT Management Pte. Ltd. He is also a Board member of Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore, and the Health Sciences Authority of Singapore.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Engineering (Magna cum Laude) from McGill University, Canada and has a Master in Public Administration from Harvard University, USA. He was awarded the Public Administration Medal (Silver) by the Singapore Government and the Friendship Medal by the Government of Laos.

Other key information regarding the Director is set out below:

Present Directorships or Chairmanships in Other Listed Companies	Directorships or Chairmanships in Other Listed Companies from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017
– Thakral Corporation Ltd – Keppel DC REIT Management Pte. Ltd.	– Thakral Corporation Ltd – Keppel DC REIT Management Pte. Ltd.

DIRECTORS' PROFILE

PETER SIM SWEE YAM, 62

LLB

Non-Executive and Independent Director

Mr Sim was appointed to the Board on 24 August 2015. He was appointed Chairman of the Remuneration Committee on 6 January 2016. He is also a member of the Audit, Nominating, Executive and Investment Committees.

Mr Sim practices in his own law firm, Sim Law Practice LLC. He is also an independent director of Lum Chang Holdings Limited, Marco Polo Marine Limited, Mun Siong Engineering Limited and Haw Par Corporation Limited. He also sits on the Board of Singapore Heart Foundation. He was previously an independent director of Latitude Tree International Group Ltd and also sits on the Board of Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of Singapore.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Law from the University of Singapore (now known as National University of Singapore) and was admitted to the Singapore Bar in 1981. Mr Sim was awarded the Pingat Bakti Masyarakat in August 2000 and the Bintang Bakti Masyarakat in August 2008.

Other key information regarding the Director is set out below:

Present Directorships or Chairmanships in Other Listed Companies	Directorships or Chairmanships in Other Listed Companies from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017
– Lum Chang Holdings Limited – Marco Polo Marine Limited – Mun Siong Engineering Limited – Haw Par Corporation Limited	– Lum Chang Holdings Limited – Marco Polo Marine Limited – Mun Siong Engineering Limited – Haw Par Corporation Limited

ONG ENG YAW, 45

LLB (2nd Class Upper Div.), M Sc (Invt. Management), MBA

Non-Executive and Independent Director

Mr Ong was appointed to the Board on 24 August 2015. He was appointed Chairman of the Nominating Committee on 6 January 2016. He is also a member of the Audit, Remuneration, Executive and Investment Committees.

Mr Ong currently holds the position of Manager (Investments) at Hwa Hong Corporation Limited. His prior work experience in OCBC Bank, Vickers Ballas, DBS Bank, CIMB Group and Parkway Life Real Estate Investment Trust has given him breadth of exposure in corporate finance, investment and real estate development.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Law (Second Class Upper Division) degree from University College London and holds a Master of Science (Investment Management) from the Cass Business School and a Master of Business Administration from INSEAD.

Other key information regarding the Director is set out below:

Present Directorships or Chairmanships in Other Listed Companies	Directorships or Chairmanships in Other Listed Companies from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017
– MTQ Corporation Limited	– MTQ Corporation Limited

MANAGEMENT DATA

SINGAPORE REINSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

Theresa Wee Sui Ling *B Soc Sc (Hons), Chartered Insurer, GDFM*
Chief General Manager/Chief Executive

Chin Tsu-Kuang *MA, Marine Law (Wales)*
Chief General Manager
China Affairs

Carlene Lim Lay Hoon *BBA, CA*
Financial Controller
Finance, Investment, Administration and Human Resource

Mervyn Low Cheng Chwee *BA, Dip CII*
General Manager
Operations

Cheng Yiina *B Sc (Hons)*
Assistant General Manager
Systems

Ho Wing Hoong *LLB (Hons)*
Assistant General Manager
Operations

Yap Sock Cheen *Dip BA, Dip Admin Mgmt*
Assistant General Manager
Operations

Lee Fon Yin *BB (Acc), CRMA, Dip Banking & Finance*
Head, Internal Auditor
Internal Audit and Compliance

Grace Loh Chit Hiang
Senior Manager
Operations Administration and Corporate Secretarial

Cheah Sooi Ping *B Sc (Comp Sc)*
Senior Manager
Systems

INS COMMUNICATIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Mokanasivam Subramaniam *LLB (Hons)*
Managing Director

Sheela Suppiah-Raj *MA*
General Manager
Business Development

Koh Earn Chor *B Econs*
Senior Manager
Business Development

Chau Bee Pen *BA, BA (Multimedia Design)*
Manager
Publishing

Jennifer Chee
Manager
Administration

SR-CHINA ADVISORY SERVICES CO LTD

Chin Tsu-Kuang *MA, Marine Law (Wales)*
Managing Director

SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S PROFILE

THERESA WEE SUI LING

Chief General Manager/Chief Executive

Ms Theresa Wee Sui Ling joined the Corporation on 4 July 1990, and was appointed Chief General Manager in 2005 and Chief Executive in 2014. She is a member of the Investment Committee.

Ms Wee graduated with a Bachelor of Social Science (Honours) from the National University of Singapore and holds a Graduate Diploma in Financial Management from the Singapore Institute of Management. She is also a Chartered Insurer of the Chartered Insurance Institute, UK.

CHIN TSU-KUANG

Chief General Manager (China Affairs)

Mr Chin Tsu-Kuang joined the Corporation on 1 September 1992 and was appointed Chief General Manager (China Affairs) in 2002 with responsibility for the China business operations.

Mr Chin graduated with a Master of Science in Marine Law from the University of Wales, UK. He has over 30 years of marine insurance experience and was a Deputy Professor at the Shanghai Maritime University prior to joining the Corporation.

CARLENE LIM LAY HOON

Financial Controller (Finance, Investment, Administration and Human Resource)

Ms Carlene Lim Lay Hoon joined the Corporation on 13 August 1990 and was appointed Financial Controller in 2011. She is responsible for the Group's Financial, Investment, Administrative and Human Resource functions. She is also a member of the Investment Committee.

Ms Lim graduated with a Bachelor of Business Administration from the National University of Singapore and is a member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants.

MERVYN LOW CHENG CHWEE

General Manager (Operations)

Mr Mervyn Low Cheng Chwee re-joined the Corporation on 11 September 2012 as General Manager. He is responsible for the Treaty and Facultative Underwriting operations. Mr Low was previously with the Corporation from 1991 to 2010 and was responsible for the Underwriting, China Affairs and Human Resource operations.

Mr Low graduated with a Bachelor of Arts from the National University of Singapore and holds a diploma from the Chartered Insurance Institute, UK.

CHENG YIINA

Assistant General Manager (Systems)

Ms Cheng Yiina joined the Corporation on 4 July 1991 and was appointed Assistant General Manager in 1999. She is responsible for the Group's Information Technology requirements.

Ms Cheng graduated with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) from the Oxford Brookes University, UK.

HO WING HOONG

Assistant General Manager (Operations)

Mr Ho Wing Hoong joined the Corporation on 24 January 2011 as Assistant General Manager. He is responsible for the Treaty and Facultative Underwriting operations.

Mr Ho holds a Bachelor of Law (Honours) from the University of Wolverhampton, UK.

YAP SOCK CHEEN

Assistant General Manager (Treaty Administration and Claims)

Ms Yap Sock Cheen joined the Corporation on 28 March 1980 and was appointed Assistant General Manager in 2012. She is responsible for the Treaty Administration and Claims operations.

Ms Yap holds a Diploma in Business Administration and Diploma in Administration Management.

GROUP ACTIVITIES

SR-China Advisory Services Co Ltd provides management and consultancy services in China. Its main business activities include marine and insurance consultancy, and staff training for the Chinese insurance and shipping industries, and management of the Corporation's properties and other investments in China.


Shanghai Panorama

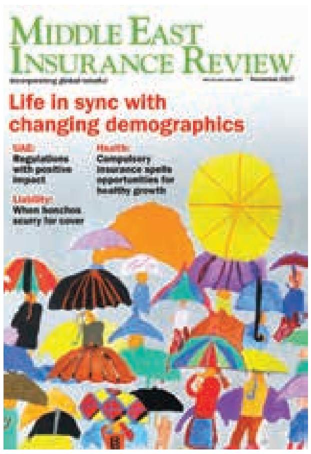

Dalian Asia Pacific International Centre


Beijing New World Square

INS Communications Private Limited (INS), the publishing and conferencing arm of the Group, turned in a decent performance for 2017, bearing in mind the challenges faced in the publishing and insurance worlds. The subsidiary is keeping ahead of the challenges with a pro-active focus on going digital with more online business picking up and the lure of social media marketing for the insurance industry. The subsidiary has now entrenched its position in the Agents community with more activities lined up for agents. In 2017, it organised the 2nd Asia Trusted Life Agents & Advisers Awards and hosted the first-ever Training Summit for Agents & Advisers. To optimise on FinTech, the subsidiary launched a very successful high-profile InsurTech Summit in Singapore.


Asia Trusted Life Agents & Advisers Awards

INS' flagship publication, Asia Insurance Review (**AIR**) continued to reaffirm its pre-eminent position as the "voice of the insurance industry in Asia" notwithstanding the fierce competition from international players with pervasive presence through digital platforms and news aggregation. AIR is now staking a claim on not just being regional but an international magazine, bringing Asia to the world with stepped-up activities in social media especially Linkedin. AIR's website is now among the top insurance websites globally in terms of google statistics and news carried on the website is re-twittered instantly or picked up even by competitors.



With the global politics and regional strifes, business in the Middle East has suffered, but the subsidiary has persisted, serving the needs of the industry and winning kudos for continuing to publish Middle East Insurance Review (**MEIR**), the leading professional insurance magazine in the region. The subsidiary enjoys significant support from Middle East players.

In 2017, INS kept its commitment to serve the insurance industry in the region, and held some 25 insurance-related events, including seminars, workshops, and roundtables as well as the 21st Asia Insurance Industry Awards and the 4th Middle East Insurance Industry Awards to recognise and salute excellence in the respective regions. In addition to the three online newsletters, the AIR e-daily, MEIR e-daily and Asia Risk Management e-Weekly (for corporate risk managers), INS launched a weekly People on the Move called I-move e-weekly.

Asia Insurance Industry Awards

Middle East Insurance Industry Awards

With the pull of the digital era, INS made all its directories – Asean Insurance Directory, Insurance Directory of Asia and Reinsurance Directory of Asia – interactive, and they remain the reference point and guide of companies doing business in the region.

Directories

In the insurance world, INS has a high brand appeal as many international bodies want to work with AIR and MEIR to promote their services, including the MicroInsuranceNetwork, ILO, The Geneva Association, and the Insurance Development Forum. As a regional publisher, INS works with several government bodies in Asia to promote their specific interest areas.

15th CEO Insurance Summit

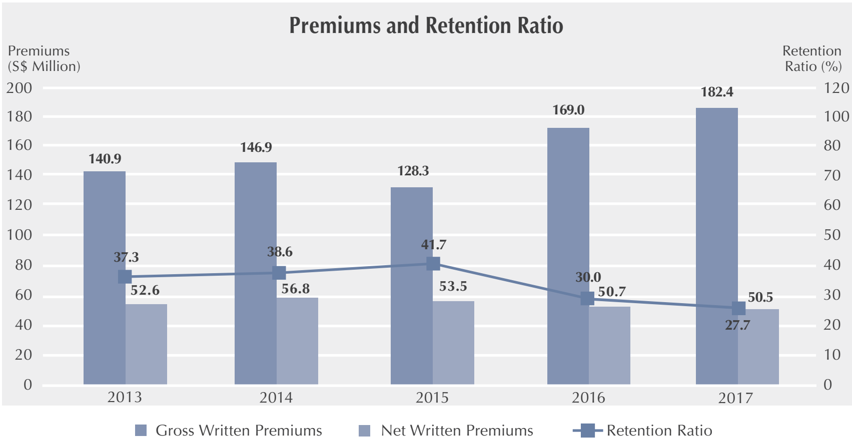
10th India Rendezvous

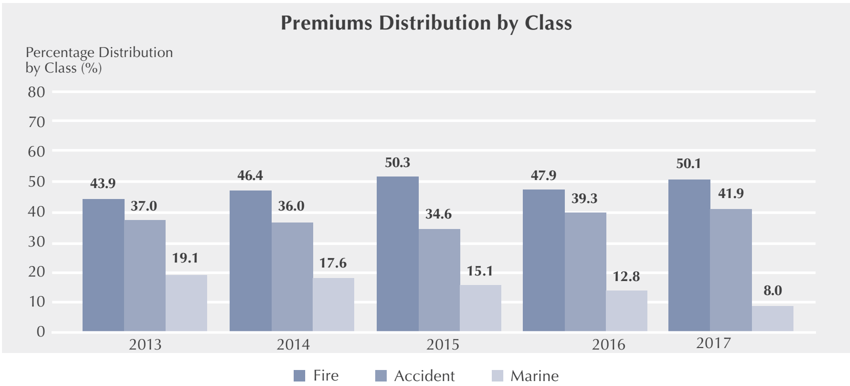
The Subsidiary continued to entrench its presence at high-profile events around the world, including the IIS Global Insurance Forum in London, Monte Carlo Rendezvous, FAIR Conference in Bahrain, IUMI Conference in Tokyo, Pacific Insurance Conference in Hong Kong, the African Insurance Organisation Conference in Uganda and the Singapore International Reinsurance Conference. INS's two magazines, AIR and MEIR were listed as Media Partners in all major industry events in Asia and the Middle East.

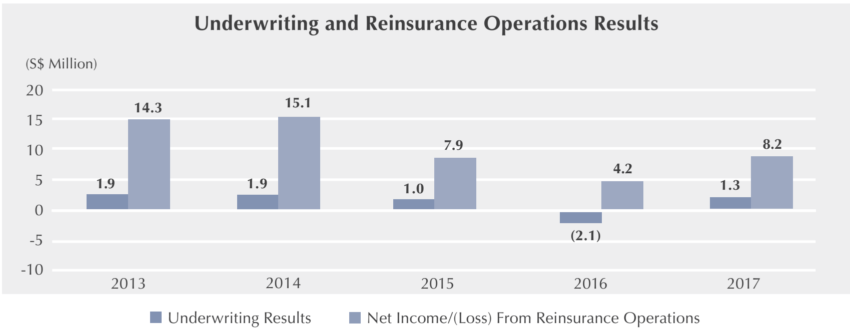
Newsletters

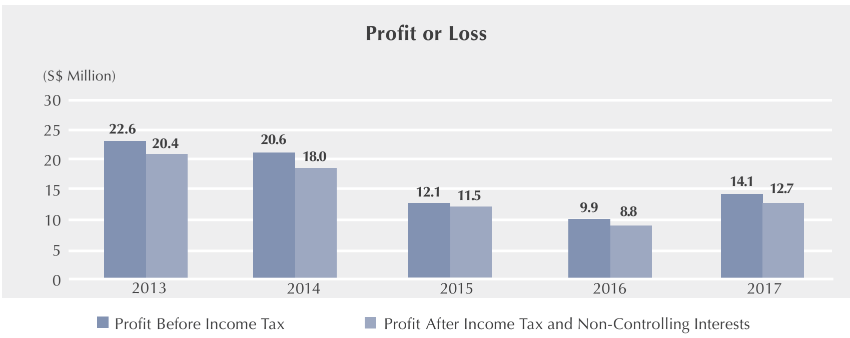
GROUP FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

S$'000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross Written Premiums	140,881	146,949	128,326	169,016	**182,447**
Net Written Premiums	52,579	56,795	53,467	50,722	**50,526**
Underwriting Results	1,899	1,932	950	(2,055)	**1,309**
Net Income From Reinsurance Operations	14,344	15,084	7,901	4,163	**8,183**
Profit Before Income Tax	22,563	20,612	12,137	9,878	**14,056**
Profit After Income Tax And Non-Controlling Interests	20,378	18,039	11,511	8,842	**12,654**
Net Insurance Contract Provisions:					
Outstanding Claims	160,513	160,452	152,635	152,449	**148,289**
Unexpired Risks	19,193	21,469	20,217	19,074	**18,492**
	179,706	181,921	172,852	171,523	**166,781**
% To Net Written Premiums (based on 5-year average of net written premiums)	400.9%	373.3%	338.1%	327.4%	**315.8%**
Shareholders' Funds	224,935	236,760	231,918	240,836	**259,153**
Investment Funds	403,569	407,341	396,512	411,078	**441,005**
Total Assets	722,869	730,327	680,385	703,246	**771,409**
Net Tangible Assets Per Share (cents)	37.17	39.12	38.32	39.79	**42.82**
Earnings Per Share (cents)	3.37	2.98	1.90	1.46	**2.09**
Return On Equity (%)	9.06	7.62	4.96	3.67	**4.88**
Gross Dividend (cents)	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.30	**1.30**
Gross Dividend Yield (%) At Year-End Share Price	5.88	4.69	4.92	4.26	**4.13**
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	310.3%	313.0%	317.2%	313.9%	**345.8%**

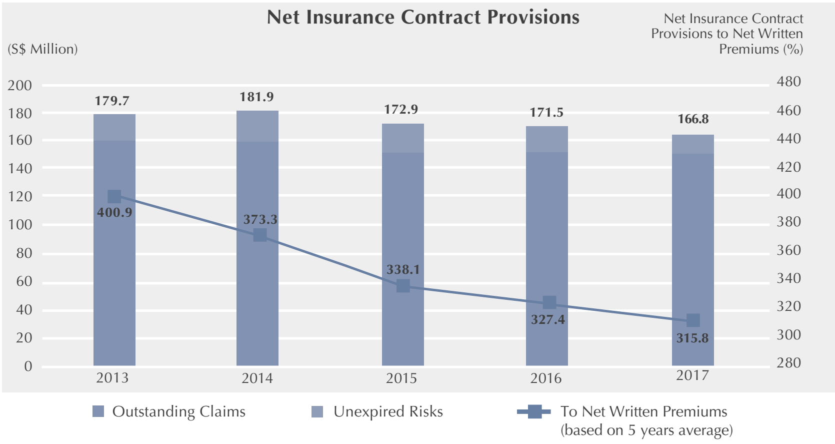

Premiums and Retention Ratio
Premiums (S$ Million)
Retention Ratio (%)
140.9
146.9
128.3
169.0
182.4
37.3
38.6
41.7
30.0
27.7
52.6
56.8
53.5
50.7
50.5
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
Gross Written Premiums
Net Written Premiums
Retention Ratio

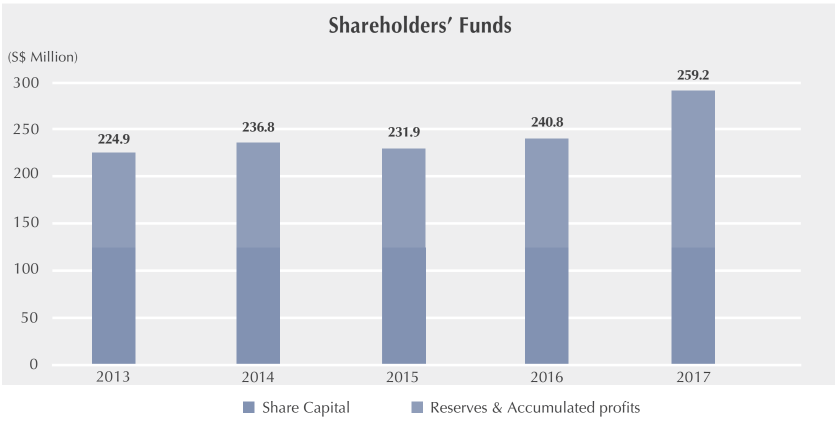

Premiums Distribution by Class
Percentage Distribution by Class (%)
43.9
37.0
19.1
46.4
36.0
17.6
50.3
34.6
15.1
47.9
39.3
12.8
50.1
41.9
8.0
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
Fire
Accident
Marine

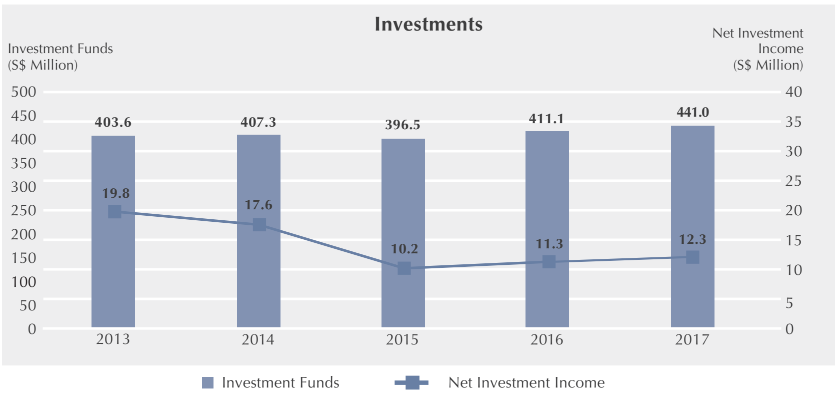

Underwriting and Reinsurance Operations Results
(S$ Million)
1.9
14.3
1.9
15.1
1.0
7.9
(2.1)
4.2
1.3
8.2
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
Underwriting Results
Net Income/(Loss) From Reinsurance Operations

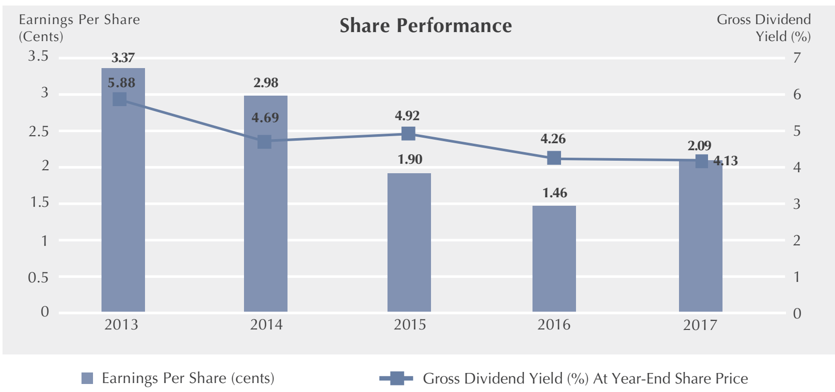

Profit or Loss
(S$ Million)
22.6
20.4
20.6
18.0
12.1
11.5
9.9
8.8
14.1
12.7
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
Profit Before Income Tax
Profit After Income Tax and Non-Controlling Interests

GROUP FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS









CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board is committed to good corporate governance and has adopted policies pursuant to the principles and guidelines in the Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Financial Holding Companies, Banks, Direct Insurers, Reinsurers and Captive Insurers which are incorporated in Singapore (**CG Guidelines**) by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (**MAS**) and the Insurance (**Corporate Governance**) Regulations 2013 (**CG Regulations**) issued on 3 April 2013 and the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited Listing Manual (**SGX Listing Manual**). The Company has put in place an internal guide to ensure good corporate governance in its business practices and activities. The Company believes that it has complied with the spirit and intent of the CG Guidelines and in areas where the Company's practices have deviated from the CG Guidelines, rationale for the same is provided herein.

The Company aims to preserve and enhance shareholder value by ensuring high standards of corporate performance and accountability.

BOARD MATTERS

The Board's Conduct of Affairs

Principle 1: Effective Board to lead and control the Company. Board is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the Company.

The Board is supported by specialised Board committees to facilitate effective oversight of the Company and supervision of Management and the matters delegated by the Board to such Board committees are listed out in the terms of reference of each Board committee. The Board committees, namely, the Executive Committee, Audit Committee, Nominating Committee, Remuneration Committee and Investment Committee meet regularly to consider the audit and risk management processes, investments, remuneration, nomination and other matters. A report on each committee's last meeting is provided at the next Board meeting.

The Board's core responsibilities, apart from statutory and fiduciary duties, include:

- to determine the Group's broad strategic directions, major investment and funding decisions and levels of risk tolerance and risk policies;

- to set the Group's values and standards (including ethical standards), and ensure that obligations to shareholders and other stakeholders are understood and met;

- to approve the financial objectives of the Group and monitor its performance and prospects;

- to ensure the implementation of the Board's overall strategies, including the formulation and proper execution of risk management policies and guidelines set by the Board;

- to approve the nomination of Directors to the Board and appointment and removal of senior executives;

- to oversee management in the design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management and internal control systems; and

- to review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal controls including compliance, operational, financial and IT controls and risk management systems;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- to be responsible for the formulation of and compliance with the Group's sustainability policies and practices.

- The Board meets at least quarterly to oversee the conduct of business of the Group.

The Board's approval is required for all major matters such as corporate restructuring, mergers and acquisitions, investments, acquisitions and disposals of assets, major corporate policies on key areas of operations, the release of the Group's quarterly and annual results, interested person transactions of a material nature, and declaration of interim dividends and proposal of final dividends. In this regard, the Group has adopted internal guidelines which set out specific matters requiring Board approval. These written guidelines also include financial and non-financial limits of authority given to management to facilitate operational efficiency.

The Company intends to pay dividends annually in two instalments, with a target aggregate dividend pay-out ratio of at least 50% of the Company's profit after income tax. The interim dividends will be declared and paid following the publication of our financial results for the first half of each year while the final dividend will be paid after the approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. There can be no assurance that in any given year a dividend will be proposed or declared. The payment of dividends, if any, and the amounts and timing thereof, will depend on a number of factors, including future profits, financial conditions, general economic and business conditions, and future prospects and such other factors as the Board, may deem relevant, as well as other legal and regulatory requirements.

For matters which require the Board's decision outside the pre-agreed meetings, board papers are circulated to the Board for consideration, with discussions taking place between members of the Board and Management directly, before approval is granted.

Pursuant to Article 98 of the Company's Constitution, one-third of the directors, or if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not less than one-third, retire by rotation at every Annual General Meeting (**AGM**). Under the Company's Constitution, there is no maximum fixed term or retirement age for non-executive directors.

In addition, the Board as a whole approves the appointment and removal of the Company Secretary.

Board Composition and Independence
Principle 2: Strong and independent element on the Board

The Board comprises six non-executive directors and the members are:

Ramaswamy Athappan (Chairman)	Non-Independent
David Chan Mun Wai (Deputy Chairman)	Non-Independent
Hwang Soo Jin	Non-Independent
Dileep Nair	Independent
Peter Sim Swee Yam	Independent
Ong Eng Yaw	Independent

The Board considers its present number of six directors to be sufficient and appropriate for effective decision-making, taking into account the scope and nature of the Group's operations.

The composition of the Board and the independence of each director are reviewed annually by the Nominating Committee (**NC**), based on the CG Guidelines' and the CG Regulations' definition of what constitutes an independent Director. The NC is satisfied that the Board consists of directors who are professionals of high caliber and as a group, they possess a broad range of core competencies and experience in insurance, banking, finance, law and business.

Currently whilst there are no women represented on the Board, diversity is achieved by having the CE and Financial Controller, who are women, attend all Board meetings. The NC is of the view that the relevance of a potential candidate's skills, experience and ability, among other desirable attributes, are more important factors than age or gender in the consideration for appointment to the Board. However, equal opportunity will continue to be accorded to all potential candidates irrespective of gender as and when the occasion arises in the future.

The Board is able to exercise objective judgment independently from Management and no individual or small group of individuals dominate the decision making of the Board.

The Board has also conducted a review of the performance of the directors and considers that each of the directors brings invaluable integrity, wisdom and experience to the Board and that they continue to contribute positively to the Board. The Board collectively has the critical skills, experience and expertise needed in charting the strategic direction of the Group. The NC is satisfied that each director is a fit and proper person fully qualified for the office.

The NC is also of the view that it is not necessary to impose a limit on the number of board representations which directors may hold, as directors have different capabilities and companies have different complexities. The NC is satisfied that each of the directors has been devoting sufficient time and attention to the Company's affairs. The NC is of the view that the duties of all Directors have been fully discharged based on the time and commitment by each director to the affairs of the Company. To address the competing time commitments of directors who sit on multiple boards and committees, meeting dates are scheduled in advance before the beginning of every calendar year.

All directors, on an ongoing basis, are required to declare any interest which they believe could conflict with the Company's interests. If a potential conflict does arise, the director concerned may choose not to, or the Board may decide he should not, receive documents or take part in Board discussions on the matter being considered.

The Non-Executive Independent Directors have no relationship with the Company, its related corporations, its 10% shareholders or its officers which could interfere in exercising their independent business judgement in the best interests of the Company. They are not substantial shareholders and are independent from the substantial shareholders of the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Given that the business relationship between the Company and insurance companies which some of the directors are employees of are conducted at arms' length and in the ordinary course of business, the Board is satisfied that there is a strong and independent element on the Board and the ability to act in the interests of the Company have not been impeded. No employee of the Company and its subsidiaries in any of the past three financial years is an immediate family member of any of the directors.

In compliance with the CG Guidelines and the CG Regulations, the NC determined after rigorous review that, except for Mr Athappan, Mr Hwang and Mr Chan, all Board members are considered independent. As at 31 December 2017, the independent directors make up at least half of the Board as the Chairman is a non-independent director. Hence, the Company has complied with the CG Regulations and CG Guideline 2.2.

The directors' profile is provided in pages 11 to 15.

The Members' attendance at the Board and specialised Board Committee meetings for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 are as shown below:

Committees	**BOARD**	**EXCO**	**AC**	**NC**	**RC**	**INV**
Number of Meetings Held	4	2	4	1	1	2
Members	**Number of Meetings Attended**					
Ramaswamy Athappan	4	2	4	1	1	2
David Chan Mun Wai	4	2	4	1	1	2
Hwang Soo Jin[1]	4	2	4	1	1	2
Dileep Nair	4	2	4	1	1	2
Peter Sim Swee Yam	4	2	4	1	1	2
Ong Eng Yaw	2	1	4	1	1	1

Notes:

BOARD – Board of Directors
EXCO – Executive Committee
AC – Audit Committee
NC – Nominating Committee
RC – Remuneration Committee
INV – Investment Committee

[1]Mr Hwang was appointed Advisor of Audit, Nominating and Remuneration Committees

Chairman and Chief Executive

Principle 3: Chairman and Chief Executive to be two separate persons to ensure clear division of responsibilities and balance of power and authority

There is a clear division of responsibilities between the non-executive Chairman and the Chief Executive (**CE**) who are not related. The CE bears the executive responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Company while the responsibilities of the Chairman, among other things are to:

- provide leadership to the Board in the formulation and review of Board policies and to guide Management in striving towards the desired strategic directions set by the Board;

- schedule meetings of the Board to enable it to perform its duties responsibly;
- prepare meeting agenda in consultation with the CE;
- review key proposals before they are presented to the Board for decision;
- exercise control over the quality, quantity and timeliness of the information submitted to the Board;
- encourage constructive relations between the Board and Management;
- facilitate the effective contribution of non-executive directors;
- ensure effective communication with the regulators and shareholders;
- ensure compliance with the CG Guidelines, CG Regulations, SGX Listing Manual and Board policies as well as promote high standards of corporate governance; and
- ensure information the Board receives is comprehensive, accurate and timely to enable effective decision making.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP AND COMMITTEES

Board Membership

Principle 4: Formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of Directors to the Board

The NC in consultation with the Chairman of the Board considers and makes recommendations to the Board concerning the appropriate size and needs of the Board.

New directors are appointed to the Board following recommendation of the NC and approval of the MAS. Article 103 of the Company's Constitution requires all new directors to submit themselves for re-election at the next AGM of the Company.

The NC also makes recommendations to the Board in respect of the directors who are eligible to be re-appointed at the AGM of the Company at regular intervals.

Appointment of New Directors

The search and nomination process for new directors is via contacts and recommendations. When recommending new directors to sit on the Board, the NC strives to ensure that the Board has sufficient number of independent directors with the right expertise, attributes and ability.

The NC will assess potential candidates taking into consideration the individual's background, skills and abilities, such as experience or expertise in some of the following areas: the insurance industry, corporate affairs, government affairs and experience as director, chief executive officer, chief operating officer or chief financial officer of a major company. The NC would also strive to determine whether the candidate is a fit and proper person and able to devote time in carrying out his duties as a Director of the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

When a candidate meets the assessment criteria set by the NC, the Committee will thereafter make a recommendation to the Board for consideration of the appointment. Upon the Board's endorsement, the Company will then seek MAS's approval accordingly and make the announcement to Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (**SGX**).

Newly appointed directors will be provided with formal letters of appointment (setting out the directors' duties and obligations).

Board Orientation and Continual Training and Development
As part of the induction programme for directors new to the reinsurance industry, a briefing on the fundamental aspects of the esoteric business of reinsurance and the CG Guidelines would be conducted.

As part and parcel of a training programme introduced by the NC, a series of orientation sessions were organized for new directors. During such sessions, the experiences of the old directors were passed on to the newcomers. In the process, the new directors' attention was drawn to the peculiarity of reinsurance accounting, the key risks involved in the business, the risk management process and the related systems of control in place as well as the directors' extent of responsibility for exercising oversight and for complying with regulatory and other requirements. For continuous development, such dialogue sessions outside normal Board meetings will continue to be held at regular intervals.

Directors are encouraged to continually develop and refresh their knowledge and skills, and keep themselves abreast with relevant developments and updates on key legal, regulatory and financial and accounting changes which affect the Group by attending briefings or seminars conducted by external parties.

Executive Committee
The Executive Committee (**EXCO**) comprises six non-executive directors. The members of the EXCO are:

Ramaswamy Athappan (Chairman)	Non-Independent
David Chan Mun Wai (Deputy Chairman)	Non-Independent
Hwang Soo Jin	Non-Independent
Dileep Nair	Independent
Peter Sim Swee Yam	Independent
Ong Eng Yaw	Independent

The EXCO holds periodic meetings with Management in charge of daily operations.

The principal functions of the EXCO are:

- to supervise Management in its conduct of the Group's business on behalf of the Board; and
- to ensure the implementation of the Board's overall strategies, including the proper execution of risk management policies and guidelines set by the Board.

Audit Committee

Principle 12: Establishment of Audit Committee with written terms of reference

The Audit Committee (**AC**) comprises five non-executive directors, majority of whom, including the Chairman, are independent directors as defined in the CG Guidelines.

The Board is of view that the members of the AC have the financial management expertise and experience to discharge the AC's responsibilities. The members of the AC are:

Dileep Nair (Chairman)	Independent
Ramaswamy Athappan	Non-Independent
David Chan Mun Wai	Non-Independent
Peter Sim Swee Yam	Independent
Ong Eng Yaw	Independent

Mr Hwang Soo Jin would attend the meeting(s) as and when so requested, at the invitation of the AC.

The AC holds quarterly meetings each year and discharges the following responsibilities:

- to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, including compliance, financial, operational and IT controls of the Company (carried out internally or with the assistance of competent third parties) and provide their assessment to the Board annually on the effectiveness and adequacy of the controls

  [Note: The Board retains the responsibility for the review of the effectiveness of the system of internal controls and must form its own opinion despite aspects of the review being delegated to the AC.];

- to review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management systems as delegated by the Board;

- to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and review reports received from regulators and the SGX;

- to review the financial accounts of the Company and Group each quarter in conjunction with the external auditors' comments thereon prior to their submission to the Board for adoption;

- to review, guide and ensure compliance with the Group's sustainability policies and practices

- to review the adequacy of the internal audit function;

- to review and approve the audit scope/plans of the external and internal auditors, the results of the auditors' examinations and evaluation of the Company's system of internal accounting controls, and the Management's response to their recommendations;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- to nominate external auditors for appointment/re-appointment and to review the external audit fees and recommend to the Board for approval;

- to evaluate external auditors' objectivity and independence including the provision of non-audit services;

- to review legal and regulatory matters that may have material impact on the financial statements and reports received from regulators;

- to review and consider if interested person transactions are on normal commercial terms and not prejudicial to the Company's interests;

- to report to the Board regularly on the exercise of its duties, identifying matters which it considers require action or improvement, and making recommendations as to the steps to be taken;

- to review the assistance and co-operation given by the Company's officers to the external and internal auditors;

- to have authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference, full access to and co-operation by Management and reasonable resources (including obtaining professional advice) to enable it to discharge its functions properly;

- to oversee and guide Management in:

    (a) the establishment and the operation of an independent enterprise-wide risk management system,

    (b) the adequacy of the risk management function, ensuring that it is sufficiently resourced to monitor risk and that it has appropriate independent reporting lines; and

- to assist the Board in determining the Company's overall risk tolerance and risk policies.

None of the members of the AC is a former partner or director of the Company's existing auditing firm or auditing corporation.

The AC conducts a review on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal audit function annually, to ensure that the Company maintains an effective internal audit function that is adequately staffed and independent of the activities it audits. The AC is satisfied that the internal audit function has the appropriate standing within the Group.

The internal audit function is overseen by the Company's Internal Auditor, whose qualifications are provided on page 16. The Internal Auditor has unfettered access to the Company's documents, records, properties and personnel. The Internal Auditor is accountable to the AC and provides reports to the AC regularly.

Internal audit activities are conducted in relation to nationally or internationally recognized standards such as the Institute of Internal Auditors Professional Practice of Internal Auditing.

The AC meets with the external and internal auditors, without the presence of Management. It has explicit authority to investigate any matter, full access to and co-operation by Management and other employees, and full discretion to invite any director to attend the meetings.

The Committee has reviewed the non-audit services provided by the external auditors in the financial year ended 31 December 2017 and is satisfied that such services would not affect the independence of the external auditors. The external auditors, on an annual basis, have also provided a written confirmation of their independence to the AC.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the financial statements, the internal and external audit plans and reports, the external auditor's evaluation of the system of internal accounting controls, the scope and result of internal and external audit procedures, the significant findings of audit investigations and interested person transactions. The reviews were made with the internal and external auditors, the Financial Controller, Chief Executive other management staff, as appropriate.

Comments on Key Audit Matters (KAms)
In reviewing the Independent Auditors' Report, the AC notes with satisfaction that for the 2nd year running there is no apparent weakness found in the Company's system and procedure of controls and that there is no breach in operational compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations. In particular, the KAms relating to estimation of premium, commission expense and outstanding claims provision, the external auditor has found the methodology adopted and the assumptions used to arrive at the final figures to be appropriate in ensuring reasonableness in all cases. In view of the sensitive nature of these key areas in the Company's core operation, the AC will continue to monitor closely on a regular basis the submissions from Management prior to adoption in the final accounts. As the processes involved considerable degree of judgmental decision based on technical expertise and relevant experience, the AC will ensure that Management is equipped with adequate resources and that the system and procedure remain relevant and efficacious at all times in keeping with changes in the operating environment.

Finally, it should be noted that in the course of the AC's deliberation, the Management has been called upon to account for the assumptions used and the methodologies adopted where necessary and in all cases its response has been found satisfactory.

Nominating Committee
The NC comprises the following five non-executive directors:

Ong Eng Yaw (Chairman)	Independent
Ramaswamy Athappan	Non-Independent
David Chan Mun Wai	Non-Independent
Dileep Nair	Independent
Peter Sim Swee Yam	Independent

Mr Hwang Soo Jin would attend the meeting(s) as and when so requested, at the invitation of the NC.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The NC holds its meetings annually or as frequently as may be necessary. The NC's primary functions are:

- to review and make recommendations to the Board concerning the size, structure, composition and diversity of the Board and the Board committees;
- to identify potential candidates to fill Board vacancies, if any as well as put in place plans for succession;
- to review and make recommendations, for the Board's approval, on the appointment of the Group's senior executives;
- to review and make recommendations to the Board on the re-appointment of directors taking into consideration the directors' ability to exercise sound judgment, independence, demonstrated leadership, skills, work experience, etc.;
- to assess annually the independence of each director and provide its views on the independence to the Board;
- to ensure compliance with the CG Regulations and adhere to the CG Guidelines on the composition of the Board;
- to decide how the Board's performance may be evaluated and propose objective performance criteria for the Board's approval;
- to assess the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the contribution by individual directors to the effectiveness of the Board; and
- to review the ability of directors with multiple board representations to carry out their duties and other principal commitments adequately.

There was no resignation or dismissal of any key appointment holder for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

Remuneration Committee
The Remuneration Committee (RC) comprises the following five non-executive directors:

Peter Sim Swee Yam (Chairman)	Independent
Ramaswamy Athappan	Non-Independent
David Chan Mun Wai	Non-Independent
Dileep Nair	Independent
Ong Eng Yaw	Independent

Mr Hwang Soo Jin would attend the meeting(s) as and when so requested, at the invitation of the RC.

The RC holds periodic meetings with Management in charge of human resource functions and also has access to the information when clarification and advice is needed.

The principal functions of the RC are:

- to review and recommend to the Board for its endorsement a framework of remuneration for non-executive directors and key management personnel to ensure that it is sufficiently equitable to attract, retain and motivate them to provide good stewardship;

- to review the remuneration of all personnel in an effort to motivate, retain and create a sense of belonging to facilitate the achievement of strategic objectives and corporate values; and

- to exercise oversight of personnel administration executed by Management and to ensure that there is sufficient equitable staff welfare in terms of training, health and safety to attract, retain and motivate personnel; and

- to review the Company's obligation in the event of termination of executive directors, if any, and key management personnel's contract of service to ensure that the contract of service contain fair and reasonable clauses.

Investment Committee

The Investment Committee (**INV**) comprises the following six non-executive directors and two key executives:

Hwang Soo Jin (Chairman)	Non-Independent
Ramaswamy Athappan	Non-Independent
David Chan Mun Wai	Non-Independent
Dileep Nair	Independent
Peter Sim Swee Yam	Independent
Ong Eng Yaw	Independent
Theresa Wee Sui Ling	Chief Executive
Carlene Lim Lay Hoon	Financial Controller

Periodic meetings are held with Management in charge of investments to discuss key investment issues.

The responsibilities of the INV are:

- to monitor the progress and development of the investment decisions taken by the Group.

- to determine the strategic direction and to identify suitable investment opportunities;

- to oversee the day-to-day investment activities conducted by Management;

- to ensure close coordination between the underwriting and the investment arms of Management so that available funds can be invested promptly and efficiently;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- to ensure judicious management of the investment portfolio in line with the risk appetite of and tolerance limits set by the Board in order that there will always be adequate liquidity to support the underwriting activities;

- to ensure reasonable returns to enable servicing of shareholders' dividends at a consistently credible level; and

- to approve investment proposals submitted by Management as required under established procedure.

BOARD PERFORMANCE

Principle 5: Formal assessment of the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the contribution by each director

The NC conducts a formal assessment of the performance of the Board as a whole and each Board committee in view of the complementary and collective nature of directors' contributions.

The evaluation parameters for the Board's and Board committees' performance are based on quantitative and qualitative criteria, which include the level of return on equity, regularity of attendance at meetings, the success of the strategic and long term objectives set by the Board and Board committees, and the effectiveness of the Board and the Board committees in monitoring Management's performance against the goals set by the Board.

The assessment of the contribution of directors is made with reference to a set of common key performance indicators and the skills and experience which the Board is expected to possess. Non-executive directors of the Company constructively challenge and help develop proposals on strategy; and review the performance of Management in meeting agreed goals and objectives and monitor the performance.

The Board is of the opinion that all directors collectively and individually have contributed positively to the growth of the Company during the year and in discharging their duties have conducted themselves diligently in safeguarding the interests of shareholders.

The EXCO, on behalf of the Board, supervises the Management in its conduct of the Group's business, and in ensuring the implementation of the Board's broad strategies, including the proper execution of risk management policies and guidelines set by the Board.

In addition, it has been the Group's practice for the Board Chairman's performance to be appraised annually by the Board without his participation.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Principle 6: Board members to have complete, adequate and timely information
Principle 10: The Board's accountability to the Shareholders and Management's accountability to the Board

The Board is provided with complete and adequate information prior to Board meetings and on an on-going basis. Such information includes financial management reports, annual budgets and performance against budget, announcement of results, matters requiring the Board's decision and updates on key outstanding issues.

In presenting the quarterly and annual financial statements to shareholders, it is the aim of the Board to provide the shareholders with a balanced and comprehensive assessment of the Group's financial position and prospects. Management provides the Board, EXCO and AC with detailed management accounts of the Group's financial performance, position and prospects on a quarterly basis.

The Board also has separate and independent access to Management and the Company Secretary. The Company Secretary assists Management to ensure that Board procedures are observed and the Company complies with the requirements of the Companies Act and the SGX Listing Manual. The CE and Financial Controller (**FC**) provide assistance in the Company Secretarial role and attend the Board meetings. Should the directors, whether as a group or individually, need independent professional advice to carry out their duties, the Company will, upon approval of the Chairman, arrange to appoint a professional advisor to render the advice.

The Non-Executive Directors meet as and when required without the presence of Management.

The independent directors also meet as and when required without the presence of the other directors and feedback, if warranted, is given to the Chairman after such meetings.

Notwithstanding CG Guideline 3.3, the Board is of the view that it is not necessary for the Company to appoint a lead independent director given that the number of directors on the Board is relatively small and the members are well experienced. There is regular and active participation at Board and Board Committee meetings. Also, non-accessibility by shareholders to the directors has never been an issue.

Furthermore, the independent directors, Mr Dileep Nair, Mr Ong Eng Yaw and Mr Peter Sim Swee Yam provide independent leadership on the Board by virtue of their appointment as Chairman of the AC, NC and RC, respectively.

The Board does not have any alternate directors. All directors have dedicated adequate time to the affairs of the Company.

REMUNERATION MATTERS

Level and Mix of Remuneration

Principle 7: Formal and transparent procedure for fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors
Principle 8: Remuneration of directors to be adequate and not excessive
Principle 9: Clear disclosure on remuneration policy, level and mix of remuneration, and the procedure for setting remuneration

The Group adopts a remuneration policy that is primarily performance based taking into account each person's job responsibilities and function and market conditions. The remuneration for employees of the Group comprises a fixed component and a performance-related variable component in an effort to link rewards to corporate and individual performance and align their interests with those of shareholders.

The RC sets out the remuneration guidelines and reviews all aspects of the remuneration framework of the Group, including without limitation, directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, options, share-based incentives and awards and benefits in kind.

The RC did not engage any external consultant on the remuneration of the directors.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The fixed component consists of a base salary and fixed allowance. The variable component is in the form of a bonus that is linked to the Group's and the individual's performance. A budget for salary increment and bonus is submitted by the CE to the Board annually. During the course of the year, the salary and bonus proposal would be put forth to the RC for consideration and approval.

The RC reviews the level and mix of remuneration and approves the framework for salary reviews, performance bonus and incentives for the CE and key management personnel of the Group. In setting the remuneration packages, the RC takes into consideration the Company's and the individual's performance, as well as the contribution to the revenue and profitability.

To motivate the Non-Executive Directors and key management personnel to work in alignment with the goals of stakeholders, the Company has viewed leadership, people development, commitment and teamwork as important performance criteria for the Group.

The remuneration policies are in line with the strategic objectives and corporate values of the Company, and do not conflict with the Company's objectives and directions. The remuneration practices do not create incentives for excessive or inappropriate risk-taking behaviour.

The remuneration of the directors takes into account their contribution and respective responsibilities. Directors are paid an attendance fee for their involvement in the Board and Board Committee meetings. Directors who participate in the Board Committees receive higher fees for the additional responsibilities. No director decides his own remuneration. The fees are reviewed by the RC and thereafter submitted to the Board for endorsement. The directors' fees proposed by the Board are subject to shareholders' approval at the Company's AGM.

The Company believes that it is not in its best interest to disclose the precise remuneration of the directors and key management personnel due to the highly competitive market for talent. Accordingly, the Company continues its practice of disclosing the remuneration of directors and key management personnel in bands of S$250,000.

The remuneration of directors for the year ended 31 December 2017 is set out below:

Directors	Directors' Fees	Salary	Bonus	Other Fees, Allowances & Benefits[2]	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Ramaswamy Athappan	100	0	0	0	100
Hwang Soo Jin	12	0	0	88	100
David Chan Mun Wai	100	0	0	0	100
Dileep Nair	100	0	0	0	100
Peter Sim Swee Yam	100	0	0	0	100
Ong Eng Yaw	100	0	0	0	100

[2]Other fees, allowances and benefits include advisor fees and out-of-pocket allowances

The following information relates to directors' remuneration:

	Number of Directors in Remuneration Bands	
Remuneration Bands	**2017**	2016
$250,000 to $499,999	**2**	2
Below $250,000	**4**	4
Total	**6**	6

The aggregate amount of remuneration paid/accrued to Directors is S$1 million.

The remuneration of key management personnel for the year ended 31 December 2017 is set out below:

Key Management Personnel	Directors' Fees[3]	Salary	Bonus	Other Fees, Allowances & Benefits[4]	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Theresa Wee Sui Ling	1	77	14	8	100
Subramaniam Mokanasivam	1	74	17	8	100
Chin Tsu-Kuang	1	78	13	8	100
Carlene Lim Lay Hoon	0	82	16	2	100
Mervyn Low Cheng Chwee	0	77	15	8	100
Cheng Yiina	0	83	14	3	100
Ho Wing Hoong	0	80	14	6	100
Yap Sock Cheen	0	84	16	0	100

[3]Including directors' fees paid to key management personnel in respect of their appointment to the Subsidiaries' Boards

[4]Other fees, allowances and benefits include transport, entertainment allowances and long service awards

The following information relates to key management personnel's remuneration:

	Number of Senior Management in Remuneration Bands	
Remuneration Bands	**2017**	2016
$250,000 to $499,999	**2**	2
Below $250,000	**6**	6
Total	**8**	8

The aggregate amount of remuneration paid/accrued to the key management personnel is S$1.88 million.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Having reviewed and considered the variable components of the key management personnel, which are moderate, RC is of the view that there is no need to institute contractual provisions to allow the Company to reclaim incentive components of the key management personnel's remuneration paid in prior years in exceptional circumstances of misstatement of financial results or of misconduct resulting in financial loss.

There is no termination, retirement and post-employment benefits granted to Directors, the CE and the key management personnel.

Currently, no long-term share based incentive scheme has been adopted by the Company. Nevertheless, the RC reviews from time to time the appropriateness of adopting a long-term incentive scheme and whether executive directors, if any and key management personnel should be eligible for long-term incentive schemes, taking into account the costs and benefits of adopting such proposed long-term incentive scheme.

The Company does not employ any immediate family member of any director or the CE whose remuneration for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 exceeds S$50,000.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

Principle 11: Sound system of internal controls

The Board determines the Company's risk tolerance and policies and oversees Management in the design, implementation and monitoring of the internal controls. The Board exercises oversight on Management through the AC on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's systems of internal controls in compliance, operational, financial, IT and risk management. The AC reviews regularly with Management and auditors, both internal and external, the continued development in the measures taken by Management to further strengthen internal controls. In particular, the Committee satisfies itself of the adequacy in the documentation of operating procedures and their compliance and amendments made to meet changing circumstances. Once a year, the AC undertakes a review of the effectiveness of the internal control systems and reports its findings to the main Board for endorsement.

The Board believes that the recognition of the importance of internal controls is a matter of corporate culture that calls for common commitment at all levels of the Company from Board to Management and staff. The Board recognises that the system of internal controls can only provide reasonable assurance but cannot totally eliminate the occurrence of material errors, poor judgment in decision-making, human error, fraud or other irregularities. In order to minimise such occurrence, continued strengthening of internal controls to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing operating environment should be part and parcel of daily business process to be pursued relentlessly.

During the year under review, the Board is satisfied based on reports from both internal and external auditors as well as the AC that the internal controls in all aspects of the Company's operations are adequate and effective to safeguard shareholders' interest. The Board with the concurrence of the AC, is of the opinion that the internal controls of the Group complies with Rule 1207(10) of the SGX Listing Manual. Both the CE and the FC have also given their assurance:

(a) that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's operations and finances; and

(b) that the Company's risk management and systems of internal controls are adequate and effective.

In addition, the Company has a whistle-blower protection policy that sets out the business practice and ethical conduct expected of all employees. The purpose of the policy is to encourage the reporting in good faith of suspected reportable conduct by establishing clearly defined processes through which such reports may be made with the confidence to the AC. All employees and other persons making such reports will be treated fairly and protected from reprisal. All reports received are accorded confidentiality and independently investigated by the Internal Audit Head and reported to the AC. The whistle blowing policy and procedures are incorporated in the Employee Handbook. New employees are briefed on the policy during their orientation.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Principle 11: Sound system of internal controls

Given the special nature of reinsurance business, the Board is firmly of the conviction that risk management is synonymous with the process of underwriting. Consequently, it believes that the thrust for the continued development in the measures taken to strengthen risk management should be left with Management. The Board however, exercises oversight on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management system. To facilitate closer monitoring, the Board has delegated the review of the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management system to the AC. In carrying out its duty, the Company has established a Risk Management Review Committee (**RMRC**) at the management level with the General Manager (Operations) designated Risk Management Officer and the RMRC reports to the AC. The RMRC meets regularly and its responsibilities are:

- to identify, assess and monitor all reasonably foreseeable and material risks that the Company is or may be exposed to;

- to review and recommend risk management measures to address the key risks; and

- to support the AC in the review of the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management measures implemented.

The AC in turn meets with Management and the auditors to review the reports submitted in order to satisfy itself of the continued adequacy of the risk management system. Once a year, based upon predetermined criteria, the AC assesses the effectiveness of the system and submits its findings to the Board for endorsement if appropriate.

For the year under review, based on reports from both internal and external auditors as well as the AC, the Board is satisfied that the risk management system maintained by the Management is adequate and effective to meet the needs of the Company in its current business environment.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Principle 14: Shareholder Rights
Principle 15: Communication with Shareholders
Principle 16: Conduct of Shareholder Meetings

The Company ensures that timely and adequate disclosure of information on matters of material impact on the Company is made available to shareholders of the Company. This is done through the Company's annual reports, quarterly financial announcements and press releases to SGX which is also posted on the Company's website at http://www.singre.com.sg. Shareholders are given opportunities to participate at the Company's general meetings. The Board, including the Chairman and Management are present at these meetings to address queries that shareholders may have. A representative of the external auditors is also present to assist the Board in addressing relevant queries by shareholders. The Constitution allows a member of the Company to appoint one or two proxies to attend and vote at general meetings. In addition, a member of the Company who is a relevant intermediary may appoint more than two proxies to attend and vote at general meetings, but such proxies must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a specified number of shares. The term "relevant intermediary" is for this purpose defined under the Companies Act and includes the Central Provident Fund Board as well as banks and capital market services licence holders which provide custodial services. Allowing multiple proxies for such members will facilitate indirect investors attending and voting at shareholder meetings and encourages more active shareholder participation. Separate resolutions on each distinct issue are tabled at general meetings.

The Company Secretary and/or a representative from the Company Secretary's office prepares the minutes of general meetings that include substantial and relevant comments or queries from shareholders relating to the agenda of the meeting, and responses from the Board and Management. The minutes of such meetings are then circulated to the Board for approval. Thereafter, the minutes are available to shareholders upon request.

In compliance with Rule 730A(2) of the SGX Listing Manual, resolutions tabled at general meetings will be put to vote by poll. To enhance transparency and efficiency in the voting process and results, electronic poll voting is conducted. The Company appoints an independent external party as scrutineer for the electronic poll voting process. The results showing the number of votes cast for and against each resolution and the respective percentages are announced via the SGXNET on the same day as the general meeting.

Where disclosure is inadvertently made to a selected group, the Company will make the same disclosure publicly as soon as practicable for it to do so.

DEALINGS IN SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

The Group provides guidance to its directors and employees on the implications of insider trading. It has adopted a code of conduct for dealings in securities of the Company in compliance with the Best Practices Guide on Dealings in Securities as set out in Rule 1207(19) of the SGX Listing Manual.

The Company prohibits its directors and employees from trading in the Company's securities for the period commencing two weeks before the announcement of quarterly results, and the period commencing one month before the announcement of year-end results.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

CONTENTS

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

A MESSAGE FROM OUR BOARD

Dear Stakeholders,

Climate change is a much talked about topic and every other day the newspapers bombard us with news of freakish weather patterns causing extensive economic and insured losses, as well as loss of precious lives and untold hardships due to weather-related phenomenon. Reinsurance, which is Singapore Reinsurance Corporation Limited (‘**SingRe**’)’s core focus, by its nature is the business of providing protection against damages due to both natural and man-made events. Therefore, we are concerned about changing climatic patterns and its repercussions on mankind and the core business.

SingRe operates in a highly challenging business environment making its commitment to achieve long-term sustainability even more necessary. We work hard towards meeting the long-term goal of a sustainable organisation and believe that SingRe in its own small way contribute as an enabler toward a more sustainable society locally and globally.

Following the identification of the Environment, Social and Governance (‘**ESG**’) factors that are material to the organisation and its stakeholders, SingRe’s sustainability strategy and targets were formalised for the first time in 2017 and will be progressively integrated into the overall business strategy. The targets are reviewed by the Board who oversees management and monitors the identified key ESG factors namely, Economic Performance, Climate Change, Occupational Health and Safety, Training and Education, Community Engagement, Cyber Security and Corporate Governance. The Board’s view on performance with respect to targets will be discussed on a regular basis.

At the working level, a Sustainability Committee has been set up to monitor sustainability strategies and performance through quarterly meetings, regular updates and stakeholder engagements; to align SingRe’s efforts with governmental commitments, where plausible; and, to strengthen and integrate its approach to managing social and environmental factors.

Our stakeholders’ interests influence our strategy. In our view, we can make the biggest difference by continually looking at ways to improve operating efficiency. There is little doubt that digitalisation presents opportunities for SingRe in the areas of business growth and operational efficiency. Intelligent processes and changing laws to address risks associated with greater reliance on automation and digitalisation open channels for new (re)insurance products. Also, faster and more detailed analysis of large amounts of data (data analytics) could improve productivity and transparency. However, as a “wholesaler” of insurance products, we take a pragmatic approach towards digitalisation: strictly business-driven in an effort to contribute to the bottom-line.

The Board of Directors, together with Management, is cognizant of the fact that more can be done to achieve greater sustainable impact for a better world. The journey to transform business sustainability is one we are committed to. By improving sustainability standards and practices, it will ultimately create a stronger and more resilient organisation, and support management’s goal to deepen its involvement in the insurance industry in terms of sustainable profitability and responsibility.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

SingRe is pleased to publish its inaugural Sustainability Report, developed in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative ('**GRI**') Standards 2016: Core option. This report is formed with reference to the primary components set out in SGX Listing Rule 711B on a "Comply or Explain" basis. Please refer to the GRI Content Index at the end of this report for the relevant references.

Scope of the Report and Period

SingRe's Sustainability Report covers the Group's sustainability performance from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017. The report also covers SingRe's core subsidiary, INS Communications Private Limited ('**INS**'). It is considered material to the Group since the nature of INS's business is the role of facilitator in the area of (re)insurance publishing and reporting, seminars/conferences, education and information exchange. INS contributes to SingRe's efforts to integrate sustainability in its value-chain and reliance on digitalisation is fast growing and brings a new environmental footprint to map. Leveraging on its publishing and conferencing experience, INS has become more entrenched within the Agents community which would to some extent provide better outreach to the man-in-the-street and small-and-medium sized enterprises.

Material topics boundaries are defined and contents of this report are developed by placing reliance on the GRI reporting principles. In the whole sustainability materiality process, SingRe takes into consideration the key stakeholders' interests. The Group continually seeks to enhance the accuracy, completeness and coverage of its sustainability practices and reporting, and welcomes feedback and suggestions for improvements.

SingRe has not sought external independent assurance for this reporting period, which may be considered in the future as its sustainability efforts gain momentum.

Please write to enquiry@singre.com.sg if there are queries or feedback on this sustainability report.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

MANAGING SUSTAINABILITY

SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

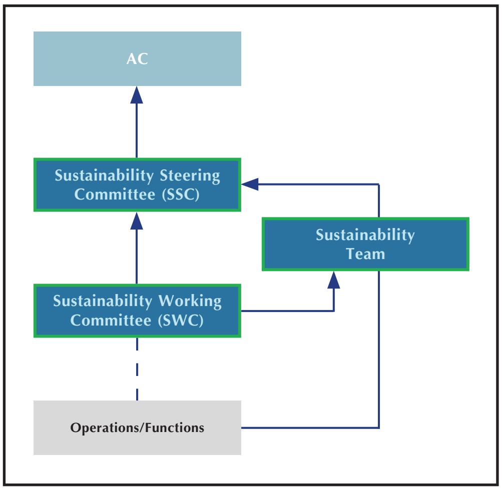


Figure 1: SingRe Sustainability Governance Structure

Sustainability in SingRe is driven from the very top by the CE. The Board assumes ultimate responsibility for the sustainability objectives and reporting. It has entrusted the Audit Committee ('**AC**') with the responsibility of assisting it to fulfil the Group's sustainability reporting requirements. The personal commitment and influence of the Board help promote responsible, sustainable behaviour across the Group. Sustainability is a two-way street, therefore SingRe seeks and encourages dialogue and openness as it strives to learn from others.

Who's involved?

Strategy and progress in meeting SingRe's sustainability goals are reviewed and discussed by the Sustainability Steering Committee ('**SSC**'). SingRe's SSC comprises SingRe's core management team.

Beneath this is the Sustainability Working Committee ('**SWC**') responsible for implementing, managing and developing specific elements of the strategy. In between SSC quarterly meetings, SWC members remain actively engaged in executing the Sustainability Initiatives.

Within SingRe, employees have a significant role to play in delivering its sustainability commitments. Their involvement in the day-to-day running of business puts them in a pivotal position to identify issues and potential risks and brainstorm solutions. This is why SingRe encourages and enables information sharing between all levels of the business hierarchy.

SingRe's Sustainability Steering Committee

The SSC's primary function is to monitor the progress and provide guidance in the day-to-day execution of the Group's sustainability efforts based on the Board's strategic direction. The Committee makes a conscious effort to review all policies and procedures related to ESG factors on a regular basis, including evaluating the effectiveness of existing sustainability practices. The SSC is assisted by the Corporate Secretarial team in the communication and coordination with shareholders, customers and/or employees on sustainability issues.

SUSTAINABILITY ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN

Sustainability Strategy

SingRe aspires to continuously promote and integrate sustainability in its business operations and dealings with its stakeholders. As such, SingRe is committed towards incorporating ESG aspects in the Group's value and supply chain as sustainability efforts progressively mature. The Group believes that management of material ESG factors will eventually yield organisational excellence and deliver positive business results for stakeholders.

In the 2017 Sustainability Report, relevant goals, strategies and measurement of performance are outlined through various key initiatives introduced by SingRe across its operations. SingRe plans to extend its pledge to sustainable business practices across its value chain, from subsidiaries to vendors, where practicable and meaningful. The Group does so not simply to counter the social and environmental risks but rather because of the rewards integrated sustainability practices can deliver.

As a reinsurance company, SingRe does not have an extensive supply chain. Its core business does not require the company to buy raw materials, semi-finished goods or energy like a manufacturing entity. Nevertheless, to conduct its business activities, the Group requires a variety of goods and services. Although SingRe has embarked on its journey towards greater sustainability awareness, the sustainability efforts would require time to filter through all levels of its value chain.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

MATERIALITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

SingRe recognises that through dialogue with stakeholders it would be in a better position to anticipate and respond to sustainability challenges as they arise. Regular engagement with key stakeholders is achieved through the below matrix. SingRe welcomes feedback from business partners, investors, regulators and the Board.

Stakeholder Group	Engagement mode
Board of Directors	• Ongoing communication • Quarterly Board meetings
Regulators	• Feedback/consultation with regulatory bodies • Annual reports • Audit reports
Intermediaries	• Annual General Meetings • Corporate enquiries • Industry gatherings
Shareholders	• Annual General Meetings • Investor meetings • Company visits • Corporate website
Investors	• Annual General Meetings • Annual reports • SGXNet announcements
Employees	• Orientation programme • Performance and career development reviews • Staff bonding activities
Clients	• Interactions at office • Marketing and advertising campaigns • Website and social media channels • Events and seminars
Rating agency	• Engagement meetings with rating agencies at least once a year

Figure 2: Summary of Stakeholder Engagement

SingRe seeks to join forces with its stakeholders in order to tackle some of the major challenges in the insurance industry – challenges that no company can solve on its own and affects everyone in the value chain. The Group aims to reinforce its sustainability commitment by more regular engagements with its key internal and external stakeholders in a bid to broaden its outreach of sustainability awareness and understand their expectations.

MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

SingRe's management team participated in the Sustainability Workshop, held in April 2017. At the workshop, SingRe's team and sustainability subject matter experts shared their views on sustainability, best practices, current challenges and solutions. The workshop covered topics such as stakeholders' engagement, sustainability governance, material ESG factors identification and goal setting. The workshop provided an opportunity to align views and expectations of SingRe's management as well as to allow them to set priorities. To define materiality of the ESG factors, the relevance of each GRI topic-specific standard and industry benchmark was assessed based on two criteria: "Importance of (the ESG factor) to Stakeholders" and its "Significance to (SingRe's) Business".

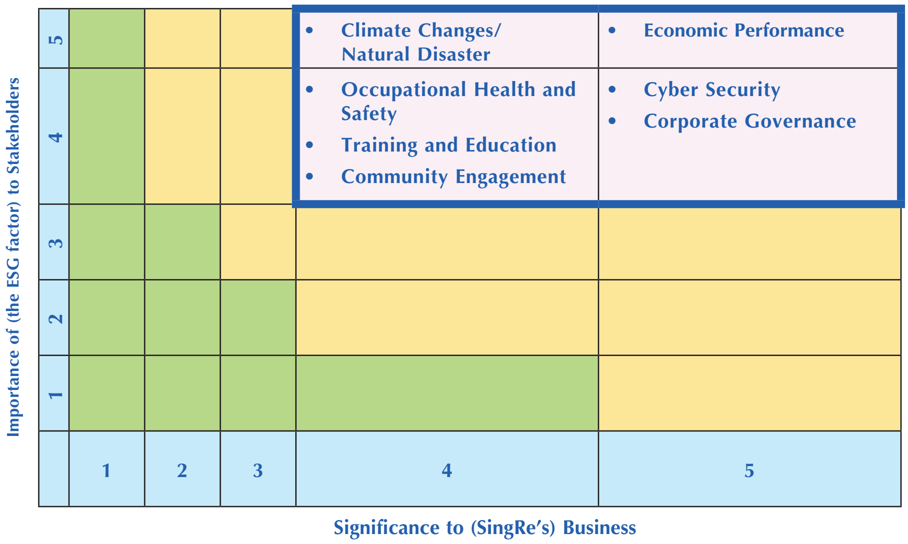


Figure 3: Materiality Matrix

Using this analysis framework, SingRe has identified seven ESG factors that could have a material impact on the earnings or valuation of SingRe, taking into account the business environment, the Group's business objectives and importance to the stakeholders. The relevance of these factors, as well as SingRe's performance against targets set, will be formally reassessed on a yearly basis.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

MATERIAL FACTORS – ECONOMIC

Building Long-Term Value

Profit and value-creation are the cornerstones of SingRe's sustainable development as an organisation. Sustainability of long-term profitability and generating shareholders' value are essential pillars. This is in the best interest of SingRe's clients, shareholders, employees and business partners. SingRe's financial goals are to (1) achieve a reasonable return on capital; (2) pay decent dividends to its shareholders; (3) give assurance to customers that SingRe is a partner that is financially sound; and (4) provide a financially stable and safe organisation for employees to work in.

The ESG factors embedded in SingRe's core business activities are broad-based and are taken into consideration in the business decisions, profitability assessment and productivity and cost saving efforts as the organisation adapts to an ever changing and highly competitive operating environment.

On the underwriting front, with excessive (re)insurance capacity and availability of alternative capital globally, underwriting margin remains under strain. It would probably take a cataclysmic insured loss or a spate of major loss events to stem the soft market cycle. Nevertheless, the Company remains bottom-line focused and strives to achieve better operational efficiency.

- Amid a highly challenging operating environment, the Group's premium revenue rose 7.9% to S$182.4 million for the year ended 31 December 2017.
- 2017 recorded an underwriting surplus of S$1.3 million (2016: S$2.1 million deficit) due to lower advised outstanding losses and IBNR loss reserve provisions.
- The Group's net investment income rose 9.2% to S$12.3 million in 2017 (2016: S$11.3 million) primarily due to higher profit on sale of equity investments and revaluation surplus on property investments.
- Operating costs (including employee wages and benefits) rose 15.5% to almost S$14 million (2016: S$12.1 million).
- The Group's pre-tax profit rose 42.3% to almost S$14.1 million (2016: S$9.9 million pre-tax profit).
- Income tax expense in 2017 was S$1.3 million (2016: S$893,000).
- Total dividend payment in 2017 was S$7.9 million (2016: S$6.7 million).

- Total assets, the sum of shareholders' and insurance funds, amounted to S$771.4 million, 9.7% higher than a year ago. NAV was 42.82 cents per share, compared to previous year's 39.79 cents per share.
- Total accumulated profit and reserves (ie. Economic Value Retained) in 2017 strengthened to S$135.8 million (2016: S$117.5 million).

SingRe is committed to achieving long-term economic viability through disciplined underwriting and investment management. The key financial indicators for the Group to manage are:

- Operating Result Ratio (Net Profit before Income Tax/Net Premium Written)
- Dividend Yield to Shareholders
- Insurance Contracts Provision Ratio
- Return on Capital

Further details on our economic value can be found throughout the Annual Report. SingRe's financial statements can be found on pages 75 to 146.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

MATERIAL FACTORS – ENVIRONMENTAL

Environmental Conservation

Twenty years before the Rio Earth Summit, countries all around the world first focused on a global strategy to fight climate change. The insurance industry also noticed discernible changes in the claims pattern particularly for weather-related events. The challenges of climate change and unpredictable weather patterns are unavoidable in the Company's business operations. SingRe attempts to manage its exposure to climate change by monitoring catastrophe accumulation and buying adequate retrocession protections. The Company also strives for a lower carbon footprint within its establishment by minimising printing, encouraging paper recycling, ensuring efficient water and energy usage for the protection of the environment. One of the first measures to be implemented in the new year involves the Board members as they shift to paperless meetings by leveraging on IT technology.

A long-term challenge

Climate change presents a long-term challenge for governments, corporates and society as a whole since losses from floods, storms, earthquakes, droughts and other natural perils can have drastic repercussions and costs on economies and individuals. SingRe continually monitors the disruptive and sometimes opportunistic impact of climate change and has to carefully manage the implications on its reinsurance business. In addition, SingRe monitors advancements in "Green Finance" practices and products within the finance industry as actively advocated by the Singapore regulators with the vision of plausibly participating in Green Finance investment products in the medium to long term.

SingRe will continue to engage business partners, higher-learning institutes, rating agencies, as well as relevant governmental authorities, in an effort to enhance its climate-related risk knowledge and where viable, incorporate the values into its ESG process.

FY 2017 Performance	FY 2018 Target
Losses reported within the year were well within our retrocession protections demonstrating the total coverage was adequate.	Adequacy of retrocession protections to address the worst-case loss accumulation in a single loss event arising from a major natural disaster.
Capital adequacy ratio of 345.8% was achieved.	Capital adequacy ratio to remain above internal benchmark of minimum 200% after the worst-case loss scenario occurs.

MATERIAL FACTORS – SOCIAL

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Occupational health and safety concerns all organisations and employees. Any plans to move SingRe's business forward have to start with its people therefore employee safety and well-being are priority concerns. Any down time due to an accident or illness can lead to business disruptions. SingRe periodically assesses potential health and safety risks, takes preventive measures and raises employee safety awareness through educational talks conducted by subject experts. For instance, SingRe conducts regular Disaster Recovery simulation exercise on Emergency Preparedness and Cyber Risks training. Fire Safety Awareness talks are also organised in the workplace.

SingRe's corporate values are stated in the Employee Handbook. SingRe provides employees with a caring and secure environment with adequate training to enable them to contribute effectively towards meeting the Company's corporate goals. SingRe treasures its employees and recognises they are important assets to the Company. If personnel are clocking excessive overtime or too many days of medical leave, the matter is investigated or reviewed.

Occupational Health and Safety Performance

There has been no work-related fatality since 1973.

	HEALTH AND SAFETY INDICATORS[1]	ACTUAL FY 2017*	TARGET FY 2018
1	WORKPLACE INJURY RATE ('WIR')	Zero	Zero
2	OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE INCIDENCE RATE ('ODIR')	Zero	Zero
3	ACCIDENT FREQUENCY RATE ('AFR')	Zero	Zero
4	ACCIDENT SEVERITY RATE ('ASR')	Zero	Zero

Table 4: SingRe's Safety Indicators

* Note: SingRe's health and safety definitions are adopted from the Singapore Workplace Safety and Health ('**WSH**') Institute's Guidance on Workplace Safety and Health Reporting. Refer to the Workplace Safety Manual for details.

[1] Data had been compiled by Human Resources and received by the SWC.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

The Company complies with local legislation covering workplace safety and health. The Workplace Safety and Health Act is the key legislation to effect the principles of the Occupational Safety and Health framework. SingRe has implemented various programmes to maintain workplace safety for its employees and some examples are:

- Regular servicing and checks on fire, security detection, heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems
- Talks on Fire Safety and Preventive Awareness and SG Secure Program
- Sponsorship to attend the Occupational First Aid with CPR+AED[2] workshop conducted by the Singapore Red Cross Society
- Employees can claim for flu vaccination costs up to a certain amount per year
- Cyber Risk training for users

Always Striving To Do Better

SingRe values the contribution and cares for the physical and mental well-being of its employees. With the majority of the Company's workforce aged above 35 years, SingRe is well aware of the need to provide a safe and secure working environment for its employees in line with applicable local standards in the maintenance of heritage buildings. To ensure success of its Health and Safety policy, SingRe wishes to implement and strengthen the following initiatives during the upcoming financial year:

- To organise Health and Safety talks for all employees at least annually from 2018
- To look at improving air quality within the office premises
- To encourage employees to improve their general well-being, both physically and mentally, through regular exercise

FY 2017 Performance	FY 2018 Target	Key Initiatives to be implemented
0 fatal or serious work-related incidents	0 fatal or serious work-related incidents	To organise health & safety talks for all employees;
0 case of Work Injury related incidents to be reported to Manpower Ministry	0 case of Work Injury related incidents to be reported to Manpower Ministry	To encourage employees to improve their general well-being, both physically and mentally, through regular exercise

2 Cardiopulmonary resuscitation ('**CPR**') and Automated External Defibrillator ('**AED**').

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Enhancing learning and development and ensuring all people are afforded a high standard of education has been reaffirmed as a key global goal of development under the post-2015 development agenda[3]. To effectively promote these principles throughout the organisation, the Group believes the development of its human capital and a culture of learning will enhance job skills, deepen employee contribution and instil greater work satisfaction. Better skilled employees will also improve work efficiency. Enhancement of the skills of employees through continuous learning and development initiatives will raise the professional standards of SingRe's team and give stakeholders more confidence when dealing with the Company's representatives.

Measuring SingRe's Effort

Quantifying and improving the quality of the Group's learning and education efforts is an increasingly important goal in SingRe. Management measures the average training hours provided for each employee through the year and this is applicable to senior management, executives and non-executive employees.

Some of SingRe's key policies related to training and education can be found in the Employee Handbook. On-the-job training and mentoring are provided thereby enabling a smooth transition into the workplace. To encourage employees to pursue higher educational qualifications, SingRe sponsors employees for technical training and present "Qualification Awards" to those who have successfully completed their part-time studies.

3 The Post-2015 Development Agenda refers to a process led by the United Nations that aims to help define the future global development framework that will succeed the Millennium Development Goals.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Preparing For The Future

Employee engagement and development is a priority concern for the Group. SingRe's staff are encouraged to put forth their educational and work aspirations in their appraisal review and training opportunities are available to those keen on continual skills development. There is monetary incentive/award given to staff who complete a professional course or higher education that would enhance their personal development.

FY 2017 performance	FY 2018 Target	Key Initiatives to be implemented
Conducted in-house and external trainings for employees	Enhance in-house and external trainings to refresh or re-train employees.	Work with external consultants/training centres. Encourage employees to attend courses to upgrade skills
All employees received at least 5 training hours[4]	Increase the number of employees with more than 7 training hours in 2018.	Work with external consultants/training centres. Encourage employees to attend courses to upgrade skills

[4] Data had been compiled by Human Resources and received by the SWC.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Contribution towards the community's interests and well-being builds goodwill and positive sentiment towards the business. Community engagement helps to enhance the Company's profile and build employees' sense of belonging.

To fulfil its responsibility as a good corporate citizen, SingRe contributes to various charitable causes, including but not limited to the areas of Arts and Insurance Education.

In May 2017, 24 employees participated in Batik Painting at the Arts@Metta supervised by youths with special needs. The youths were trained by Arts@Metta to cultivate artistic talents like batik painting and pottery making to enable them to carve a living out of this artistic skill. The interaction with the general public helps the Arts@Metta youths to build self-esteem, confidence and social skills whilst SingRe's employees learnt to appreciate the youths' gifted talents and persevering spirit.

Batik Painting Workshop conducted by Youths from Metta@Arts

In September 2017, 14 employees spent time with children who are cancer survivors from the Children's Cancer Foundation at ORTO Village, a multi-recreational park with old kampong charms for children to experience "longkang" fishing and trampoline jumping.

Staff Volunteers with Children and their Caregivers from Children Cancer Foundation at Katapult Tampoline Park, ORTO Village

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

SingRe also supports local culture and conservation by owning and having its corporate office in properties under conservation. SingRe had also made cash donations to the National Heritage Board to facilitate the acquisition of object d'arts of Indian origin that are exhibited at the Asian Civilisations Museum.

Over the years, SingRe also played a small part in helping to nurture future insurance professionals by contributing to an endowment fund which is used to award Book Prizes to tertiary students who study insurance-related subjects at the Nanyang Technological University, the Shanghai Finance College and China Insurance Institute. In addition, the Company had contributed to the Singapore College of Insurance Building Fund.

To help the less privileged members of society, the Company donated to various charitable organisations over the years, including the Silver Jubilee Fund under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth, Singapore Cancer Society and Straits Times School Pocket Money Fund and SingHealth Foundation, as well as the S R Nathan Education Upliftment Fund.

FY 2017 Performance	FY 2018 Target	Key Initiatives to be implemented
Organised community engagement activities to encourage staff to be involved in social volunteering.	Increase employee volunteer participation ratio in community initiatives by 10% within the first 2 years.	Encourage staff to brainstorm ideas on new areas of community engagement and how to raise volunteerism.

MATERIAL FACTORS – GOVERNANCE

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board and Management are committed to achieving a high standard of corporate governance for the long-term sustainability of the Company in an effort to safeguard shareholders' interests and raise their confidence in the Company. Good governance practices give assurance to business partners that the Company is able to provide a financially secure environment that its employees are proud of.

Board's Responsibility

The Board's core responsibilities include the review and approval of the Group's corporate strategies and direction. The Board sets the Group's ethos and standards (including ethical standards), and ensures that obligations to shareholders and other stakeholders are understood and met.

Remuneration Policy

The Group adopts a remuneration policy that is primarily performance based taking into account each person's job responsibilities and function, bearing in mind the market conditions. The remuneration policy is in line with the strategic objectives and corporate values of the Company.

Integrity And Ethics

The Company has a whistle-blower protection policy to ensure that any hint of suspected unethical or illegal activity is investigated. The Employee Handbook outlines the ethical conduct expected of all employees. All directors and key management personnel, are also required to declare any interest which they believe could conflict with the Company's interests.

Risk Management Practices

The Board determines the Company's risk tolerance and policies and oversees Management in the design, implementation and monitoring of the internal controls. Given the special nature of reinsurance business, the Board is firmly of the conviction that risk management is synonymous with the process of underwriting and ensuring adequacy of retrocession protection. The Group is committed to ensuring that business is conducted in compliance with legal, ethical and professional best practices.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

FY 2017 Performance	FY 2018 Target	Key Initiatives to be implemented
No known breach of MAS corporate governance regulations	No breach of material MAS corporate governance guidelines	To look at potential areas of improvement in an effort to raise SingRe's Transparency Index ranking.

For more details on our Corporate Governance disclosure, please refer to the Corporate Governance report available on pages 25 to 42 of this Annual Report, as well as our Corporate website.

CYBER SECURITY

With increasing concerns about threats to data confidentiality, integrity and availability, it is vital to ensure SingRe's IT network, digital information databases and assets/devices are adequately protected to minimise business disruption, reputational damage, litigation and other liabilities that may arise following a cyber-breach or cyber-attack. Besides potentially impacting the Company's reputation, revenue and profits, Cyber Security risk may expose the Company to regulatory action and loss of confidence or trust from business partners.

There are no known incidents of loss of client data due to cyber breaches recorded by SingRe in 2017. The design of SingRe's cyber security programme is geared towards meeting regulatory requirements applicable to the Group. Nevertheless, SingRe does not adopt a standard one-size-fit-all approach and its cyber security efforts take into account its relatively small size and IT infrastructure. The Group has implemented various systems to reinforce infrastructure and network security, reliability, resiliency and recoverability. The Group has a Personal Data Protection ('**PDP**') policy which stipulates the code of conduct when using, storing and transferring personal data.

Managing Cyber Security

Preventive and detective measures that are implemented to address cyber security include the following:

- Firewalls are deployed to protect network perimeters from attacks and malicious traffic, as well as securing web access
- All incoming emails are scanned for security risks and quarantined if any suspected spam mail is detected
- Security tools are implemented for protection of network devices, servers, desktops, databases, folders and files
- Security updates/patches/fixes released by third party software vendors are applied in a timely manner

- Cyber Security Awareness Workshop for employees are conducted periodically
- New employees are briefed on the Group's PDP and Information Security ('**IS**') Policies. A soft copy of the PDP and IS policies is stored in the Company's shared network drive folder which is accessible to all staff
- Daily backup to storage media is scheduled for all systems and databases

FY 2017 performance	FY 2018 Target	Key Initiatives to be implemented
Zero system downtime due to cyber-attacks that impact more than 20% of the network devices or employees for each incident.	Zero system downtime due to cyber-attacks that impact more than 20% of the network devices or employees for each incident.	SingRe reviews its cyber security defence system regularly and evaluates new solutions/security products to strengthen monitoring, detection and mitigation of cyber threats.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

GRI CONTENT INDEX

This report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards: Core option.

General Disclosures		
Organisational Profile		
102 – 1	Name of the organisation	Pg. 44-45
102 – 2	Activities, brands, products, and services	Pg. 44-45
102 – 3	Location of headquarters	Pg. 10
102 – 4	Location of operations	Pg. 10
102 – 5	Ownership and legal form	Pg. 148
102 – 6	Markets served	Pg. 121
102 – 7	Scale of the organisation	Pg. 121
102 – 8	Information on employees and other workers	Pg. 16-17 No significant portion of SingRe's activities are performed by workers who are not employees.
102 – 9	Supply chain	Pg. 47
102 – 10	Significant changes to the organisation and its supply chain	*First reporting in FY 2017* No significant changes to the structure, ownership, supply chain occured during the FY.
102 – 11	Precautionary principle or approach	Pg. 41
102 – 12	External initiatives	*Not applicable, SingRe does not subscribe or endorse any external initiatives*
Strategy		
102 – 14	Statement from senior decision-maker	Pg. 44
Ethics and Integrity		
102 – 16	Values, principles, standards, and norms of behaviour	Pg. 44
Governance		
102 – 18	Governance structure	Pg. 46

Stakeholder Engagement		
102 – 40	List of stakeholder groups	Pg. 48
102 – 41	Collective bargaining agreements	There are no collective bargaining agreements in place
102 – 42	Identifying and selecting stakeholders	Pg. 48
102 – 43	Approach to stakeholder engagement	Pg. 48
102 – 44	Key topics and concerns raised	Pg. 49
Reporting Practices		
102 – 45	Entities included in the consolidated financial statements	Pg. 100
102 – 46	Defining report content and topic Boundaries	Pg. 45
102 – 47	List of material topics	Pg. 49
102 – 48	Restatements of information	*First reporting in FY 2017*
102 – 49	Changes in reporting	*First reporting in FY 2017*
102 – 50	Reporting period	Pg. 45
102 – 51	Date of most recent report	*First reporting in FY 2017*
102 – 52	Reporting cycle	Pg. 45
102 – 53	Contact point for questions regarding the report	Pg. 45
102 – 54	Claims of reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards	Pg. 45
102 – 55	GRI content index	Pg. 62-64
102 – 56	External assurance	Pg. 45

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Material Topics[5]		
Economic Performance		
103 – 1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Pg. 5-8 & 50
103 – 2	The management approach and its components	Pg. 5-8 & 50-51
103 – 3	Evaluation of the management approach	Pg. 5-8 & 50-51
201 – 1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	Pg. 5-8 & 50-51
Occupational Health and Safety		
103 – 1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Pg. 53-54
103 – 2	The management approach and its components	Pg. 53-54
103 – 3	Evaluation of the management approach	Pg. 53-54
403 – 2	Types of injury and rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities	Pg. 54
Training and Education		
103 – 1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Pg. 55-56
103 – 2	The management approach and its components	Pg. 55-56
103 – 3	Evaluation of the management approach	Pg. 55-56
404 – 3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Pg. 56
Community Engagement		
403 – 1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	Pg. 57-58
403 – 2	The management approach and its components	Pg. 57-58
403 – 3	Evaluation of the management approach	Pg. 57-58
404 – 3	Operation with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Pg. 57-58

[5] Three of the ESG Factors identified as material to SingRe – Climate Conservative, Corporate Governance and Cyber Security are not part of GRI topic-specific standards and are excluded from the GRI index.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

We are pleased to submit this annual report to the members of the Company together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

In our opinion:

(a) the financial statements set out on pages 75 to 146 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and the financial performance, changes in equity of the Group and of the Company and cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the **Act**) and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards; and

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

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

Directors

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

Ramaswamy Athappan
David Chan Mun Wai
Hwang Soo Jin
Dileep Nair
Peter Sim Swee Yam
Ong Eng Yaw

Mr Hwang Soo Jin and Mr Peter Sim Swee Yam retire by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting (**AGM**) in accordance with Article 98 of the Company's Constitution and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Directors' interests

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Act, particulars of interests of directors who held office at the end of the financial year (including those held by their spouses and infant children) in shares, debentures, warrants and share options in the Company are as follows:

	Holdings in the name of the directors, spouse or infant children		Other holdings in which directors are deemed to have an interest	
Number of ordinary shares	**At beginning of the year**	**At end of the year**	**At beginning of the year**	**At end of the year**
Ramaswamy Athappan	178,732	178,732	–	–
David Chan Mun Wai	73,205	73,205	–	–
Hwang Soo Jin	1,210,000	1,360,000	–	–

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Except as disclosed in this statement, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year or at the end of the financial year.

There were no changes in any of the above mentioned interests in the Company between the end of the financial year and 21 January 2018.

Neither at the end of, nor at any time during the financial year, was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Share options

During the financial year:

(a) there were no options granted to any person to take up unissued shares in the Company or its subsidiaries and there were no shares issued by virtue of the exercise of any option to take up unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries; and

(b) no options have been granted to controlling shareholders, their associates, or employees of the Company or its subsidiaries.

There were no unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries under option granted by the Company or its subsidiaries as at the end of the financial year.

Audit Committee

The members of the Audit Committee during the year and at the date of this statement are:

Dileep Nair (Chairman)
Ramaswamy Athappan
David Chan Mun Wai
Peter Sim Swee Yam
Ong Eng Yaw

The members of the Audit Committee are all non-executive directors and perform the functions specified in Section 201B of the Act, the SGX Listing Manual and the Code of Corporate Governance.

The Audit Committee held four meetings since the last directors' statement. In performing its functions, the Audit Committee met with the Company's internal and external auditors to discuss the scope of their work, the results of their examination and evaluation of the Company's internal accounting control system.

The Audit Committee also reviewed the following:

– assistance and co-operation provided by the Company's officers to the internal and external auditors;

– quarterly financial information and annual financial statements of the Group and the Company prior to submission to the directors of the Company for adoption;

– the Company's corporate governance processes;

– current and impending changes in accounting requirements and insurance regulation;

– interested person transactions as defined in Chapter 9 of the SGX Listing Manual; and

– independence of external auditors with regard to the provision of non-audit services.

The Audit Committee has full access to management and is given the resources required for it to discharge its functions. It has full authority and discretion to invite any director or executive officer to attend its meetings.

Internal controls

The Board of Directors (the **Board**) believes that the recognition of the importance of internal controls is a matter of corporate culture that calls for common commitment at all levels of the Company from Board to management and staff. The Board recognises that the system of internal controls can only provide reasonable assurance but cannot totally eliminate the occurrence of material errors, poor judgment in decision-making, human error, fraud or other irregularities. The continued strengthening of internal controls to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing operating environment should be part and parcel of daily business process to be pursued relentlessly.

During the year under review, the Board is satisfied based on statement from both internal and external auditors as well as the Audit Committee that the internal controls in all aspects of the Company's operations are adequate and effective to safeguard shareholders' interest. Both the Chief Executive and the Chief Financial Officer have also given their assurance:

(a) that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances; and

(b) that the Company's systems of internal controls are adequate and effective.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Risk management

For the year under review, based on statement from both internal and external auditors as well as the Audit Committee, the Board is satisfied that the risk management system maintained by the Management is adequate and effective to meet the needs of the Company in its current business environment.

The Audit Committee also recommends the appointment of the external auditors and reviews the level of audit and non-audit fees. The Audit Committee is satisfied with the independence and objectivity of the external auditors and has recommended to the Board of Directors that the auditors, KPMG LLP, be nominated for re-appointment as auditors at the forthcoming AGM of the Company.

In appointing our auditors of the Company, subsidiaries and significant associated companies, we have complied with Rules 712 and 715 of the SGX Listing Manual.

Auditors

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramaswamy Athappan
Director

David Chan Mun Wai
Director

28 February 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Members of Singapore Reinsurance Corporation Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Singapore Reinsurance Corporation Limited (the **Company**) and its subsidiaries (the **Group**), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 75 to 146.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the **Act**) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (**FRSs**) so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and the financial performance and changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (**SSAs**). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* (**ACRA Code**) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Recording of gross written premiums ($182 million), gross claims incurred ($100 million) and commission expenses ($53 million)
(Refer to Note 16 to the financial statements)

The key audit matter

Premium closings, claims notifications and statement of accounts (**SOAs**) from cedants that are used to record premiums, claims and commission may not be received on a timely basis and may require significant efforts to verify prior to recording or estimating the accruals in the accounting records.

Bilateral cessions premiums, claims and commissions expenses, to the extent not advised by cedants by the financial year-end are estimated on a cedant-by-cedant basis using comparative information adjusted for revisions in cession terms and conditions as described in Note 16 to the financial statements.

Unprocessed premiums at the reporting date for treaty and facultative business are assessed for their significance to the financial statements to determine if they need to be recorded.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We assessed the reasonableness of premiums, claims and commissions recorded by performing the following procedures:

For bilateral cession business where premiums, claims and commissions were estimated,

- updating our understanding on the Group's process for estimating the premiums, claims and commissions;
- evaluating the Group's quantification of the premiums, claims and commissions not advised at the reporting date; and
- comparing prior year estimates with actuals to assess the reliability of the Group's estimates.

For unprocessed premium closings, claims notifications and SOAs, we evaluated the Group's assessment of the significance at the reporting date to ascertain that they do not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Findings

For estimates relating to the bilateral cession business, we did not identify any significant changes in the estimation process. We found the assumptions and resulting estimates to be balanced. We have also assessed that Note 16 appropriately disclosed the process, assumptions and judgments involved and the sensitivity to the changes in key assumptions.

For the unprocessed premiums, we independently verified and agreed with Group's assessment that the unprocessed premiums have no material impact on the financial statements.

Valuation of insurance contract provisions –
Gross outstanding claims ($369 million); Gross unexpired risk ($65 million)
(Refer to Note 10 and 16 to the financial statements)

The key audit matter

Valuation of insurance contract liabilities is inherently judgmental and subjective. The methodologies and assumptions adopted are crucial to the valuation of the liabilities so that sufficient provisions are held to meet all obligations including those to cover claims which have been incurred but not reported.

The estimation of insurance contract liabilities are subjected to various assumptions applied, including, most importantly, the ultimate loss ratio.

Management judgment is applied in setting these assumptions. Changes in these assumptions used could result in a material impact to valuation of insurance contract liabilities and the related movements in the income statement.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We assessed whether the valuation of insurance contract provisions is reasonable by performing the following procedures:

- evaluating the underwriting and claims processes and the consistency of those policies;
- assessing the design and operating effectiveness of controls over the approval and recording of premiums and claims reported and paid, which form the basis upon which insurance contract provisions are estimated;
- testing the completeness and accuracy of data used in the valuation of insurance contract provisions; and
- involving our actuarial specialists to assess the appropriateness of reserving methodologies, key assumptions used; and the reasonableness of the assessment performed by the Group's appointed independent actuary.

Findings

Based on our above procedures, we found the methodologies and assumptions used in the valuation by the independent actuary to be balanced. We noted that the insurance contract liabilities maintained in the Group's financial statements were higher than those assessed by the independent actuary due to more prudent assumptions used by the Group, which is consistent with prior years. We also found that Note 16 provides appropriate disclosures on the estimates involved in the valuation process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information contained in the annual report. Other information is defined as all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Other than the Directors' Statement which we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, the other sections included in the annual report are expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

- obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 Group's internal controls.

- 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group 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.

- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless the law or regulations preclude public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Mr Goh Kim Chuah.

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
28 February 2018

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2017

	Note	Group 2017 $'000	Group 2016 $'000	Company 2017 $'000	Company 2016 $'000
Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	**42,408**	38,485	**42,320**	38,382
Investment properties	5	**29,405**	27,329	**29,405**	27,329
Interest in subsidiaries	7	**–**	–	**1,110**	1,123
Reinsurers' share of insurance contract provisions for:					
– outstanding claims	10	**220,710**	198,382	**220,710**	198,382
– unexpired risks	10	**46,153**	40,687	**46,153**	40,687
Financial assets	8	**269,061**	259,127	**269,061**	258,579
Club membership		**15**	15	**–**	–
Insurance receivables	11	**59,842**	47,966	**59,842**	47,966
Other receivables	12	**3,076**	4,433	**2,574**	3,664
Cash and cash equivalents	13	**100,739**	86,822	**97,890**	84,507
Total assets		**771,409**	703,246	**769,065**	700,619
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company					
Share capital	14	**123,300**	123,300	**123,300**	123,300
Reserves	15	**43,843**	30,313	**43,843**	30,342
Accumulated profits		**92,010**	87,223	**91,662**	86,819
		259,153	240,836	**258,805**	240,461
Non-controlling interests		**252**	264	**–**	–
Total equity		**259,405**	241,100	**258,805**	240,461
Liabilities					
Insurance contract provisions for:					
– outstanding claims	10	**368,999**	350,831	**368,999**	350,831
– unexpired risks	10	**64,645**	59,761	**64,645**	59,761
Deferred taxation	9	**3,263**	1,440	**3,263**	1,449
Insurance payables	17	**69,611**	45,423	**69,611**	45,423
Other payables	18	**4,170**	4,056	**2,548**	2,172
Current tax payable		**1,316**	635	**1,194**	522
Total liabilities		**512,004**	462,146	**510,260**	460,158
Total equity and liabilities		**771,409**	703,246	**769,065**	700,619

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

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	Group 2017 $'000	Group 2016 $'000	Company 2017 $'000	Company 2016 $'000
Reinsurance operations:					
Gross written premiums		**182,447**	169,016	**182,447**	169,016
Reinsurance premiums		**(131,921)**	(118,294)	**(131,921)**	(118,294)
Net written premiums		**50,526**	50,722	**50,526**	50,722
Gross transfer to provision for unexpired risks	10	**(4,884)**	(12,675)	**(4,884)**	(12,675)
Reinsurance transfer from provision for unexpired risks	10	**5,466**	13,818	**5,466**	13,818
Net earned premiums		**51,108**	51,865	**51,108**	51,865
Gross claims incurred	10	**(100,459)**	(83,630)	**(100,459)**	(83,630)
Reinsurers' share of claims incurred	10	**72,588**	47,685	**72,588**	47,685
Net claims incurred		**(27,871)**	(35,945)	**(27,871)**	(35,945)
Commission expense		**(52,754)**	(46,165)	**(52,754)**	(46,165)
Commission income		**38,925**	34,477	**38,925**	34,477
Net commission expense		**(13,829)**	(11,688)	**(13,829)**	(11,688)
Management expenses	23	**(8,099)**	(6,287)	**(8,099)**	(6,287)
Underwriting results		**1,309**	(2,055)	**1,309**	(2,055)
Net investment income	21	**6,874**	6,218	**6,874**	6,218
Net income from reinsurance operations (I)		**8,183**	4,163	**8,183**	4,163
Non-reinsurance operations:					
Net investment income	21	**5,435**	5,059	**6,084**	6,236
Other operating income	22	**6,332**	6,480	**50**	3
Management expenses	23	**(5,894)**	(5,824)	**(430)**	(441)
Net income from non-reinsurance operations (II)		**5,873**	5,715	**5,704**	5,798
Profit before income tax (I) + (II)	26	**14,056**	9,878	**13,887**	9,961
Income tax expense	27	**(1,284)**	(893)	**(1,177)**	(822)
Profit for the year		**12,772**	8,985	**12,710**	9,139
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		**12,654**	8,842	**12,710**	9,139
Non-controlling interests		**118**	143	**–**	–
Profit for the year		**12,772**	8,985	**12,710**	9,139
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	28	**2.09**	1.46		

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

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	Group 2017 $'000	Group 2016 $'000	Company 2017 $'000	Company 2016 $'000
Profit for the year		**12,772**	8,985	**12,710**	9,139
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	4	**4,118**	5,320	**4,118**	5,320
Tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**–**	9	**–**	9
		4,118	5,329	**4,118**	5,329
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Available-for-sale financial assets:					
– Reclassification of gain on sale of investments to profit or loss	21	**(2,334)**	(861)	**(2,237)**	(861)
– Reclassification of impairment on investments to profit or loss	26	**2,154**	1,982	**2,154**	1,982
– Change in fair value of investments		**11,448**	516	**11,317**	470
Tax on items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**(1,851)**	(226)	**(1,851)**	(226)
		9,417	1,411	**9,383**	1,365
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		**13,535**	6,740	**13,501**	6,694
Total comprehensive income for the year		**26,307**	15,725	**26,211**	15,833
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		**26,184**	15,575	**26,211**	15,833
Non-controlling interests		**123**	150	**–**	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		**26,307**	15,725	**26,211**	15,833

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2017

Group	Share capital $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Revaluation reserve $'000	Accumulated profits $'000	Total attributable to equity holders of the Company $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total equity $'000
At 1 January 2016	123,300	1,991	21,589	85,038	231,918	264	232,182
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year	–	–	–	8,842	8,842	143	8,985
Other comprehensive income:							
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	–	–	5,320	–	5,320	–	5,320
Available-for-sale financial assets:							
– Reclassification of gain on sale of investments to profit or loss	–	(861)	–	–	(861)	–	(861)
– Reclassification of impairment on investments to profit or loss	–	1,982	–	–	1,982	–	1,982
– Change in fair value of investments	–	509	–	–	509	7	516
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	–	(226)	9	–	(217)	–	(217)
Total other comprehensive income, net of income tax	–	1,404	5,329	–	6,733	7	6,740
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	1,404	5,329	8,842	15,575	150	15,725
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity							
Contributions by and distributions to owners							
Final dividend of 0.6 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier) paid in respect of year 2015	–	–	–	(3,631)	(3,631)	–	(3,631)
Interim dividend of 0.5 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier) paid in respect of year 2016	–	–	–	(3,026)	(3,026)	–	(3,026)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	(150)	(150)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	–	–	–	(6,657)	(6,657)	(150)	(6,807)
At 31 December 2016	123,300	3,395	26,918	87,223	240,836	264	241,100

Group	Share capital $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Revaluation reserve $'000	Accumulated profits $'000	Total attributable to equity holders of the Company $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total equity $'000
At 1 January 2017	**123,300**	**3,395**	**26,918**	**87,223**	**240,836**	**264**	**241,100**
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year	–	–	–	**12,654**	**12,654**	**118**	**12,772**
Other comprehensive income:							
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	–	–	**4,118**	–	**4,118**	–	**4,118**
Available-for-sale financial assets:							
– Reclassification of gain on sale of investments to profit or loss	–	**(2,319)**	–	–	**(2,319)**	**(15)**	**(2,334)**
– Reclassification of impairment on investments to profit or loss	–	**2,154**	–	–	**2,154**	–	**2,154**
– Change in fair value of investments	–	**11,428**	–	–	**11,428**	**20**	**11,448**
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	–	**(1,851)**	–	–	**(1,851)**	–	**(1,851)**
Total other comprehensive income, net of income tax	–	**9,412**	**4,118**	–	**13,530**	**5**	**13,535**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	**9,412**	**4,118**	**12,654**	**26,184**	**123**	**26,307**
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity							
Contributions by and distributions to owners							
Final dividend of 0.6 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier) paid in respect of year 2016	–	–	–	**(3,631)**	**(3,631)**	–	**(3,631)**
Special dividend of 0.2 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier) paid in respect of year 2016	–	–	–	**(1,210)**	**(1,210)**	–	**(1,210)**
Interim dividend of 0.5 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier) paid in respect of year 2017	–	–	–	**(3,026)**	**(3,026)**	–	**(3,026)**
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	**(135)**	**(135)**
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	–	–	–	**(7,867)**	**(7,867)**	**(135)**	**(8,002)**
At 31 December 2017	**123,300**	**12,807**	**31,036**	**92,010**	**259,153**	**252**	**259,405**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2017

Company	Share capital $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Revaluation reserve $'000	Accumulated profits $'000	Total $'000
At 1 January 2016	123,300	2,059	21,589	84,337	231,285
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	–	–	–	9,139	9,139
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	–	–	5,320	–	5,320
Available-for-sale financial assets:					
– Reclassification of gain on sale of investments to profit or loss	–	(861)	–	–	(861)
– Reclassification of impairment on investments to profit or loss	–	1,982	–	–	1,982
– Change in fair value of investments	–	470	–	–	470
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	–	(226)	9	–	(217)
Total other comprehensive income, net of income tax	–	1,365	5,329	–	6,694
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	1,365	5,329	9,139	15,833
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					
Contributions by and distributions to owners					
Final dividend of 0.6 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier) paid in respect of year 2015	–	–	–	(3,631)	(3,631)
Interim dividend of 0.5 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier) paid in respect of year 2016	–	–	–	(3,026)	(3,026)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	–	–	–	(6,657)	(6,657)
At 31 December 2016	123,300	3,424	26,918	86,819	240,461

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

Company	Share capital $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Revaluation reserve $'000	Accumulated profits $'000	Total $'000
At 1 January 2017	**123,300**	**3,424**	**26,918**	**86,819**	**240,461**
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	–	–	–	**12,710**	**12,710**
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	–	–	**4,118**	–	**4,118**
Available-for-sale financial assets:					
– Reclassification of gain on sale of investments to profit or loss	–	**(2,237)**	–	–	**(2,237)**
– Reclassification of impairment on investments to profit or loss	–	**2,154**	–	–	**2,154**
– Change in fair value of investments	–	**11,317**	–	–	**11,317**
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	–	**(1,851)**	–	–	**(1,851)**
Total other comprehensive income, net of income tax	–	**9,383**	**4,118**	–	**13,501**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	**9,383**	**4,118**	**12,710**	**26,211**
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					
Contributions by and distributions to owners					
Final dividend of 0.6 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier) paid in respect of year 2016	–	–	–	**(3,631)**	**(3,631)**
Special dividend of 0.2 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier) paid in respect of year 2016	–	–	–	**(1,210)**	**(1,210)**
Interim dividend of 0.5 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier) paid in respect of year 2017	–	–	–	**(3,026)**	**(3,026)**
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	–	–	–	**(7,867)**	**(7,867)**
At 31 December 2017	**123,300**	**12,807**	**31,036**	**91,662**	**258,805**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Operating activities			
Profit before income tax		**14,056**	9,878
Adjustments for:			
Insurance contract provisions for net unexpired risks		**(582)**	(1,143)
Insurance contract provisions for net outstanding claims		**(4,160)**	(186)
Impairment provision and write down on investments	21	**2,154**	1,982
Net gains in fair value of investment properties	21	**(2,076)**	(1,610)
Net gains on sale of investments	21	**(2,334)**	(861)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	**341**	381
Interest income	21	**(7,839)**	(8,231)
Dividend income		**(2,323)**	(2,510)
		(2,763)	(2,300)
Changes in working capital:			
Insurance receivables		**(11,876)**	10,462
Other receivables and staff loan		**1,315**	(691)
Insurance payables		**24,188**	(2,478)
Other payables		**114**	(258)
Cash from operations		**10,978**	4,735
Income tax paid		**(630)**	(1,386)
Net cash from operating activities		**10,348**	3,349
Investing activities			
Interest received		**7,839**	8,336
Dividends received		**2,323**	2,510
Purchase of investments		**(40,089)**	(21,856)
Proceeds from sale of investments		**41,644**	25,648
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	**(147)**	(179)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**1**	–
Net cash from investing activities		**11,571**	14,459
Financing activities			
Dividends paid to owners of the Company		**(7,867)**	(6,657)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		**(135)**	(150)
Decrease in deposits pledged		**96**	26
Net cash used in financing activities		**(7,906)**	(6,781)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**14,013**	11,027
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13	**86,726**	75,699
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	13	**100,739**	86,726

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 February 2018.

1 Domicile and activities

Singapore Reinsurance Corporation Limited (the **Company**) is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore with its registered office at 85 Amoy Street, Singapore 069904.

The Company is licensed as a general reinsurer under the Singapore Insurance Act, Chapter 142 (the **Insurance Act**). The principal activities of the Company, including its Labuan Branch, are those of a general reinsurer while those of its subsidiaries are set out in note 7 to the financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2017 relate to the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the **Group**).

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (**FRS**).

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value
- investment properties and leasehold land and buildings are measured at fair value

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars which is the Group's functional currency. All financial information presented in Singapore dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

The assets and liabilities of the Group which relate to the reinsurance business carried on in Singapore are subject to the requirements of the Insurance Act. Such assets and liabilities are accounted for in the books of the insurance funds established under the Insurance Act. Assets held in the insurance funds may be withdrawn only if the withdrawal meets the requirements stipulated in Section 17 and the Group continues to be able to meet the solvency requirements of Section 18 of the Insurance Act and Insurance (Valuation and Capital) Regulations. All other assets and liabilities are accounted for in the books of the "non-reinsurance funds".

All income and expenses relating to the reinsurance business are reported under the "Reinsurance operations" in profit or loss. All other income and expenses are reported as "Non-reinsurance operations" in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Group represent the combined assets and liabilities, and income and expenses of the reinsurance funds and the non-reinsurance funds.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgements made by management in applying accounting policies that could have a significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements relate mainly to outstanding claim provisions and estimates of premium, commission and loss estimates for bilateral cessions business (see note 16).

2.4 Changes in accounting policies

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual period 1 January 2017, and have been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Group.

The Group does not early adopt the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations (see note 32) which are effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2018.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Group entities.

3.1 Consolidation

Subsidiaries are those companies controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of a company so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Investments in subsidiaries are stated in the Company's statement of financial position at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Intragroup balances and any unrealised gains and losses or income and expenditure arising from intragroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

3.2 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date on which the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of monetary items that in substance form part of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation and available-for-sale equity securities which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to Singapore dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Singapore dollars at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised directly in profit or loss as the amounts are not material.

3.3 Reinsurance business

Classification of contracts

Contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk by agreeing to compensate the cedants if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the cedants are classified as insurance contracts. Insurance risk is risk other than financial risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices of rates, a credit rating or credit index or other variable.

Recognition and measurement of contracts

The recording of revenue and the determination of underwriting results of each financial year reflect delays in the receipt of information from cedants and brokers, and the long tail nature of certain classes of insurance business.

Written premiums

Gross written premiums include premiums for contracts entered during the year, irrespective of whether they relate in whole or in part to a later accounting period. Premiums are disclosed gross of commission payable to insurance companies and intermediaries and include adjustments to premiums written in prior accounting periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

With the exception of premiums for bilateral cessions business, which are estimated up to the end of the financial year, premium is recognised on the basis of closing advices and returns received from cedants and brokers. Bilateral cessions premiums, to the extent not advised by cedants by the year-end, are estimated using comparative information.

The portion of the premium which relates to future accounting periods is included in the provision for unexpired risks in the statement of financial position.

The provision for unexpired risks in respect of facultative reinsurance business is calculated based on daily pro-rata method on net premium income. The provision for unexpired risks in respect of other types of reinsurance business is calculated at 40% of net premium income (refer to liability adequacy test).

Commission

With the exception of bilateral cessions business, commission expense and income are recognised based on closing advices and returns received from cedants and brokers. For bilateral cessions business, to the extent not advised by cedants and brokers by the financial year-end, estimates are derived using comparative information taking into consideration changes in terms and conditions.

Claims

Claims incurred consist of claims and claims handling expenses paid during the financial year together with the movement in the provision for outstanding claims.

Outstanding claims comprise provisions for the full estimated cost of losses which have occurred before the end of the current financial year, whether or not these have been notified to the Group. The provisions represent a projection of all future payments to be made in respect of these notified or unreported losses. Claims outstanding are assessed by reviewing individual claims and making allowance for claims incurred but not yet reported, the effect of both internal and external foreseeable events, such as inflation, judicial trends, legislative changes, past experience and observable market trends. Anticipated reinsurance recoveries are disclosed separately as assets.

Provision is also made, on the basis of management's experience of claims submitted in prior years, for the estimated ultimate liability of the Group in respect of claims incurred on business accepted up to the end of the financial year.

In view of the nature of the business accepted, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided. Adjustments to the claim provisions established in prior years are reflected in the financial statements for the period in which the adjustments are made, and disclosed separately if material. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

Reinsurance

The Group arranges reinsurance outward in the normal course of business for the purpose of limiting its net loss. Outward reinsurance premiums are regarded as deductions from income and are recognised when periodic statements of accounts are rendered to retrocessionaires. Amounts recoverable under reinsurance outward are assessed for impairment at each reporting date. Such assets are deemed impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred, that the Group may not recover all amounts due and that the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Group will receive from the retrocessionaires.

Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts

Insurance receivables and insurance payables are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from insurance and reinsurance contract holders. They are measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration receivable or payable. Subsequent to initial recognition, receivables and payables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Insurance receivables and insurance payables are derecognised based on the same derecognition criteria as financial assets and liabilities respectively, as described in note 3.6.

The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable and recognises that impairment loss in profit or loss. The Company gathers the objective evidence that an insurance receivable is impaired using the same process adopted for loans and receivables. The impairment loss is calculated under the same method used for these financial assets, as described in note 3.7.

Liability adequacy test

In performing the liability adequacy test, the carrying value of the insurance liabilities in the reinsurance fund is compared with the current best estimate of future contractual cash flows and claims handling expenses on an undiscounted basis. If the best estimate for the contractual liabilities is discounted using the risk-free interest rate or yield on assets backing the liabilities, the best estimate figures would be lower.

Any deficiency between the statement of financial position liabilities and the adequacy test liabilities is recognised in profit or loss for the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, except for owner occupied leasehold land and buildings, which are stated at their revalued amounts.

The revalued amount is the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are carried out by independent professional valuers regularly such that the carrying amount of these assets does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date.

Any increase in the revaluation amount is credited to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity in the revaluation reserve unless it offsets a previous decrease in value of the same asset that was recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in value is recognised in profit or loss where it exceeds the increase previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity in the revaluation reserve. Upon disposal, any related revaluation reserve is transferred from the revaluation reserve to accumulated profits and is not taken into account in arriving at the gain or loss on disposal.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the estimated net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised net within other income in profit or loss in the period of the retirement or disposal.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings	50 years
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	3 years to 5 years

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are disposed of. Properties are depreciated from the year in which they are ready for use.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date.

3.5 Investment properties

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. It does not include properties for sale in the ordinary course of business, used in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes.

Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at fair value, with any change recognised in profit or loss. Rental income from investment properties is accounted for in the manner described in note 3.10.

The gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the property and shall be recognised in profit or loss in the period of the retirement or disposal.

3.6 Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets

The Group initially recognises loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they originate. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group has the following non-derivative financial assets:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and bank deposits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the other categories. The Group's investments in equity securities and debt securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale monetary items, are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group initially recognises debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they originate. All other financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

The Group has the following non-derivative financial liabilities comprising other payables.

Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and shares options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Where share capital recognised as equity is repurchased (treasury shares), the amount of the consideration paid, excluding directly attributable costs, is presented as a deduction from equity. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, sold or cancelled, the consideration received is recognised as a change in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

3.7 Impairment

Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy and the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Group considers evidence of impairment for loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together the receivables.

In assessing collective impairment, the Group uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognised by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the fair value reserve in equity, to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets other than investment properties and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss unless it reverses a previous revaluation, credited to statement of comprehensive income, in which case it is charged to other comprehensive income.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.8 Employee benefits

Contributions to a statutory defined contribution scheme are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Government grants

Cash grants received from the government in relation to the Special Employment Credit, Wage Credit and Temporary Employment Credit Schemes are recognised upon receipt. Such grants are provided to defray the wage costs incurred by the Group and are offset against staff costs in the financial statements.

3.9 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

3.10 Revenue recognition

The accounting policy in relation to revenue from reinsurance business is disclosed in note 3.3.

Investment income

Investment income comprises gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, dividend income and interest income.

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

Interest income in respect of interest bearing investments is accounted on an accrual basis. Interest receivable and payable on reinsurance deposits attributable to the reinsurance business are accounted for in the same period as the relevant statements are received from cedants and brokers or are rendered to reinsurers.

Investment income generated from assets attributable to the reinsurance business is allocated to the reinsurance operations in profit or loss. Investment income arising from assets attributable to the non-reinsurance business is allocated to the non-reinsurance operations in profit or loss.

Rental income

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Non-reinsurance income

Non-reinsurance income includes revenue from management services rendered, advertising fees, subscriptions for magazines and other publications, and advertising income.

Revenue from services rendered is recognised on performance of services.

Revenue from advertising fees are recognised on completion of the services. Revenue is arrived at after deduction of trade discounts. Subscriptions for magazines and other publications and advertising income are recognised on an accrual basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.11 Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is computed using the statement of financial position method and the methodology provides for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

3.12 Key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Group are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. The directors and the senior management are considered as key management personnel of the Group.

3.13 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held.

3.14 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

4 Property, plant and equipment

Group	Leasehold land and buildings $'000	Furniture, fittings and equipment $'000	Total $'000
Valuation/Cost	**Valuation**	**Cost**	
At 1 January 2016	35,163	4,609	39,772
Additions	–	179	179
Revaluation surplus	5,320	–	5,320
Disposals	–	(787)	(787)
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation	(153)	–	(153)
Transfer to investment property	(2,530)	–	(2,530)
At 31 December 2016	**37,800**	**4,001**	**41,801**
Additions	–	147	147
Revaluation surplus	4,118	–	4,118
Disposals	–	(97)	(97)
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation	(118)	–	(118)
At 31 December 2017	**41,800**	**4,051**	**45,851**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses			
At 1 January 2016	–	3,875	3,875
Depreciation for the year	153	228	381
Disposals	–	(787)	(787)
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation	(153)	–	(153)
At 31 December 2016	**–**	**3,316**	**3,316**
Depreciation for the year	118	223	341
Disposals	–	(96)	(96)
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation	(118)	–	(118)
At 31 December 2017	**–**	**3,443**	**3,443**
Carrying amounts			
At 1 January 2016	35,163	734	35,897
At 31 December 2016	**37,800**	**685**	**38,485**
At 31 December 2017	**41,800**	**608**	**42,408**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company	Leasehold land and buildings $'000	Furniture, fittings and equipment $'000	Total $'000
Valuation/Cost	**Valuation**	**Cost**	
At 1 January 2016	35,163	4,205	39,368
Additions	–	110	110
Revaluation surplus	5,320	–	5,320
Disposals	–	(716)	(716)
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation	(153)	–	(153)
Transfer to investment property	(2,530)	–	(2,530)
At 31 December 2016	**37,800**	**3,599**	**41,399**
Additions	–	124	124
Revaluation surplus	4,118	–	4,118
Disposals	–	(4)	(4)
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation	(118)	–	(118)
At 31 December 2017	**41,800**	**3,719**	**45,519**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses			
At 1 January 2016	–	3,543	3,543
Depreciation charge for the year	153	190	343
Disposals	–	(716)	(716)
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation	(153)	–	(153)
At 31 December 2016	**–**	**3,017**	**3,017**
Depreciation charge for the year	118	186	304
Disposals	–	(4)	(4)
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation	(118)	–	(118)
At 31 December 2017	**–**	**3,199**	**3,199**
Carrying amounts			
At 1 January 2016	35,163	662	35,825
At 31 December 2016	**37,800**	**582**	**38,382**
At 31 December 2017	**41,800**	**520**	**42,320**

		Group		Company	
	Note	**2017**	2016	**2017**	2016
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Depreciation charge					
Leasehold land and buildings		**118**	153	**118**	153
Furniture, fittings and equipment		**223**	228	**186**	190
	26	**341**	381	**304**	343
Allocated as follows:					
Reinsurance operations	23	**184**	186	**184**	186
Non-reinsurance operations	23	**37**	38	**–**	–
Investment expenses	21	**120**	157	**120**	157
		341	381	**304**	343

Leasehold land and buildings of the Group and Company are revalued as at 31 December 2017 by firms of independent professional valuers, at open market value on an existing use basis. The measurement is based on the market comparison method. The revaluation surplus amounted to $4,118,000 (2016: $5,320,000).

The carrying amount of leasehold land and buildings of the Group and the Company would have been $13,591,000 (2016: $13,642,000) had the leasehold land and buildings been carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment are non-current assets.

Details of the owner occupied leasehold properties are set out below:

Owner occupied leasehold land and buildings

Location	**Description**	**Tenure**	**Land area/ Floor area (sq. m.)**	**Carrying amount 2017 $'000**	**Carrying amount** 2016 $'000
Singapore					
85 Amoy Street	Office building	999 years lease w.e.f. 1/10/1827	235	**18,800**	17,000
68/69 Amoy Street	Office building	999 years lease w.e.f. 1/10/1827	304	**23,000**	20,800
Total owner occupied leasehold land and buildings				**41,800**	37,800

In 2016, the Company transferred its property in Shanghai to investment properties following the rental of the property to external tenants.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5 Investment properties

Group and Company	Note	$'000
At 1 January 2016		23,189
Transfer from property, plant and equipment		2,530
Net gain in fair value	21, 26	1,610
At 31 December 2016		**27,329**
Net gain in fair value	21, 26	2,076
At 31 December 2017		**29,405**

In 2016, the Company transferred its property in Shanghai to investment properties following the rental of the property to external tenants.

Investment properties are revalued as at 31 December 2017 by firms of independent professional valuers at open market values, being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of the valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction. The measurement is based on the market comparison method.

Investment properties comprise a number of commercial properties that are leased to external customers. The leases contain an initial non-cancellable period of one to three years. Subsequent renewals are negotiated with the lessees.

Investment properties are non-current assets.

Details of the investment properties are set out below:

Investment properties leasehold land and buildings

Location	Description	Tenure	Land area/ Floor area (sq. m.)	Carrying amount 2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Singapore					
55-58 Amoy Street	Office building	999 years lease w.e.f. 25/7/1833	178	**10,800**	9,750
103 Amoy Street	Office building	999 years lease w.e.f. 1/10/1827	185	**12,000**	10,700

Location	Description	Tenure	Land area/ Floor area (sq. m.)	Carrying amount 2017 $'000	2016 $'000
People's Republic of China					
#905 to 907 and #2003, Dalian Asia Pacific Finance Centre, 55 Renmin Road, Zhongshan District, Dalian	Office and residential units	50 years lease w.e.f. 28/12/1993	390	**989**	1,124
#710, 711 and #712, South Office Block, Beijing New World Centre, Chong Wen Men Wai Da Jie, Chong Wen District, Beijing 100062	Office and residential units	50 years lease w.e.f. 1/4/1994	327	**2,808**	2,814
#1918 The Panorama, 53 Huang Pu Road, Shanghai 200080	Office and residential units	50 years lease w.e.f. 16/6/1998	168	**2,808**	2,941
				29,405	27,329

6 Amounts from subsidiaries

The amounts due from subsidiaries are interest-free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

7 Interest in subsidiaries

	Company 2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	**1,123**	1,123
Provision for impairment	**(13)**	–
	1,110	1,123

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following are subsidiaries as at 31 December 2017:

Name of company	Principal activities	Percentage of equity held by the Group	
		2017	2016
		%	%
Singapore-Re Management Services Private Limited[1]	Management, computer advisory services and consultancy	**100**	100
INS Communications Private Limited[1]	Publisher of magazines, books and other publications and organiser of conferences	**85**	85
SR-China Advisory Services Co Ltd[2]	Property management and consultancy services	**90**	90

[1] Audited by KPMG LLP Singapore
[2] Audited by Shanghai Hai Ming Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd.

SR-China Advisory Services Co Ltd is incorporated and carries on business in the People's Republic of China.

Singapore-Re Management Services Private Limited has ceased new business. An impairment provision of $13,000 (2016: nil) was made on the cost of investment as the estimated recoverable amount determined based on the net assets as at 31 December 2017 approximates the fair value less costs to sell. The net assets comprise predominantly current monetary items.

Interest in subsidiaries is non-current.

8 Financial assets

Financial assets consist of equity securities and debt securities, and staff loan:

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Debt securities available-for-sale	**209,321**	205,162	**209,321**	205,162
Equity securities available-for-sale	**59,724**	53,946	**59,724**	53,398
Staff loan	**16**	19	**16**	19
Total financial assets	**269,061**	259,127	**269,061**	258,579
Allocated as:				
Non-current assets				
– Equity securities available-for-sale	**952**	1,828	**952**	1,214
Staff loan	**12**	15	**12**	15
Total non-current assets	**964**	1,843	**964**	1,229
Current assets				
– Debt securities available-for-sale	**209,321**	205,162	**209,321**	205,162
– Equity securities available-for-sale	**58,772**	52,118	**58,772**	52,184
Staff loan	**4**	4	**4**	4
Total current assets	**268,097**	257,284	**268,097**	257,350
Total financial assets	**269,061**	259,127	**269,061**	258,579

The maximum exposure to credit risk for securities at the reporting date is the carrying amount.

Debt securities include government securities of $Nil (2016: $2,110,000) pledged to a bank for letter of credit facilities.

During the year, the Group recognised an impairment loss of $2,154,000 (2016: $1,982,000) for investments in equity and debt securities due to significant or prolonged decline in fair value of these securities since the initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9 Deferred taxation

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities of the Group (prior to offsetting of balances) during the year are as follows:

	At 1 January 2016 $'000	Recognised in statement of profit or loss (Note 27) $'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income $'000	At 31 December 2016 $'000	Recognised in statement of profit or loss $'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 27) $'000	At 31 December 2017 $'000
Group							
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets							
Others	31	1	–	32	–	–	32
Financial assets	(394)	–	(226)	(620)	–	(1,851)	(2,471)
Property, plant and equipment	(372)	14	9	(349)	–	–	(349)
Investment properties	(266)	24	–	(242)	38	–	(204)
Other receivables	(263)	2	–	(261)	(10)	–	(271)
	(1,264)	41	(217)	(1,440)	28	(1,851)	(3,263)
Company							
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets							
Others	31	1	–	32	–	–	32
Financial assets	(394)	–	(226)	(620)	–	(1,851)	(2,471)
Property, plant and equipment	(372)	14	9	(349)	–	–	(349)
Investment properties	(266)	24	–	(242)	38	–	(204)
Other receivables	(263)	(7)	–	(270)	(1)	–	(271)
	(1,264)	32	(217)	(1,449)	37	(1,851)	(3,263)

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 taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

	Group		Company	
	2017 $'000	2016 $'000	**2017 $'000**	2016 $'000
Deferred tax assets	**32**	32	**32**	32
Deferred tax liabilities	**(3,295)**	(1,472)	**(3,295)**	(1,481)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(3,263)**	(1,440)	**(3,263)**	(1,449)

Deferred tax liabilities are non-current.

10 Insurance contract provisions

(a) Analysis of movements in provision for outstanding claims:

	Group and Company	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Gross outstanding claims	**368,999**	350,831
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims	**(220,710)**	(198,382)
Outstanding claims (net)	**148,289**	152,449
Movements in gross outstanding claims:		
Balance at beginning of the year	**350,831**	346,551
Gross paid claims	**(82,291)**	(79,350)
Gross claims incurred	**100,459**	83,630
Balance at end of the year	**368,999**	350,831
Movements in reinsurers' share of outstanding claims:		
Balance at beginning of the year	**(198,382)**	(193,916)
Reinsurers' share of paid claims	**50,260**	43,219
Reinsurers' share of claims incurred	**(72,588)**	(47,685)
Balance at end of the year	**(220,710)**	(198,382)
Movements in net provision:		
Balance at beginning of the year	**152,449**	152,635
Net paid claims	**(32,031)**	(36,131)
Net claims incurred	**27,871**	35,945
Balance at end of the year	**148,289**	152,449

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(b) *Analysis of movements in provision for unexpired risks:*

	Group and Company	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Gross unexpired risks	**64,645**	59,761
Reinsurers' share of unexpired risks	**(46,153)**	(40,687)
Unexpired risks (net)	**18,492**	19,074
Movements in gross unexpired risks:		
Balance at beginning of the year	**59,761**	47,086
Transfer from reinsurance operations	**4,884**	12,675
Balance at end of the year	**64,645**	59,761
Movements in reinsurers' share of unexpired risks:		
Balance at beginning of the year	**(40,687)**	(26,869)
Transfer from reinsurance operations	**(5,466)**	(13,818)
Balance at end of the year	**(46,153)**	(40,687)
Movements in net provision:		
Balance at beginning of the year	**19,074**	20,217
Transfer to reinsurance operations	**(582)**	(1,143)
Balance at end of the year	**18,492**	19,074

(c) *Summary*

Total gross and reinsurers' share of insurance contract provisions are allocated as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Insurance contract provisions		
Non-current liabilities	**282,845**	277,735
Current liabilities	**150,799**	132,857
	433,644	410,592
Reinsurers' share of insurance contract provisions		
Non-current assets	**(168,313)**	(157,910)
Current assets	**(98,550)**	(81,159)
	(266,863)	(239,069)
Net insurance contract provisions	**166,781**	171,523

The current claim liabilities are determined by using the average claim payout ratio for the past three financial years for each individual line of business. The claim payout ratio is calculated using the total paid losses for each financial year, divided by the total claim liabilities as at the beginning of each financial year.

11 Insurance receivables

	Group and Company	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Inward insurance receivables:		
– Related parties	**22,785**	15,571
– Others	**21,410**	17,957
Allowance for doubtful inward insurance receivables	**(1,374)**	(1,343)
	42,821	32,185
Outward reinsurance receivables:		
– Related parties	**1,619**	3,612
– Others	**12,862**	9,951
Allowance for doubtful outward reinsurance receivables	**(824)**	(1,263)
	13,657	12,300
Deposits retained by cedants:		
– Related parties	**246**	349
– Others	**3,118**	3,132
	3,364	3,481
	59,842	47,966

Insurance receivables are all due within the next financial year.

The Group has exposure to credit risk on insurance receivables. However, these cedants and reinsurers are internationally dispersed, engage in a wide range of insurance and reinsurance activities and operate in a variety of end markets. The Group's historical experience in the collection of insurance receivables falls within the recorded allowances. Due to these factors, Management believes that no additional allowances are required for doubtful inward and outward insurance receivables.

The carrying value of the Group's three (2016: three) most significant insurance receivables as at the reporting date amounted to $28,179,000 (2016: $21,478,000) and represented 47% (2016: 45%) of total insurance receivables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12 Other receivables

	Note	Group 2017 $'000	Group 2016 $'000	Company 2017 $'000	Company 2016 $'000
Trade receivables of the subsidiaries		**668**	1,110	**–**	–
Allowance for doubtful receivables		**(21)**	(116)	**–**	–
		647	994	**–**	–
Interest receivable		**1,962**	2,007	**1,960**	2,006
Sundry deposits		**21**	22	**19**	20
Amounts due from subsidiaries (non-trade)	6	**–**	–	**314**	466
Sundry receivables		**166**	1,049	**53**	895
Deferred expenses		**38**	40	**–**	–
Prepayments		**242**	321	**228**	277
		3,076	4,433	**2,574**	3,664

Other receivables are all due within the next financial year.

The non-trade amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2017 $'000	Group 2016 $'000	Company 2017 $'000	Company 2016 $'000
Cash at bank and in hand	**18,436**	5,307	**17,302**	4,478
Fixed deposits	**82,303**	81,515	**80,588**	80,029
	100,739	86,822	**97,890**	84,507
Pledged deposits	**–**	(96)	**–**	(96)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**100,739**	86,726	**97,890**	84,411

Pledged deposits have been excluded from cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement.

As at reporting date, no deposits have been pledged to a bank for letter of credit facilities granted to the Company (2016: $96,000).

Included in cash at bank and in hand is an amount held in trust by the Chief General Manager for China affairs which, as at year end, amounted to $49,000 (2016: $206,000).

14 Share capital

	Group and Company			
	2017	**2017**	2016	2016
	Number of shares '000	**$'000**	Number of shares '000	$'000
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares, with no par value				
At 1 January and 31 December	**605,220**	**123,300**	605,220	123,300

The holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future business development. Capital consists of shareholders' equity. The Board of Directors monitors the return on shareholders' equity, which the Group defines as net operating income divided by total shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interest. The Board of Directors also recommends to shareholders the level of dividends to be paid.

The Group's return on shareholders' equity was 4.9% (2016: 3.7%).

Pursuant to the Share Buy-Back Mandate, the Group has the flexibility to undertake purchases or acquisitions of its issued shares, at any time and from time to time, subject to market conditions, during the period that the Share Buy-Back Mandate is in force. Buy and sell decisions are made on a specific transaction basis by the Board and the Group does not have a defined share buyback plan.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

All insurers and reinsurers that carry on insurance business in Singapore are registered with the Monetary Authority of Singapore and are subject to the prudential standards which set out the basis for calculating the fund solvency requirements (FSR) and capital adequacy requirement (CAR) which is a minimal level of capital that must be held to meet policyholders' obligations. The FSR and CAR apply a risk-based approach to capital adequacy and are determined to be the sum of the aggregate of the total risk requirement of all insurance funds established and maintained by the reinsurer under the Act. It is the Company's policy to hold capital levels in excess of FSR and CAR. The Company has complied with the capital requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Reserves

The fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in fair value of available-for-sale investments until the investments are derecognised.

The revaluation reserve includes the surpluses arising from the revaluations of owner occupied leasehold land and buildings.

16 The process involved in (1) determining outstanding claim liabilities and (2) estimating bilateral cessions business

(1) Determining outstanding claim liabilities

The data used for determining the expected ultimate claim liabilities is collated internally based on information received from cedants relating to business underwritten by the Group. This is further supplemented by externally available information on industry statistics and trends.

The Group's reserving methodology is intended to result in the most likely or expected outcome for the ultimate loss settlement for each type and class of business by analysing the historical claim payments to identify possible trends in order to project future claim payments. The Group also considers the nature of the risks underwritten, geographical location, sum insured, and previous experience to estimate expected loss ratios for each class of business and underwriting year. The derived expected loss ratios are internally checked to ensure that they are consistent with observable market trends or other market information, as considered necessary. Where there is insufficient information, the expected ultimate claim liabilities are arrived at based on prudent assumptions.

For random incidences of large insurance losses, the Group sets aside case reserves after taking into consideration the claim circumstances, current available information and historical evidence of similar claims. Case estimates are reviewed regularly and updated as and when new information becomes available. However, the ultimate claim liabilities may vary as a result of subsequent developments.

The Group systematically and periodically reviews the provisions established and adjusts the loss estimation process in an effort to achieve minimum variation between the actual final outcome and the original projection. The provisions for outstanding claim liabilities are not discounted for time value of money.

Given the nature of the reinsurance business, it is very difficult to predict with certainty the ultimate cost of claims, both notified and unreported. The difficulties in loss estimation are further compounded by divergence in the many types and classes of business, differences in the underlying insurance contracts and complexity of claims, lack of consistency in the professional standards of cedants, among other dynamic factors. To ensure objectivity, the Group is required to appoint an independent actuary to assess the adequacy of the Group's insurance liabilities on an annual basis. As set out in note 3.3, any deficit arising from the liability adequacy test is recognised in the reinsurance operations for the year.

The actuary uses statistical projections at a given point in time of the Group's expectations of the ultimate claims settlement for losses which occurred in the current financial year and prior. Such statistical tools analyse and extrapolate the development of paid and incurred claims to ultimate.

With respect to treaty and facultative business, as in prior years, rather than placing reliance on only one statistical method, the Loss Development Factor (LDF) and Bornheutter-Ferguson (BF) methods are used. The results produced by the method considered most appropriate are used for a particular class of business.

The LDF method involves the analysis of historical claims development factors and the selection of estimated development factors based on the historical pattern. The selected factors are then applied to the cumulative paid and incurred claims data for each underwriting year for which the data is not yet fully developed to produce an estimated ultimate claims cost for each underwriting year. This method is more appropriate for classes of business which have a relatively stable loss development pattern.

The BF method uses the LDF method and combines it with an assessment of the ultimate loss ratios for each class of business. The ultimate loss ratio for a particular class may be based on general industry experience or a combination of both the Group's own experience and general industry experience. The BF method is more relevant for classes of business which lack developed claims experience, or for more recent underwriting years of long-tailed business.

For bilateral and voluntary cessions business, information regarding the general insurance market in Singapore, claims payments and derived loss ratios on a class-by-class basis is considered.

An additional loading is applied, otherwise known as a provision for adverse deviation, having regard to the Insurance Act and Insurance (Valuation and Capital) Regulations and uncertainty introduced by limitations of available data.

To the extent that the statistical method uses historical claims development information, it is assumed that the historical claims development pattern will recur in the future. There are however reasons why this may not be the case, which, insofar as they can be identified, have been allowed for by modifying the mathematical models. Such reasons include:

- changes in processes that affect the development/recording of claims paid and incurred;
- economic, legal, political, social and environmental trends, which could result in different expected levels of inflation, claim frequency and severity;
- changes in business composition; and
- random fluctuations, including the impact of a higher frequency of large losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The assumption that has the greatest effect on the determination of the outstanding claim liabilities is the expected ultimate loss ratio, particularly for the more recent underwriting years which are not fully developed.

A sensitivity analysis of the change in the expected ultimate loss ratio is shown in note 31.

(2) *Estimating bilateral cessions business*

Bilateral cessions premiums, commission expenses and claims, to the extent not advised by cedants by the financial year-end, are estimated on a cedant by cedant basis using comparative information after adjusting for revisions in cession terms and conditions. The estimated premium, commission and claim figures may differ from the actual as advised by the cedants subsequent to the financial year-end. The Group will review and adjust the estimation established once advised by cedants. Past experience has shown that this basis of estimation was reasonably close to the actual outcome and a change in the key assumptions by 10%, as a whole, is not expected to have a significant impact on the underwriting margin, both before and after reinsurance for the year ended 31 December 2017 and equity of the Group as at 31 December 2017.

17 Insurance payables

	Group and Company	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Inward insurance payables:		
– Related parties	**7,029**	7,119
– Others	**28,586**	23,763
Outward reinsurance payables:		
– Related parties	**9,458**	4,336
– Others	**22,012**	7,270
Deposits retained from reinsurers:		
– Related parties	**1,957**	2,204
– Others	**569**	731
	69,611	45,423

Insurance payables are due within the next financial year.

18 Other payables

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Accrued operating expenses	**1,333**	1,312	**911**	976
Deferred income	**992**	1,241	**61**	90
Employee benefits				
– liability for short term accumulating compensated absences and long service benefit	**291**	303	**192**	196
Sundry creditors	**1,352**	964	**1,132**	624
Sundry deposits	**134**	128	**184**	178
Unclaimed dividends	**68**	108	**68**	108
	4,170	4,056	**2,548**	2,172

Other payables are due within the next financial year.

Deferred income relates to income from organising conferences and participation in other insurance and other finance related activities which is not recognised until completion of the services.

19 Significant related party transactions

The following significant transactions between the Group and related companies have been included in profit before income tax at terms agreed between the companies:

	Group and Company	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Transactions with related companies		
Income/(expense):		
Gross written premiums	**72,239**	85,511
Reinsurance premiums	**(91,144)**	(93,474)
Claims paid	**(30,862)**	(31,634)
Claims recoveries	**39,908**	20,142
Commission expense	**(16,668)**	(21,902)
Commission income	**23,646**	25,368

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20 Operating leases

Leases as a lessor

The Company leases out its investment properties. Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are receivable as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Within 1 year	**719**	504
After 1 year but within 5 years	**444**	286
	1,163	790

21 Investment income and expenses

	Note	Group		Company	
		2017	2016	**2017**	2016
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Investment income:					
Dividend income (gross):					
– from subsidiaries		**–**	–	**765**	1,125
– other investments		**2,323**	2,510	**2,310**	2,485
Rental income*		**1,615**	1,589	**1,735**	1,712
Net gains on sale of investments		**2,334**	861	**2,237**	861
Net gains in fair value of investment properties	5	**2,076**	1,610	**2,076**	1,610
Interest income:					
– Corporate bonds		**5,082**	5,595	**5,082**	5,595
– Deposits		**846**	890	**846**	890
– Government and public authority securities		**1,779**	1,676	**1,779**	1,676
– Others		**111**	50	**24**	27
Interest on premium reserve deposit		**21**	20	**21**	20
Total investment income		**16,187**	14,801	**16,875**	16,001
Allocated as follows:					
Reinsurance operations		**10,261**	9,261	**10,261**	9,261
Non-reinsurance operations		**5,926**	5,540	**6,614**	6,740
		16,187	14,801	**16,875**	16,001

* Rental income includes $850,000 (2016: $863,000) relating to internal charging of rent to departments occupying the Company's premises.

	Note	Group 2017 $'000	Group 2016 $'000	Company 2017 $'000	Company 2016 $'000
Investment expenses:					
Interest on reinsurers' deposits		**(21)**	(18)	**(21)**	(18)
Staff costs	24	**(162)**	(154)	**(162)**	(154)
Other investment expense		**(790)**	(147)	**(816)**	(170)
Directors' fees		**(60)**	(60)	**(60)**	(60)
Consultancy expenses		**(277)**	(278)	**(277)**	(278)
Withholding tax		**(16)**	(12)	**(16)**	(12)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		**(120)**	(157)	**(120)**	(157)
Rental expense		**(6)**	(6)	**(6)**	(6)
Net foreign exchange losses		**(272)**	(710)	**(272)**	(710)
Impairment provision and write-down on available-for-sale investments	26	**(2,154)**	(1,982)	**(2,154)**	(1,982)
Impairment provision on investments in subsidiaries	26	**–**	–	**(13)**	–
Total investment expenses		**(3,878)**	(3,524)	**(3,917)**	(3,547)
Allocated as follows:					
Reinsurance operations		**(3,387)**	(3,043)	**(3,387)**	(3,043)
Non-reinsurance operations		**(491)**	(481)	**(530)**	(504)
		(3,878)	(3,524)	**(3,917)**	(3,547)
Net investment income:					
Allocated as follows:					
Reinsurance operations		**6,874**	6,218	**6,874**	6,218
Non-reinsurance operations		**5,435**	5,059	**6,084**	6,236
		12,309	11,277	**12,958**	12,454

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Other operating income

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Non-reinsurance income/(expense):				
– advertisements	**1,437**	1,556	**–**	–
– publications and organising of conferences and seminars	**4,828**	4,855	**–**	–
– management services	**25**	24	**–**	–
– computer advisory services and consultancy	**(8)**	42	**–**	–
	6,282	6,477	**–**	–
Other income:				
– unclaimed dividends	**50**	3	**50**	3
	6,332	6,480	**50**	3
Allocated as follows:				
Subsidiaries' business	**6,282**	6,477	**–**	–
Company's business	**50**	3	**50**	3
	6,332	6,480	**50**	3

23 Management expenses

	Note	Group		Company	
		2017	2016	**2017**	2016
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Reinsurance operations:					
Staff costs	24	**4,630**	4,420	**4,630**	4,420
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		**184**	186	**184**	186
Other operating expenses	25	**3,285**	1,681	**3,285**	1,681
		8,099	6,287	**8,099**	6,287
Non-reinsurance operations:					
Staff costs	24	**2,599**	2,811	**–**	–
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		**37**	38	**–**	–
Other operating expenses	25	**3,258**	2,975	**430**	441
		5,894	5,824	**430**	441
Allocated as follows:					
Subsidiaries' business		**5,464**	5,383	**–**	–
Company's business		**8,529**	6,728	**8,529**	6,728
		13,993	12,111	**8,529**	6,728

24 Staff costs

		Group		Company	
	Note	**2017**	2016	**2017**	2016
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Reinsurance operations	23	**4,630**	4,420	**4,630**	4,420
Non-reinsurance operations	23	**2,599**	2,811	**–**	–
Investment expenses	21	**162**	154	**162**	154
		7,391	7,385	**4,792**	4,574

Staff costs include compulsory contributions to a statutory defined contribution plan, relating to:

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Attributable to:				
Reinsurance operations	**489**	484	**489**	484
Non-reinsurance operations	**249**	276	**–**	–
Investment expenses	**14**	13	**14**	13
	752	773	**503**	497
These comprise:				
Directors of the subsidiaries	**34**	34	**24**	24
Staff	**718**	739	**479**	473
	752	773	**503**	497

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25 Other operating expenses

	Note	Group		Company	
		2017	2016	**2017**	2016
		$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Conference, printing and design costs		**1,665**	1,564	**–**	–
Computer expenses		**751**	657	**650**	587
Rental expenses		**863**	867	**863**	867
Professional fees		**572**	370	**547**	355
Directors' fees		**556**	556	**545**	545
Bad debts (recovered)/written off:					
– insurance receivables		**–**	(7)	**–**	(7)
– trade receivables of the subsidiaries		**117**	4	**–**	–
Allowance reversed for doubtful receivables:					
– insurance receivables	26	**(408)**	(124)	**(408)**	(124)
– trade receivables of the subsidiaries	26	**(95)**	(13)	**–**	–
Net foreign exchange losses/(gains)		**884**	(816)	**794**	(855)
Others		**1,638**	1,598	**724**	754
		6,543	4,656	**3,715**	2,122
Allocated as follows:					
Reinsurance operations	23	**3,285**	1,681	**3,285**	1,681
Non-reinsurance operations*	23	**3,258**	2,975	**430**	441
		6,543	4,656	**3,715**	2,122
** Non-reinsurance operations allocated as follows:*					
Subsidiaries' business		**2,828**	2,534	**–**	–
Company's non-reinsurance business		**430**	441	**430**	441
	23	**3,258**	2,975	**430**	441

26 Profit before income tax

Profit before income tax has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	Note	Group 2017 $'000	Group 2016 $'000	Company 2017 $'000	Company 2016 $'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	**341**	381	**304**	343
Net gains in fair value of investment properties	21	**(2,076)**	(1,610)	**(2,076)**	(1,610)
Impairment provision and write-down on available-for-sale investments	21	**2,154**	1,982	**2,154**	1,982
Impairment provision on investments in subsidiaries		**–**	–	**13**	–
Net foreign exchange losses/(gains)		**1,156**	(106)	**1,066**	(145)
Remuneration paid to auditors of the Company:					
– audit fees		**244**	238	**225**	216
– non-audit fees#					
current year		**45**	32	**35**	23
prior year		**(51)**	–	**(51)**	–
Bad debts (recovered)/written off:					
– insurance receivables		**–**	(7)	**–**	(7)
– trade receivables of the subsidiaries		**117**	4	**–**	–
Allowance reversed for doubtful receivables:					
– insurance receivables	25	**(408)**	(124)	**(408)**	(124)
– trade receivables of the subsidiaries	25	**(95)**	(13)	**–**	–
Remuneration paid to directors:					
– directors' fees		**616**	616	**605**	605
– consultancy fees		**396**	396	**396**	396
Senior management remuneration*		**2,097**	2,116	**1,479**	1,470

Non-audit fees for 2017 and 2016 mainly relates to tax compliance services and professional services for sustainability reporting. The Group had considered the auditors' independence before engagement was awarded to the project team based on specific selection criteria.

* Include short term employee benefits paid to designation Assistant General Managers and above.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27 Income tax expense

	Note	Group 2017 $'000	Group 2016 $'000	Company 2017 $'000	Company 2016 $'000
Current tax					
– based on current year's results		**1,330**	635	**1,209**	522
– (Over)/Under provision in respect of prior years		**(18)**	299	**5**	332
		1,312	934	**1,214**	854
Deferred tax					
– origination and reversal of temporary differences	9	**(28)**	(41)	**(37)**	(32)
		1,284	893	**1,177**	822
Reconciliation of tax charge					
Profit before income tax		**14,056**	9,878	**13,887**	9,961
Income tax using Singapore tax rates at 17%		**2,390**	1,679	**2,361**	1,693
Non-deductible/taxable differences (net)		**(540)**	(314)	**(547)**	(291)
Income not subject to tax		**(255)**	(286)	**(385)**	(477)
Income taxed at concessionary rate		**(282)**	(261)	**(282)**	(261)
Tax benefit from tax exemption scheme		**(72)**	(96)	**(36)**	(46)
(Over)/Under provision in respect of prior years		**(18)**	299	**5**	332
Effect of different tax rate in other countries		**61**	(128)	**61**	(128)
		1,284	893	**1,177**	822

28 Basic and diluted earnings per share

	Group	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Basic and diluted earnings per share is based on:		
Net profit attributable to ordinary shares	**12,654**	8,842
Number of shares ('000)	**605,220**	605,220

29 Dividends

After the reporting date, the Directors proposed the following dividends. The dividends have not been provided for in the financial statements.

	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Dividend proposed:		
Final dividend		
– 0.8 cent (2016: 0.6 cent) per share tax exempt (one-tier)	**4,841**	3,631
Special dividend		
– 0.2 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier)	**–**	1,210
	4,841	4,841

30 Segment information

The Group has two reportable segments, which comprise the reinsurance and non-reinsurance segments. The Group is principally engaged in the business of underwriting general reinsurance business which comprises the reinsurance segment. The non-reinsurance segment relates to the Company's investment activities of its non-reinsurance funds and the operations of its subsidiaries. For each of the reportable segments, the Board of Directors reviews the internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit before income tax, as included in the internal management reports.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(a) Operating segments

The Group operates mainly in the reinsurance industry.

Group	2017 Reinsurance $'000	2017 Non-reinsurance $'000	2017 Total $'000	2016 Reinsurance $'000	2016 Non-reinsurance $'000	2016 Total $'000
Gross written premiums	**182,447**	**–**	**182,447**	169,016	–	169,016
Net earned premiums	**51,108**	**–**	**51,108**	51,865	–	51,865
Net claims incurred	**(27,871)**	**–**	**(27,871)**	(35,945)	–	(35,945)
Net commission expense	**(13,829)**	**–**	**(13,829)**	(11,688)	–	(11,688)
Management expenses	**(8,099)**	**–**	**(8,099)**	(6,287)	–	(6,287)
Underwriting results	**1,309**	**–**	**1,309**	(2,055)	–	(2,055)
Net investment income*	**6,874**	**–**	**6,874**	6,218	–	6,218
Net income from reinsurance operations (I)	**8,183**	**–**	**8,183**	4,163	–	4,163
Net investment income*	**–**	**5,435**	**5,435**	–	5,059	5,059
Other operating income	**–**	**6,332**	**6,332**	–	6,480	6,480
Management expenses	**–**	**(5,894)**	**(5,894)**	–	(5,824)	(5,824)
Net income from non-reinsurance operations (II)	**–**	**5,873**	**5,873**	–	5,715	5,715
Profit before income tax (I) + (II)			**14,056**			9,878
Income tax expense			**(1,284)**			(893)
Profit for the year			**12,772**			8,985
Segment total assets	**620,704**	**150,705**	**771,409**	576,452	126,794	703,246
Segment total liabilities	**506,784**	**5,220**	**512,004**	457,242	4,904	462,146

* Investment income is shown on a net basis as the management primarily relies on net investment income to assess the performance of the segments.

Other material non-cash items:

Group	2017 Reinsurance $'000	2017 Non-reinsurance $'000	2017 Total $'000	2016 Reinsurance $'000	2016 Non-reinsurance $'000	2016 Total $'000
Change in fair value of investment properties	**(274)**	**2,350**	**2,076**	(334)	1,944	1,610
Impairment provision and write-down on investments	**(2,100)**	**(54)**	**(2,154)**	(1,948)	(34)	(1,982)
Net foreign exchange losses	**(1,066)**	**(90)**	**(1,156)**	(565)	(39)	(604)
Bad debts recovered/ (written off)	**–**	**(117)**	**(117)**	7	(4)	3
Allowance reversed for doubtful receivables	**408**	**95**	**503**	124	13	137

(b) Major customer

The Group has three (2016: three) external customers in the reinsurance segment whose contribution to the Group's revenue is in excess of 10%. Gross written premium from these three (2016: three) customers represents approximately $105,999,000 (2016: $97,140,000) of the Group's total gross written premium.

(c) Geographical information

The Group's reinsurance operations are predominantly in Singapore. It also carries on business in other Asian countries.

Geographical information of the Group's gross written premium derived from external customers based on country of domicile and the non-current assets based on geographical location of the assets are as follows:

	Gross written premium		Non-current assets	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Singapore	**65,764**	73,967	**65,199**	58,933
Malaysia	**65,254**	50,597	**–**	–
Greater China	**26,071**	23,384	**6,614**	6,881
Others	**25,358**	21,068	**–**	–
Total	**182,447**	169,016	**71,813**	65,814

The Group's non-current assets presented above consist of property, plant and equipment and investment properties only.

31 Insurance and financial risk management

(a) Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk

The Group is exposed to a variety of insurance and financial risks in the normal course of its business activities. These include principally underwriting, credit, interest rate and currency risks. Management is guided by risk management policies and guidelines set by the Board as part and parcel of its overall business strategy and philosophy. To facilitate the task of monitoring these exposures, established processes are in place. Regular reviews by Management in conjunction with Internal Audit, and under supervision of the Executive Committee of the Board, as well as the Audit Committee, are conducted to ensure effectiveness and compliance with established policies and guidelines.

Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of management control procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Underwriting risk

The Group writes proportional treaties, excess of loss treaties, facultative and bilateral cessions business and the key focus is in Property & Casualty reinsurances emanating from the Asian markets.

Underwriting risk arises from the Group's core reinsurance business, in which a part of an insurer's risk or portfolio of risks is assumed in return for a premium. Owing to the complexity of the business which covers all aspects of human endeavours and is subjected to changes in numerous dynamic factors including political, social, economic and environmental, it is not possible to match accurately premium pricing with the ultimate financial liability in the future on each and every contract. A serious miscalculation in pricing of any one contract can give rise to significant financial loss. To minimise such risks, the Group has to ensure that underwriters possess the requisite expertise and experience to assess the risks involved. In addition, there is a need to ensure effective spreading and balancing of risk exposures across a portfolio of businesses of different classes and from diverse territories. As part and parcel of the risk evaluation and management process, the Group regularly reviews the markets that it writes business from, as well as the competence of the ceding companies' management and the proven track record of their insurance business. For this purpose, a set of underwriting guidelines detailing the underwriting policy, territories, classes, risk types, line sizes, exclusions etc. are in place to facilitate judicious underwriting.

Sensitivity analysis – underwriting risk

A 10-percentage-points change in the Ultimate Loss Ratio applied to specific types and classes of business for underwriting years which are considered not fully developed, with other variables or assumptions held constant, is estimated to change as follows:

	Profit or loss	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Change in Ultimate Loss Ratio (+/-10-percentage-points):		
Impact on profit before income tax	**5,800**	5,969

The impact on the profit or loss does not take into account the changes in other variables, as they are considered to be less material.

Reinsurance risk

Spreading of risk also includes reinsuring part of the Group's exposures to other reinsurers, or retrocessionaires. The Group uses a combination of proportional and excess of loss retrocession treaties and/or facultative arrangements to limit the exposure to any one risk or loss event in accordance with pre-determined guidelines.

As the Group remains liable to its insurance clients even if any of the Group's retrocessionaires fail to meet their contractual obligations, a high standard of financial security is expected of the retrocessionaires given their important role in providing the last line of defence. The Audit Committee is regularly updated on the collection status of the Group's retrocessionaires.

Concentration of insurance risks

As part of the Group's strategy to diversify its portfolio, the Company is writing more business in identified overseas markets.

Concentrations of risk may arise from a single risk loss or a series of losses arising from one original cause, and this could involve a single reinsurance contract or through an accumulation of reinsurance contracts.

The business that the Group writes is exposed to natural peril losses. The Group monitors zonal or countrywide aggregate accumulation in natural peril exposed territories. Also, the effectiveness of the reinsurance programmes is reviewed at least annually to ensure that the net exposure to the Group remains within reasonable levels under certain loss scenarios. However, forecasts and risk evaluations can be inaccurate by virtue of the inherent unpredictability of the magnitude and frequency of losses.

The key concentration areas are in:

(1) identified markets such as Singapore, Malaysia, China, Hong Kong, India, South Korea and Thailand which the Group derives a significant portion of the total written premiums therefrom; and

(2) the Property class of business, given the underwriting focus.

As mentioned earlier, the Group utilises a combination of proportional and excess of loss retrocession and/or facultative arrangements to limit its exposure to any one loss event. The outward reinsurance arrangement does not always provide back-to-back coverage for all lines of business written, that is, gaps in coverage and interpretation of coverage issues can exist. A case in point was the loss situation involving the widespread and prolonged flooding in Thailand in 2011 where inward contracts generally treated the flood losses as multiple loss events whilst the retrocession market largely considered the flood losses a single loss event for recovery purposes. Bearing in mind the foregoing, in the event of a property-related loss occurrence affecting multiple business lines, the Group's net loss, after reinsurance outward and assuming the total amount of retrocession protections is adequate and no reinsurance security failure arise, is not expected to exceed $5.25 million (2016: $5.25 million) any single loss occurrence as at 31 December 2017.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Territorial distribution of risks based on gross premium

	2017	2016
	%	%
Singapore	**36**	44
Rest of ASEAN	**38**	32
Others	**26**	24
	100	100

Claims development

Another area of fundamental importance in the Group's core operations is the estimation of its claims liabilities, for which comprehensive procedures and controls are in place to ensure the provisions are adequate to meet the Group's future liabilities. The statistical techniques and broad assumptions used in analysing the outstanding claim liabilities are summarised in Note 16. The adequacy of the estimated claim liabilities are required to be verified annually by an independent actuary appointed with the approval of the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

To the extent possible, bearing in mind the limitation summarised below, the claims development tables below compare the paid claims in recent underwriting years with the outstanding loss provisions established for these claims. The top part of the tables provide a review of current estimates for cumulative incurred claims and demonstrates how the estimated claims have changed at subsequent reporting or underwriting year-ends. The estimates are revised upwards or downwards as losses are settled and more information becomes known about the frequency and severity of unpaid claims. The lower portion of the tables provides a reconciliation of the total provision included in the statement of financial position and the estimate of cumulative claims.

In accordance with past years' practice, the bilateral and voluntary cessions quarterly submissions are largely on accounting year basis and ladder statistics are not provided.

In addition, the claims development by underwriting years shown in the table below includes business written on a 'clean cut' basis, where there is no development data beyond the first accounting year. The Group considers that the resulting impact on the claims development does not significantly affect the usefulness of the compiled information and provides an insight into the uncertainty of estimating future claims and information on previous estimates.

The Group believes that the estimates of outstanding claim liabilities as at 31 December 2017 are reasonable. However, due to the inherent uncertainties and complexities in the loss reserving process which involves judgmental input, it cannot be assured that such claim provisions will ultimately prove to be adequate.

2017 analysis of claims development for Treaty and Facultative businesses – gross of reinsurance

	UNDERWRITING YEARS (UY)										
	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2010 $'000	2011 $'000	2012 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2017 $'000	Total $'000
At end of UY	28,834	22,029	34,117	95,363	45,141	42,274	43,139	34,839	45,697	62,331	
1 year later	45,308	44,592	62,629	139,760	76,734	72,797	66,084	69,852	93,583		
2 years later	45,476	48,083	69,302	139,730	76,763	76,424	72,080	77,010			
3 years later	46,757	47,557	70,220	141,142	77,177	77,806	72,086				
4 years later	43,434	46,817	65,528	138,385	74,337	79,727					
5 years later	37,569	43,371	63,442	135,718	67,820						
6 years later	35,139	46,852	59,043	126,650							
7 years later	32,994	46,279	55,075								
8 years later	31,868	45,505									
9 years later	31,211										
10 years later											
Cumulative incurred claims 2008 to 2017	31,211	45,505	55,075	126,650	67,820	79,727	72,086	77,010	93,583	62,331	710,998
Cumulative incurred claims 1975 to 2007											784,667
Total cumulative incurred claims											1,495,665
Cumulative paid claims 2008 to 2017	26,328	40,039	46,892	115,822	50,510	49,402	38,149	40,590	21,456	881	430,069
Cumulative paid claims 1975 to 2007											744,570
Total cumulative paid claims											1,174,639
Cumulative outstanding claims 2008 to 2017	4,883	5,466	8,183	10,828	17,310	30,325	33,937	36,420	72,127	61,450	280,929
Cumulative outstanding claims 1975 to 2007											40,097
Total cumulative outstanding claims											321,026

Cumulative gross incurred claims	
Treaty and Facultative business (from table above)	1,495,665
Voluntary Cessions & Bilateral Cessions	497,552
	1,993,217
Cumulative gross paid claims	
Treaty and Facultative business (from table above)	1,174,639
Voluntary Cessions and Bilateral Cessions	449,579
	1,624,218
Gross outstanding claims (refer note 10a)	368,999

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2016 analysis of claims development for Treaty and Facultative businesses – gross of reinsurance

	UNDERWRITING YEARS (UY)										
	2007 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2010 $'000	2011 $'000	2012 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	Total $'000
At end of UY	17,235	28,834	22,029	34,117	95,363	45,141	42,274	43,139	34,839	45,697	
1 year later	40,424	45,308	44,592	62,629	139,760	76,734	72,797	66,084	69,852		
2 years later	44,289	45,476	48,083	69,302	139,730	76,763	76,424	72,080			
3 years later	42,486	46,757	47,557	70,220	141,142	77,177	77,806				
4 years later	37,155	43,434	46,817	65,528	138,385	74,337					
5 years later	34,824	37,569	43,371	63,442	135,718						
6 years later	33,133	35,139	46,852	59,043							
7 years later	32,477	32,994	46,279								
8 years later	32,033	31,868									
9 years later	31,652										
10 years later											
Cumulative incurred claims 2007 to 2016	31,652	31,868	46,279	59,043	135,718	74,337	77,806	72,080	69,852	45,697	644,332
Cumulative incurred claims 1975 to 2006											762,311
Total cumulative incurred claims											1,406,643
Cumulative paid claims/(recovered) 2007 to 2016	28,558	26,097	39,622	45,897	114,085	46,606	41,593	29,448	19,388	(384)	390,910
Cumulative paid claims 1975 to 2006											715,556
Total cumulative paid claims											1,106,466
Cumulative outstanding claims 2007 to 2016	3,094	5,771	6,657	13,146	21,633	27,731	36,213	42,632	50,464	46,081	253,422
Cumulative outstanding claims 1975 to 2006											46,755
Total cumulative outstanding claims											300,177

Cumulative gross incurred claims	
Treaty and Facultative business (from table above)	1,406,643
Voluntary Cessions & Bilateral Cessions	486,115
	1,892,758
Cumulative gross paid claims	
Treaty and Facultative business (from table above)	1,106,466
Voluntary Cessions and Bilateral Cessions	435,461
	1,541,927
Gross outstanding claims (refer note 10a)	350,831

2017 analysis of claims development for Treaty and Facultative business – net of reinsurance

	UNDERWRITING YEARS (UY)										
	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2010 $'000	2011 $'000	2012 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2017 $'000	Total $'000
At end of UY	8,173	5,558	9,253	24,876	11,514	12,838	12,810	14,732	13,111	14,388	
1 year later	12,805	10,423	16,304	38,630	19,717	20,935	21,845	24,772	23,675		
2 years later	12,558	11,291	17,733	36,445	22,675	22,808	25,062	27,178			
3 years later	12,892	11,836	18,729	35,863	23,130	23,829	25,094				
4 years later	11,796	11,404	17,744	34,632	22,022	22,877					
5 years later	11,163	10,975	17,928	34,358	21,591						
6 years later	10,187	11,011	16,961	31,672							
7 years later	9,675	10,973	16,035								
8 years later	9,497	10,663									
9 years later	9,250										
10 years later											
Cumulative incurred claims 2008 to 2017	9,250	10,663	16,035	31,672	21,591	22,877	25,094	27,178	23,675	14,388	202,423
Cumulative incurred claims 1975 to 2007											296,908
Total cumulative incurred claims											499,331
Cumulative paid claims 2008 to 2017	7,953	8,794	13,433	28,434	14,431	15,797	13,800	14,572	5,496	(195)	122,515
Cumulative paid claims 1975 to 2007											272,775
Total cumulative paid claims											395,290
Cumulative outstanding claims 2008 to 2017	1,297	1,869	2,602	3,238	7,160	7,080	11,294	12,606	18,179	14,583	79,908
Cumulative outstanding claims 1975 to 2007											24,133
Total cumulative outstanding claims											104,041

Cumulative net incurred claims	
Treaty and Facultative business (from table above)	499,331
Voluntary Cessions and Bilateral Cessions	456,797
	956,128
Cumulative net paid claims	
Treaty and Facultative business (from table above)	395,290
Voluntary Cessions and Bilateral Cessions	412,549
	807,839
Net outstanding claims (refer note 10a)	148,289

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2016 analysis of claims development for Treaty and Facultative business – net of reinsurance

	UNDERWRITING YEARS (UY)										
	2007 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2010 $'000	2011 $'000	2012 $'000	2013 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	Total $'000
At end of UY	5,229	8,173	5,558	9,253	24,876	11,514	12,838	12,810	14,732	13,111	
1 year later	12,288	12,805	10,423	16,304	38,630	19,717	20,935	21,845	24,772		
2 years later	12,717	12,558	11,291	17,733	36,445	22,675	22,808	25,062			
3 years later	12,445	12,892	11,836	18,729	35,863	23,130	23,829				
4 years later	11,093	11,796	11,404	17,744	34,632	22,022					
5 years later	10,783	11,163	10,975	17,928	34,358						
6 years later	10,310	10,187	11,011	16,961							
7 years later	10,205	9,675	10,973								
8 years later	10,018	9,497									
9 years later	9,903										
10 years later											
Cumulative incurred claims 2007 to 2016	9,903	9,497	10,973	16,961	34,358	22,022	23,829	25,062	24,772	13,111	190,488
Cumulative incurred claims 1975 to 2006											290,869
Total cumulative incurred claims											481,357
Cumulative paid claims 2007 to 2016	8,660	7,833	8,644	13,146	27,894	13,520	14,487	11,277	7,793	(797)	112,457
Cumulative paid claims 1975 to 2006											263,801
Total cumulative paid claims											376,258
Cumulative outstanding claims 2007 to 2016	1,243	1,664	2,329	3,815	6,464	8,502	9,342	13,785	16,979	13,908	78,031
Cumulative outstanding claims 1975 to 2006											27,068
Total cumulative outstanding claims											105,099

Cumulative net incurred claims	
Treaty and Facultative business (from table above)	481,357
Voluntary Cessions and Bilateral Cessions	446,900
	928,257
Cumulative net paid claims	
Treaty and Facultative business (from table above)	376,258
Voluntary Cessions and Bilateral Cessions	399,550
	775,808
Net outstanding claims (refer note 10a)	152,449

Litigation, mediation and arbitration

The Group could be involved in claim litigation, mediation and arbitration in the normal course of business. Based on available information, there are no current mediation, arbitration and pending or threatened litigation that will materially affect the Group's expected loss ratio, financial position and future cash flow.

Financial strength rating

The Group's ability to write certain reinsurance business, particularly proportional and excess of loss treaties, is dependent on the maintenance of its financial strength rating from independent rating agencies, especially with insurance companies placing greater emphasis on such ratings when dealing with reinsurance companies. The rating is based on company-specific factors, as well as the macro-economic conditions beyond the Group's control. An unfavourable rating or withdrawal of a rating may adversely affect the Group's ability to write or retain reinsurance business, thereby affecting the Group's revenue and financial results.

(b) Financial risk management

Transactions in financial instruments may result in the Group assuming financial risks. These include credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. Each of these financial risks is described below, together with a summary of the ways in which the Group manages these risks.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the exposure to the risk that any of the Group's business partners should fail to meet their contractual obligations (mainly relating to insurance and investment transactions). In the case of the Group's core reinsurance operations, credit risk might arise if a cedant fails to meet its obligations, or if a reinsurer is unable to pay a claim. The Group views the management of credit risk as a fundamental and critical part of operations and therefore adopts a very selective policy as regards the choice of its business partners. The receivables' ageing, credit-worthiness of the past and present business partners and security rating of its reinsurance partners where available are reviewed regularly. Allowances are set aside in the financial accounts for non-recoverability due to the default by the business partners, in line with established Group policy.

The Group has exposure to credit risk from cedants and reinsurers. As at 31 December 2017, the top three (2016: three) cedants and reinsurers collectively accounted for about 47% (2016: 45%) of total insurance receivables. All three cedants and reinsurers are regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore and are financially viable, and therefore the Group does not expect any default in payments as and when payments fall due. The Group has assessed that those receivables that are not past due or impaired at the reporting date to be of acceptable risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Similarly on investment operations, the Investment Committee adopts very stringent quantitative and qualitative criteria, including financial statement analysis, type of securities, credit rating and quality of management in selecting issuers of financial instruments that the Group invests in.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is normally represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the financial statements, although in the case of insurance receivables, it is fairly common practice for accounts to be settled on a net basis. In such cases, the maximum exposure to credit risk is expected to be limited to the extent of the amount of financial assets that has not been fully offset by other financial liabilities with the same counterparty.

Cash and fixed deposits are placed with banks and financial institutions which are regulated.

Management does not expect any of its counterparties to fail to meet its obligations.

The table below summarises the types of debt securities held by the Group and the credit ratings which are based on Standard & Poor's financial strength rating or its equivalent. The debt securities comprise mainly Singapore government securities, public authorities' securities and corporate bonds, bearing in mind that the majority of the Group's reinsurance business emanates from the domestic market. The Group strives to invest a portion of its funds in investment grade bonds of good credit quality, whenever possible.

Debt securities are assessed using stringent investment criterion which include, but are not limited to, a thorough analysis of each debt security's terms and conditions, the availability and quality of the guarantor, as well as financial strength of the issuer.

		Financial strength rating				
	Note	AAA $'000	A to AA $'000	B to BBB $'000	Below B/ Not rated $'000	Total $'000
Group						
2017						
Debt securities:						
Government bonds		15,816	–	–	–	15,816
Public authorities and corporate bonds		18,440	19,485	15,852	139,728	193,505
Staff loan	8	–	–	–	16	16
		34,256	19,485	15,852	139,744	209,337
Cash and cash equivalents	13	12,816	63,911	24,012	–	100,739
		47,072	83,396	39,864	139,744	310,076

		Financial strength rating				
	Note	**AAA $'000**	**A to AA $'000**	**B to BBB $'000**	**Below B/ Not rated $'000**	**Total $'000**
Group						
2016						
Debt securities:						
Government bonds		15,692	–	–	–	15,692
Public authorities and corporate bonds		6,115	21,403	15,115	146,837	189,470
Staff loan		–	–	–	19	19
		21,807	21,403	15,115	146,856	205,181
Cash and cash equivalents		4,102	63,302	19,418	–	86,822
		25,909	84,705	34,533	146,856	292,003
Company						
2017						
Debt securities:						
Government bonds		**15,816**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**15,816**
Public authorities and corporate bonds		**18,440**	**19,485**	**15,852**	**139,728**	**193,505**
Staff loan		**–**	**–**	**–**	**16**	**16**
		34,256	**19,485**	**15,852**	**139,744**	**209,337**
Cash and cash equivalents		**12,816**	**61,062**	**24,012**	**–**	**97,890**
		47,072	**80,547**	**39,864**	**139,744**	**307,227**
2016						
Debt securities:						
Government bonds		15,692	–	–	–	15,692
Public authorities and corporate bonds		6,115	21,403	15,115	146,837	189,470
Staff loan		–	–	–	19	19
		21,807	21,403	15,115	146,856	205,181
Cash and cash equivalents		4,102	60,987	19,418	–	84,507
		25,909	82,390	34,533	146,856	289,688

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Impairment

The Group considers financial strength of the cedants and reinsurers, notified disputes and collection experience in determining which assets should be impaired.

The table below shows the ageing of insurance and other receivables that were due but not impaired at the end of the year:

	Group	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Not past due	**2,118**	2,233
Current to 6 months	**41,671**	26,491
7 to 12 months	**5,327**	7,894
More than 12 months	**13,491**	14,575
Insurance and other receivables	**62,607**	51,193

	Company	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Not past due	**2,321**	2,548
Current to 6 months	**41,178**	25,705
7 to 12 months	**5,208**	7,797
More than 12 months	**13,456**	14,464
Insurance and other receivables	**62,163**	50,514

The following table shows the movements in the allowance for impairment of insurance and other receivables during the year:

	Group	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
At 1 January	**2,722**	2,859
Impairment losses recognised	**25**	78
Impairment write back	**(528)**	(215)
At 31 December	**2,219**	2,722

	Company	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
At 1 January	**2,606**	2,730
Impairment losses recognised	**22**	71
Impairment write back	**(430)**	(195)
At 31 December	**2,198**	2,606

(ii) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial instruments.

The Group has to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due, notably from claims arising from its general reinsurance contracts. There is therefore a risk that the cash and cash equivalents held will not be sufficient to meet its liabilities when they become due. The Group manages this risk by setting minimum limits on the maturing assets that will be available to settle these short-term liabilities.

Given the credit quality in the Group's financial assets and duration of less than 5 years for the substantial part of the investment portfolio, the Group is able to quickly liquidate its investments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer. In addition, the Group has cash and cash equivalents of $100,739,000 (2016: $86,726,000) to meet its liquidity requirements.

The nature of reinsurance is that the requirements of funding cannot be predicted with absolute certainty as the theory of probability is applied on reinsurance contracts to ascertain the likely provision and the time period when such liabilities will be settled. The amounts and maturities in respect of reinsurance liabilities are thus based on the Management's best estimate and past experience.

The following are the contractual maturities of the liabilities of the Group and the Company except for net insurance contract provisions which are presented with their expected cashflows, including estimated interest payments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Note	Group Up to 1 year $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total $'000
2017					
Net insurance contract provisions	10	**52,249**	**77,824**	**36,708**	**166,781**
Insurance payables	17	**69,611**	**–**	**–**	**69,611**
Other payables*	18	**3,178**	**–**	**–**	**3,178**
		125,038	**77,824**	**36,708**	**239,570**
2016					
Net insurance contract provisions	10	51,698	58,269	61,556	171,523
Insurance payables	17	45,423	–	–	45,423
Other payables*	18	2,815	–	–	2,815
		99,936	58,269	61,556	219,761

	Note	Company Up to 1 year $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total $'000
2017					
Net insurance contract provisions	10	**52,249**	**77,824**	**36,708**	**166,781**
Insurance payables	17	**69,611**	**–**	**–**	**69,611**
Other payables*	18	**2,487**	**–**	**–**	**2,487**
		124,347	**77,824**	**36,708**	**238,879**
2016					
Net insurance contract provisions	10	51,698	58,269	61,556	171,523
Insurance payables	17	45,423	–	–	45,423
Other payables*	18	2,082	–	–	2,082
		99,203	58,269	61,556	219,028

* exclude deferred income

(iii) <u>*Currency risk*</u>

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group is exposed to the effects of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations in currencies such as US Dollar and Malaysia Ringgit, primarily because of its foreign currency denominated underwriting revenues (i.e. premiums) and expenses (i.e. claims). In order to minimise the foreign exchange risks, Management under the direction of the Investment Committee closely monitors the Group's foreign currency liabilities to ensure that they are closely matched against the appropriate financial assets to the extent that it is prudent to do so. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks.

The Group's and Company's exposures to foreign currencies in Singapore Dollar equivalents are as follows:

	31 December 2017				
	Singapore Dollar $'000	**US Dollar $'000**	**Malaysia Ringgit $'000**	**Other currencies $'000**	**Total $'000**
Group					
Insurance receivables	**42,949**	**6,943**	**(2,217)**	**12,167**	**59,842**
Other receivables*	**2,726**	**14**	**3**	**23**	**2,766**
Financial assets	**256,794**	**526**	**2,495**	**9,246**	**269,061**
Cash and cash equivalents	**74,591**	**11,883**	**12,969**	**1,296**	**100,739**
Insurance payables	**(53,833)**	**(2,921)**	**(7,789)**	**(5,068)**	**(69,611)**
Other payables*	**(3,145)**	**–**	**(33)**	**–**	**(3,178)**
	320,082	**16,445**	**5,428**	**17,664**	**359,619**
Company					
Insurance receivables	**42,949**	**6,943**	**(2,217)**	**12,167**	**59,842**
Other receivables*	**2,281**	**14**	**3**	**23**	**2,321**
Financial assets	**256,794**	**526**	**2,495**	**9,246**	**269,061**
Cash and cash equivalents	**72,595**	**11,270**	**12,969**	**1,056**	**97,890**
Insurance payables	**(53,833)**	**(2,921)**	**(7,789)**	**(5,068)**	**(69,611)**
Other payables*	**(2,454)**	**–**	**(33)**	**–**	**(2,487)**
	318,332	**15,832**	**5,428**	**17,424**	**357,016**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	31 December 2016				
	Singapore dollar $'000	US dollar $'000	Malaysia Ringgit $'000	Other currencies $'000	Total $'000
Group					
Insurance receivables	25,572	8,091	5,080	9,223	47,966
Other receivables*	3,179	4	11	33	3,227
Financial assets	247,239	1,498	1,540	8,850	259,127
Cash and cash equivalents	77,563	1,898	4,432	2,929	86,822
Insurance payables	(29,202)	(2,787)	(8,783)	(4,651)	(45,423)
Other payables*	(2,776)	–	(39)	–	(2,815)
	321,575	8,704	2,241	16,384	348,904
Company					
Insurance receivables	25,572	8,091	5,080	9,223	47,966
Other receivables*	2,500	4	11	33	2,548
Financial assets	246,691	1,498	1,540	8,850	258,579
Cash and cash equivalents	75,838	1,550	4,432	2,687	84,507
Insurance payables	(29,202)	(2,787)	(8,783)	(4,651)	(45,423)
Other payables*	(2,043)	–	(39)	–	(2,082)
	319,356	8,356	2,241	16,142	346,095

* exclude prepayments, deferred expenses and GST receivables from other receivables and deferred income from other payables

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening or weakening of the Singapore Dollar against the following currencies at the reporting date would decrease or increase equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below respectively. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Group		**Company**	
	Equity $'000	**Profit or loss $'000**	**Equity $'000**	**Profit or loss $'000**
2017				
US Dollar	**53**	**1,592**	**53**	**1,531**
Ringgit Malaysia	**250**	**293**	**250**	**293**
Other currencies	**925**	**842**	**925**	**818**
2016				
US Dollar	150	721	150	686
Ringgit Malaysia	90	135	90	135
Other currencies	701	937	701	913

(iv) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the impact of changes in market interest rates on interest income from cash and cash equivalents and other fixed income investments.

The Group's earnings can be potentially affected by changes in market interest rates in view of the impact such fluctuations have on interest income from cash and cash equivalents and other fixed income investments. In accordance with established investment guidelines, Management, under the close direction of the Investment Committee, regularly monitors the interest rate environment in order to assess and minimise risks to the Group's investment portfolio.

The Group does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge its interest rate risks.

The tables below summarise the effective interest rates at the reporting date for interest-bearing assets:

		Fixed interest rate maturing				
Group	**Effective interest rate %**	**less than 1 year $'000**	**1 to 5 years $'000**	**over 5 years $'000**	**Non-interest bearing $'000**	**Total $'000**
2017						
Debt securities available-for-sale	**2.9-3.6**	**31,555**	**104,953**	**72,813**	**–**	**209,321**
Cash and cash equivalents	**1.21**	**82,303**	**–**	**–**	**18,436**	**100,739**
Staff loan	**3.0**	**4**	**12**	**–**	**–**	**16**
		113,862	**104,965**	**72,813**	**18,436**	**310,076**
2016						
Debt securities available-for-sale	2.9-3.8	18,033	117,018	70,111	–	205,162
Cash and cash equivalents	0.96	85,881	–	–	941	86,822
Staff loan	3.0	4	15	–	–	19
		103,918	117,033	70,111	941	292,003

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company	Effective interest rate %	Fixed interest rate maturing: less than 1 year $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	over 5 years $'000	Non-interest bearing $'000	Total $'000
2017						
Debt securities available-for-sale	**2.9-3.6**	**31,555**	**104,953**	**72,813**	**–**	**209,321**
Cash and cash equivalents	**1.21**	**84,340**	**–**	**–**	**13,550**	**97,890**
Staff loan	**3.0**	**4**	**12**	**–**	**–**	**16**
		115,899	**104,965**	**72,813**	**13,550**	**307,227**
2016						
Debt securities available-for-sale	2.9-3.8	18,033	117,018	70,111	–	205,162
Cash and cash equivalents	0.97	84,360	–	–	147	84,507
Staff loan	3.0	4	15	–	–	19
		102,397	117,033	70,111	147	289,688

The deposits with financial institutions generally mature or will re-price within the next 12 months and earn interest at prevailing market interest rates.

Sensitivity analysis

A change of 50-basis points for all interest-bearing debt securities, with all other variables and assumptions held constant, would increase equity by $4,142,000 (2016: $4,162,000) or decrease by $4,006,000 (2016: $4,028,000) respectively.

(v) *Price risk*

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group's equity securities are designated as available-for-sale investments. A 10% increase or decrease in the underlying equity prices at the reporting date with all other variables held constant would increase or decrease equity by $5,972,000 (2016: $5,395,000) respectively.

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in statement of financial position, are as follows:

Group	Loans and receivables $'000	Available-for-sale $'000	Other financial liabilities within scope of FRS 39 $'000	Total carrying amount $'000	Fair value $'000
2017					
Cash and cash equivalents	**100,739**	**–**	**–**	**100,739**	**100,739**
Other receivables*	**2,766**	**–**	**–**	**2,766**	**2,766**
Available-for-sale securities:					
– Debt securities	**–**	**209,321**	**–**	**209,321**	**209,321**
– Equity securities	**–**	**59,724**	**–**	**59,724**	**59,724**
Staff loan	**16**	**–**	**–**	**16**	**16**
	103,521	**269,045**	**–**	**372,566**	**372,566**
Other payables*	**–**	**–**	**(3,178)**	**(3,178)**	**(3,178)**
2016					
Cash and cash equivalents	86,822	–	–	86,822	86,822
Other receivables*	3,227	–	–	3,227	3,227
Available-for-sale securities:					
– Debt securities	–	205,162	–	205,162	205,162
– Equity securities	–	53,946	–	53,946	53,946
Staff loan	19	–	–	19	19
	90,068	259,108	–	349,176	349,176
Other payables*	–	–	(2,815)	(2,815)	(2,815)

* exclude prepayments, deferred expenses and GST receivables from other receivables and deferred income from other payables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company	Loans and receivables $'000	Available-for-sale $'000	Other financial liabilities within scope of FRS 39 $'000	Total carrying amount $'000	Fair value $'000
2017					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Other receivables*	**97,890**	**–**	**–**	**97,890**	**97,890**
Available-for-sale securities:	**2,321**	**–**	**–**	**2,321**	**2,321**
– Debt securities	**–**	**209,321**	**–**	**209,321**	**209,321**
– Equity securities	**–**	**59,724**	**–**	**59,724**	**59,724**
Staff loan	**16**	**–**	**–**	**16**	**16**
	100,227	**269,045**	**–**	**369,272**	**369,272**
Other payables*	**–**	**–**	**(2,487)**	**(2,487)**	**(2,487)**
2016					
Cash and cash equivalents	84,507	–	–	84,507	84,507
Other receivables	2,548	–	–	2,548	2,548
Available-for-sale securities:					
– Debt securities	–	205,162	–	205,162	205,162
– Equity securities	–	53,398	–	53,398	53,398
Staff loan	19	–	–	19	19
	87,074	258,560	–	345,634	345,634
Other payables*	–	–	(2,082)	(2,082)	(2,082)

* exclude prepayments, deferred expenses and GST receivables from other receivables and deferred income from other payables.

(c) Estimation of fair values

The following summarises the significant methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments of the Group and Company:

Investments in equity and debt securities

The fair values of investments are based on current bid prices or last traded prices at the reporting date, obtained from the Group's custodian's external sources. For investments where prices are not readily available, quotes are obtained from brokers or the issuing agents. Where available, two quotes will be obtained to ensure the reasonableness of the prices.

Other financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of other financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year (including other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and other payables) are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short period to maturity.

Valuation processes applied by the Group

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values.

The Group regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair value, the Group will assess and document the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the fair value, the Group will assess and document the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of FRS, including the level of fair value hierarchy.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value and financial instruments not carried at fair value but the fair value is disclosed, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Group				
2017				
Available-for-sale financial assets	**240,014**	**28,079**	**952**	**269,045**
Staff loan	**–**	**–**	**16**	**16**
2016				
Available-for-sale financial assets	223,394	34,500	1,214	259,108
Staff loan	–	–	19	19
Company				
2017				
Available-for-sale financial assets	**240,014**	**28,079**	**952**	**269,045**
Staff loan	**–**	**–**	**16**	**16**
2016				
Available-for-sale financial assets	222,846	34,500	1,214	258,560
Staff loan	–	–	19	19

Financial assets measured at fair value based on Level 3

	Group and Company Available-for-sale financial assets $'000
At 1 January 2017	**1,214**
Total loss recognised in other comprehensive income – net change in fair value of investment	**(262)**
At 31 December 2017	**952**
At 1 January 2016	1,309
Total loss recognised in other comprehensive income – net change in fair value of investment	(95)
At 31 December 2016	1,214

The Level 3 financial asset relates to an unquoted investment where observable market data is not available. Although the Group believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions used would have immaterial effects on equity.

The following table shows the valuation technique and the key unobservable inputs used in the determination of fair value of available-for-sale equity securities:

Valuation technique	**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement**
The fair value is determined considering the expected annual dividend payment, discounted to present value using a risk-adjusted discount rate. The expected payment is determined by considering the possible scenarios of forecast equity, the amount to be paid under each scenario, and the probability of each scenario.	Risk adjusted discount rate 6% (2016: 4%)	The estimated fair value would increase if: • The forecast return of investment was higher; • The risk-adjusted discount rate was lower.

Non-financial assets

The table below analyses recurring non-financial assets carried at fair value.

	Note	**Level 1 $'000**	**Level 2 $'000**	**Level 3 $'000**	**Total $'000**
Group and Company					
2017					
Owner-occupied leasehold land and buildings	4	**–**	**41,800**	**–**	**41,800**
Investment properties	5	**–**	**29,405**	**–**	**29,405**
		–	**71,205**	**–**	**71,205**
2016					
Owner-occupied leasehold land and buildings	4	–	37,800	–	37,800
Investment properties	5	–	27,329	–	27,329
		–	65,129	–	65,129

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fair value of the above non-financial assets is determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of properties being valued. The property valuers provide the fair value of the Group's non-financial assets annually.

32 Full convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and adoption of new standards

Applicable to 2018 financial statements

The Accounting Standards Council (ASC) announced on 29 May 2014 that Singapore-incorporated companies that have issued, or are in the process of issuing, equity or debt instruments for trading on the Singapore Exchange, will apply a new financial reporting framework identical to the International Financial Reporting Standards (full convergence with IFRS) with effect from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The Group's financial statements for the financial year ending 31 December 2018 will be prepared in accordance with the IFRS-identical Financial Reporting Standards issued by the ASC, and IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. As a result, this will be the last set of financial statements prepared under the current FRS.

In adopting the new framework, the Group will be required to apply the specific transition requirements in IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*.

In addition to the adoption of the new framework, the following new IFRSs, amendments to and interpretations of IFRS are effective from the same date.

- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and Amendments to IFRS 15 *Clarifications to IFRS 15*;
- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*;
- *Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions* (Amendments to IFRS 2);
- *Transfers of Investment Property* (Amendments to IAS 40);
- *Deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters* (Amendments to IFRS 1);
- *Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments* with *IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts* (Amendments to IFRS 4); and
- IFRIC 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*.

The Group does not expect the application of the above standards and interpretations to have a significant impact on the financial statements, except for IFRS 9 which the Group will take deferral approach to implement IFRS 9 till the IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* Standard is effective.

IFRS 1

The Group will apply IFRS 1 with effect from 1 January 2018 as the date of transition for the Group and the Company. IFRS 1 generally requires that the Group applies IFRS on a retrospective basis, as if such accounting policy had always been applied. If there are changes to accounting polices arising from new or amended standards effective in 2018, restatement of comparatives may be required because IFRS 1 requires both the opening balance sheet and comparative information to be prepared using the most current accounting policies. IFRS 1 provides mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions from retrospective application, but these are often different from those specific transition provisions in individual FRSs applied to the FRS financial statements. The Group does not expect the application of the mandatory exceptions and the optional exemptions in IFRS 1 to have any significant impact on the financial statements.

IFRS 15

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It also introduces new cost guidance which requires certain costs of obtaining and fulfilling contracts to be recognised as separate assets when specified criteria are met.

In respect of non-insurance contract related revenue, the Group have assessed and concluded that there is no significant change from current accounting practice.

Applicable to financial statements for the year 2019 and thereafter

The following new IFRS, amendments to and interpretations of IFRS are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2018:

Applicable to 2019 financial statements:

- IFRS 16 *Leases*
- IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*

Applicable to 2021 financial statements:

- IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*
- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The forthcoming insurance contracts standard IFRS 17 is expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements. That standard may impact how the classification and measurement of financial instruments requirements under IFRS 9 is adopted.

The Group has decided that it will take the deferral approach in the amendments to IFRS 17 to defer the implementation of IFRS 9 till the new insurance contracts standard is effective. The Group will then be able to perform a comprehensive assessment of the impact, taking into considerations the options available for the implementation of both standards together. The Group assessed that it has qualified for the temporary exemption as the carrying amount of its liabilities arising from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 is significant compared to the total carrying amount of all its liabilities; and that the total carrying amount of its liabilities connected with insurance is 98% of its total liabilities as at 31 December 2017.

The Group is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new IFRSs, amendments to and interpretations of IFRSs on the Group's financial statements when these standards become effective.

PROFILE OF SHAREHOLDERS

AS AT 20 FEBRUARY 2018

Share Capital	Number of Issued Shares	Class of Shares	Voting Rights
$123,300,490	605,219,785	Ordinary	One vote per share

Shareholdings held by the Public

Based on the information available to the Company on 20 February 2018, approximately 47.51% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company are held by the public and therefore, Rule 723 of the Listing Manual issued by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited has been complied with.

Size of Holdings	No. of Shareholders	%	No. of Shares	%
1 to 99	74	2.17	2,601	0.00
100 to 1,000	316	9.26	166,758	0.03
1,001 to 10,000	869	25.45	4,949,293	0.82
10,001 to 1,000,000	2,105	61.66	140,696,807	23.24
1,000,001 and above	50	1.46	459,404,326	75.91
Total	**3,414**	**100.00**	**605,219,785**	**100.00**

	Twenty Largest Shareholders	No. of Shares	%
1	DBS Nominees Pte Ltd	195,814,120	32.35
2	United Overseas Insurance Limited	36,382,885	6.01
3	India International Insurance Pte Ltd	30,371,062	5.02
4	Great Eastern Life Assurance Co Ltd	28,467,478	4.70
5	Great Eastern General Insurance Ltd	21,739,465	3.59
6	Morgan Stanley Asia (Singapore) Securities Pte Ltd	16,972,100	2.81
7	Citibank Nominees Singapore Pte Ltd	11,129,659	1.84
8	Maybank Kim Eng Securities Pte Ltd	10,845,411	1.79
9	Singapore Warehouse Co Pte Ltd	9,949,974	1.64
10	DBS Vickers Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd	8,676,905	1.43
11	Chong Chew Lim @ Chong Ah Kau	8,198,200	1.36
12	United Overseas Bank Nominees Pte Ltd	5,469,395	0.90
13	OCBC Nominees Singapore Pte Ltd	4,424,690	0.73
14	Lai Weng Kay	3,939,000	0.65
15	Ng Siew Cheng	3,502,613	0.58
16	Ng Poh Cheng	3,369,600	0.56
17	Ng Siew Ling	3,366,922	0.56
18	Tan Kay Khai	3,146,000	0.52
19	Ng Eng Chuan	3,020,460	0.50
20	Raffles Nominees (Pte) Ltd	2,811,100	0.47
Total		**411,597,039**	**68.01**

PROFILE OF SHAREHOLDERS

AS AT 20 FEBRUARY 2018

Substantial Shareholders (as recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders as at 20 February 2018)

		Direct Interest		Deemed Interest	
		No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
1.	Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited[1]	–	–	168,035,957	27.76
2.	Fairfax Asia Limited	115,370,835	19.06	–	–
3.	Newline Corporate Name Limited	52,665,122	8.70	–	–
4.	Newline Holdings UK Limited[2]	–	–	52,665,122	8.70
5.	Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited[3]	–	–	50,948,847	8.42
6.	Great Eastern Holdings Limited[3]	–	–	50,948,847	8.42
7.	United Overseas Bank Limited[4]	–	–	36,382,885	6.01
8.	United Overseas Insurance Limited	36,382,885	6.01	–	–
9.	India International Insurance Pte Ltd	30,371,062	5.02	–	–
10.	Dalton Investments LLC[5]	–	–	30,339,700	5.01
11.	James B. Rosenwald III[6]	–	–	30,339,700	5.01
12.	Steven Persky[6]	–	–	30,339,700	5.01
13.	Gifford Combs[6]	–	–	30,339,700	5.01
14.	Belita Ong[6]	–	–	30,339,700	5.01
15.	Arthur Hebert[6]	–	–	30,339,700	5.01
16.	Michelle Lynd[6]	–	–	30,339,700	5.01

1 Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited is deemed to have an interest in shares held by Fairfax Asia Limited, Newline Corporate Name Limited and Newline Holdings UK Limited.

2 Newline Holdings UK Limited is deemed to have an interest in shares held by Newline Corporate Name Limited.

3 Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited and Great Eastern Holdings Limited are deemed to have an interest in shares held by Great Eastern General Insurance Limited and The Great Eastern Life Assurance Company Limited.

4 United Overseas Bank Limited is deemed to have an interest in shares held by United Overseas Insurance Limited.

5 Dalton Investments LLC and its affiliated entities (together, **Dalton**) is an investment manager based in California, United States of America. Dalton manages various client portfolios and as investment manager, Dalton has discretion and authority over the sale and purchase of the abovementioned shares. Therefore, Dalton has deemed interest in such shares.

6 James B. Rosenwald III, Steven Persky, Gifford Combs, Belita Ong, Arthur Hebert and Michelle Lynd are members of the management committee of Dalton, and Dalton acts in accordance with the directions and instructions of the abovementioned persons. Accordingly, each of them will be deemed to be interested in the shares which Dalton is deemed interested in.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 45th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at Taurus, Level 1, Marina Mandarin Singapore, 6 Raffles Boulevard, Marina Square, Singapore 039594, on Thursday, 19 April 2018 at 12.00 noon to transact the following business:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. **Resolution 1** To receive and adopt the directors' statement and audited accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017.

2. **Resolution 2** To declare a final dividend of 0.8 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier) for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: final dividend of 0.6 cent per share tax exempt (one-tier)).

3. **Resolution 3** To approve the payment of $605,000 as directors' fees for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: $605,000).

4. To re-elect each of the following directors retiring by rotation pursuant to Article 98 of the Company's Constitution:

   Resolution 4 Mr Hwang Soo Jin.

   Resolution 5 Mr Peter Sim Swee Yam.

5. **Resolution 6** To re-appoint Messrs KPMG LLP as auditors of the Company for the ensuing year and to authorise the directors to fix their remuneration.

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

6. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following ordinary resolutions:

   Resolution 7 To approve the issue of shares pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the **Act**):

   "**THAT** pursuant to Section 161 of the Act and the listing rules of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (**SGX-ST**), authority be and is hereby given to the directors of the Company to (a) issue shares in the capital of the Company (whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise); (b) make or grant offers, agreements or options that might or would require shares to be issued or other transferable rights to subscribe for or purchase shares (collectively, **Instruments**) including but not limited to the creation and issue of warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into shares; (c) issue

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

additional Instruments arising from adjustments made to the number of Instruments previously issued in the event of rights, bonus or capitalisation issues, at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the directors may in their absolute discretion deem fit; and (d) (notwithstanding that the authority conferred by this resolution may have ceased to be in force) to issue shares in pursuance of any Instruments made or granted by the directors while this resolution was in force, provided that:

(i) the aggregate number of shares to be issued pursuant to this resolution (including shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this resolution) does not exceed 50% of the issued shares in the capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings), of which the aggregate number of shares to be issued other than on a *pro-rata* basis to shareholders of the Company (including shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this resolution) does not exceed 20% of the issued shares in the capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings);

(ii) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued (subject to such manner of calculation as may be prescribed by SGX-ST) under (i) above, the percentage of issued share capital shall be based on the issued shares in the capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) at the time this resolution is passed, after adjusting for (1) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities or share options or vesting of share awards that are outstanding or subsisting when this resolution is passed; and (2) any subsequent bonus-issue, consolidation or sub-division of shares;

(iii) in exercising the authority conferred by this resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the listing rules of the SGX-ST for the time being in force (unless such compliance is waived by the SGX-ST) and the Company's Constitution; and

(iv) unless revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting, such authority shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier."

Resolution 8 To approve the renewal of the Share Buy-Back Mandate:

"**THAT**:

(a) for the purposes of Sections 76C and 76E of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the **Act**), the exercise by the directors of the Company of all the powers of the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire issued ordinary shares fully paid in the capital of the Company (**Shares**) not exceeding in aggregate the Maximum Percentage (as hereafter defined), at such price or prices as may be determined by the directors from time to time up to the Maximum Price (as hereafter defined), whether by way of:

(i) market purchase(s) on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (**SGX-ST**) through one or more duly licensed stockbrokers appointed by the Company for the purpose; and/or

(ii) off-market purchase(s) (if effected otherwise than on the SGX-ST) in accordance with any equal access scheme(s) as may be determined or formulated by the directors as they consider fit, which scheme(s) shall satisfy all the conditions prescribed by the Act,

and otherwise in accordance with all other laws and regulations and rules of the SGX-ST as may for the time being be applicable, be and is hereby authorised and approved generally and unconditionally (the **Share Buy-Back Mandate**);

(b) unless varied or revoked by the Company in general meeting, the authority conferred on the directors of the Company pursuant to the Share Buy-Back Mandate may be exercised by the directors at any time and from time to time during the period commencing from the date of the passing of this resolution and expiring on the earliest of:

(i) the date on which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is held or required by law to be held;

(ii) the date on which the authority contained in the Share Buy-Back Mandate is revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting; and

(iii) the date on which the share purchases pursuant to the Share Buy-Back Mandate are carried out to the full extent mandated.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(c) in this resolution:

Average Closing Price means the average of the closing market prices of the Shares over the last five Market Days on which the Shares were transacted on the SGX-ST immediately preceding the date of the making of the market purchase by the Company, or as the case may be, the date of the making of the offer pursuant to the off-market purchase, and deemed to be adjusted, in accordance with any rules that may be prescribed by the SGX-ST, for any corporate action that occurs after the relevant five-day period;

date of the making of the offer means the date on which the Company announces its intention to make an offer for the purchase or acquisition of Shares from holders of Shares, stating the purchase price (which shall not be more than the Maximum Price) for each Share and the relevant terms of the equal access scheme for effecting the off-market purchase;

Market Day means a day on which the SGX-ST is open for trading in securities;

Maximum Percentage means that number of issued Shares representing 10% of the total number of issued Shares as at the date of the passing of this resolution (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings as at that date);

Maximum Price in relation to a Share to be purchased or acquired, means the purchase price (excluding brokerage, commission, stamp duties, applicable goods and services tax, clearance fees and other related expenses) which shall not be more than, in the case of a market purchase of the Share and an off-market purchase of the Share, 5% above the Average Closing Price of the Shares; and

(d) the directors of the Company and/or any of them be and are hereby authorised to complete and do all such acts and things (including executing all such documents as may be required) as they and/or he may consider expedient or necessary or in the interests of the Company to give effect to the transactions contemplated and/or authorised by this resolution."

7. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a special resolution, with or without modifications:

Resolution 9 To approve the adoption of the proposed new Constitution:

"**THAT** the regulations contained in the new Constitution submitted to this Annual General Meeting and, for the purpose of identification, subscribed to by the Chairman thereof, be approved and adopted as the new Constitution of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing Constitution."

To transact any other ordinary business which may properly be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed on 3 May 2018 for the preparation of the dividend warrants. Duly completed transfers received by the Company's Registrar, M & C Services Private Limited, 112 Robinson Road, #05-01, Singapore 068902, up to 5.00 p.m. on 2 May 2018 will be registered before entitlements to the proposed dividend are determined. Shareholders whose securities accounts with The Central Depository (Pte) Limited are credited with shares in the capital of the Company as at 5.00 p.m. on 2 May 2018 will be entitled to the dividend. The proposed final dividend will be paid on 28 May 2018, if approved by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

ONG BENG HONG/TAN SWEE GEK
Joint Company Secretaries

Singapore
20 March 2018

Note: Except for a member who is a relevant intermediary (as defined under the Act), a member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the general meeting is entitled to appoint one or two proxies to attend and vote in his stead. A member of the Company who is a relevant intermediary may appoint more than two proxies to attend and vote at the general meeting, but such proxies must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a specified number of shares. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies shall in the case of an individual, be signed by the appointor or his attorney, and in the case of a corporation shall be either under the Common Seal or signed by its attorney or a duly authorised officer on behalf of the corporation. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be deposited at the office of the Company's Registrar, M & C Services Private Limited, 112 Robinson Road, #05-01, Singapore 068902 not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Annual General Meeting.

Personal Data Privacy:
By attending the Annual General Meeting (**AGM**) and/or any adjournment thereof or submitting an instrument appointing a proxy or proxies and/or representative(s) to attend, speak and vote at the AGM and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents) for the purpose of the processing and administration by the Company (or its agents) of proxies and representatives appointed for the AGM (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to the AGM (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rule, regulation and/or guidelines (collectively, the **Purposes**), (ii) warrants that where the member discloses the personal data of the member's proxy or proxies and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents), the member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy or proxies and/or representative(s) for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents) of the personal data of such proxy or proxies and/or representatives for the Purposes, and (iii) agrees that the member will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the member's breach of warranty.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Explanatory Notes:

(1) The ordinary resolution 7 in item 6 above, if passed, is to enable the directors to issue further shares in the Company and to make or grant securities convertible into ordinary shares, and to issue ordinary shares pursuant to instruments, up to an amount not exceeding 50% of the issued shares in the capital of the Company of which the aggregate number of shares to be issued other than on a *pro-rata* basis to existing shareholders, does not exceed 20% of the Company's issued shares. For the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued, the percentage of issued shares in the capital of the Company shall be based on the issued shares in the capital of the Company at the time this resolution is passed, after adjusting for (1) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities or share options or vesting of share awards that are outstanding or subsisting when this resolution is passed; and (2) any subsequent consolidation or sub-division of shares. This authority will, unless revoked or varied at a General Meeting, expire at the next AGM of the Company or the date by which the next AGM of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier.

(2) The ordinary resolution 8 proposed in item 6 above, if passed will renew, effective until the next AGM or the date by which the next AGM is required by law to held, whichever is the earlier, the Share Buy-Back Mandate for the Company to make purchases or acquisition of its shares up to a maximum of 10% of the total number of issued ordinary shares as at the date of the passing of the resolution at the Maximum Price computed in the manner prescribed by the resolution.

The Company will use internal sources to fund purchases or acquisitions of its Shares. The amount of financing required for the Company to purchase or acquire its Shares, and the impact of the Company's financial position, cannot be ascertained as at the date of this Notice as these will depend, *inter alia*, on the number of Shares purchased or acquired, whether the purchase or acquisition is made out of capital or profits, and the price at which such Shares are purchased or acquired.

Based on the existing issued and paid-up Shares of the Company as at 20 February 2018, the purchase by the Company of 10% of its issued Shares will result in the purchase or acquisition of 60,521,978 Shares. Assuming that the Company purchases or acquires the 60,521,978 Shares at the Maximum Price of $0.335 for one Share (being the price equivalent to 5% above the average of the closing market prices of the Shares for the five Market Days on which the Shares were traded on the SGX-ST immediately preceding 20 February 2018, the maximum amount of funds required for the purchase or acquisition of the 60,521,978 Shares is $20,274,863.

The financial effects of the purchase or acquisition of such Shares by the Company pursuant to the proposed Share Buy-Back Mandate based on the audited financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 and certain other assumptions are set out in paragraph 6 of the Letter to Shareholders dated 20 March 2018.

(3) The special resolution 9 proposed in item 7 above is to adopt a new Constitution following the wide-ranging changes to the Companies Act, Cap. 50 (the **Act**) introduced pursuant to the Companies (Amendment) Act 2014 (the **Amendment Act**). The new Constitution will replace the Company's existing Constitution (formerly known as the memorandum and articles of association of the Company) and, *inter alia*, incorporate amendments to take into account the changes to the Act introduced pursuant to the Amendment Act. Please refer to the Letter to Shareholders dated 20 March 2018 for more details.

Singapore Reinsurance Corporation Limited
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
Company Registration No. 197300016C

PROXY FORM
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

IMPORTANT:
1. For investors who have used their CPF moneys to buy shares in the capital of Singapore Reinsurance Corporation Limited, this Annual Report circulated to Shareholders is forwarded to them at the request of their CPF Approved Nominees and is sent solely FOR INFORMATION ONLY.
2. This Proxy Form is not valid for use by CPF investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them.
3. A relevant intermediary may appoint more than two proxies to attend the Annual General Meeting and vote (please see note 2 on page 157).

I/We .... ID/Registration No. ....

of ....

being a member/members of the above-mentioned Company, hereby appoint:

Name	Address	NRIC/ Passport No.	Proportion of Shareholdings (%)
and/or (delete as appropriate)			

or failing him/her, the Chairman of the Annual General Meeting as my/our proxy/proxies to attend and to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company, to be held at Taurus, Level 1, Marina Mandarin Singapore, 6 Raffles Boulevard, Marina Square, Singapore 039594 on Thursday, 19 April 2018 at 12.00 noon or at any adjournment thereof.

With reference to the agenda set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting, please indicate with an "X" in the space provided below how you wish your votes to be cast.

No.	Ordinary Resolutions	For	Against
	Ordinary Business		
1	To receive and adopt the directors' statement and audited accounts		
2	To declare a final dividend		
3	To approve directors' fees		
4	To re-elect director: Mr Hwang Soo Jin		
5	To re-elect director: Mr Peter Sim Swee Yam		
6	To re-appoint auditors and authorise the directors to fix their remuneration		
	Special Business		
7	To approve the issue of shares pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50		
8	To approve the renewal of the Share Buy-Back Mandate		
	Special Resolution		
9	To approve the adoption of the proposed new Constitution		

In the absence of specific directions, the proxy/proxies will vote or abstain, as he/they may think fit.

Dated this .... day of .... 2018.

Total Number of Shares held in:	**Number of Shares**
(a) CDP Register	
(b) Register of Members	

....

Signature(s) of member(s) or Common Seal

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ NOTES ON PAGE 157.

(1st fold)

(2nd fold)

Affix
stamp
here

M & C Services Private Limited
112 Robinson Road #05-01
Singapore 068902

(3rd fold to glue and seal)

NOTES TO THE PROXY FORM

1. Please insert the total number of Shares held by you. If you have Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 81SF of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore), you should insert that number of Shares. If you have Shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert that number of Shares. If you have Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and Shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert the aggregate number of Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and registered in your name in the Register of Members.
2. Except for a member who is a relevant intermediary (as defined under the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore (the **Act**)), a member entitled to attend and vote at the general meeting is entitled to appoint one or two proxies to attend and vote in his stead. A member of the Company who is a relevant intermediary may appoint more than two proxies to attend and vote at the general meeting, but such proxies must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a specified number of shares.
3. Where a member who is not a relevant intermediary appoints two proxies, the appointments shall be invalid unless he specifies the proportion of his shareholding (expressed as a percentage of the whole) to be represented by each proxy. Where a member who is a relevant intermediary appoints two or more proxies, the appointments shall be invalid unless the number and class of shares in relation to which each proxy has been appointed is specified in the proxy form.
4. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
5. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be deposited at the office of the Company's Registrar, M & C Services Private Limited, 112 Robinson Road, #05-01, Singapore 068902 not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the Annual General Meeting (**AGM**).
6. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by a corporation, it must be executed either under its seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised. Where an instrument appointing a proxy is signed on behalf of the appointor by an attorney, the letter or power of attorney or duly certified copy thereof must (failing previous registration with the Company) be lodged with the instrument of proxy, failing which the instrument may be treated as invalid.
7. A corporation which is a member may authorise by resolution of its directors or other governing body such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the AGM, in accordance with Section 179 of the Act.
8. The Company shall be entitled to reject the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies if it is incomplete, improperly completed or illegible or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies.
9. In the case of members whose Shares are entered against their names in the Depository Register, the Company shall reject any instrument appointing a proxy or proxies lodged if such members are not shown to have Shares entered against their names in the Depository Register as at 72 hours before the time appointed for the AGM as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.

Personal Data Privacy:
By attending the AGM and/or any adjournment thereof or submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s), the member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of AGM.

CORPORATE CALENDAR

Event	Date
Annual General Meeting	19 April 2018
Announcement of 1st Quarter 2018 Financial Results (after close of trading)	19 April 2018
Closure of Registers (for final dividend entitlement)	3 May 2018
Payment of Final Dividend for Year Ended 31 December 2017	28 May 2018
Announcement of 2nd Quarter 2018 Financial Results (after close of trading)	August 2018
Announcement of 3rd Quarter 2018 Financial Results (after close of trading)	November 2018
Financial Year-End	31 December 2018
Announcement of 4th Quarter 2018 Financial Results (after close of trading)	February 2019

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