Etiqa Insurance Pte. Ltd.

Co. Reg. No. 201331905K

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The following supplementary information does not form part of the audited statutory financial statements of the company

This supplementary information has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS") Notice 124 "Public Disclosure Requirements" for the financial year ended 31 December 2023. For further information (otherwise stated), please refer to the annual audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Corporate Information

Etiqa Insurance Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is a private limited company, incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. On 13 June 2014, the Company was granted license by MAS to carry on life and general insurance business in Singapore.

The principal activity of the Company in financial year ended 31 December 2023 consists of underwriting life and general insurance and investment-linked businesses. The major types of insurance written by the Company include endowment, whole life, motor, fire and marine cargo products.

Business Objectives

The Company's key strategic priorities are:

- Humanising customer experience through enhancing the customer experience with excellent service and innovative products offering that meet their needs;
- Efficient distribution by strengthening our relationship with key business partners and expanding distribution networks; and
- Ensuring sustainable growth in market share and profitability.

Regulatory Framework

The Company is required to comply with the Insurance Act 1966 and Regulations as applicable. The MAS has set certain regulations for the management of insurance funds, prescribes approval and monitoring of activities and imposes certain restrictive provisions e.g. capital adequacy to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the insurance companies to meet the unforeseen liabilities as these arise. The MAS also conducts regular compliance audits on the Company.

Corporate Governance

The Corporate Governance Framework of the Company outlines the key roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, as well as the sub-board committees that have been established to assist the Board of Directors in executing their tasks[1]. This framework ensures that good corporate governance standards are maintained at all times.

[1] No Nomination and Remuneration Committee has been established and the function remains to be assumed by the Board.

- The **Board of Directors** is the ultimate decision-making body for all business activities, including governance and appointment of Directors.
- The Board has delegated specific matters to sub-board committees, such as risk matters to the Risk Management Committee, audit matters to the Audit Committee and investment matters to the Investment Committee.
- The **Risk Management Committee** assists the Board in fulfilling its supervision and monitoring responsibilities related to internal control. This includes monitoring the risk profile of the legal entity compared to the targeted level of risk appetite set by the Board of Directors.
- The **Investment Committee** is a governance body carrying an oversight function for all investment related activities.
- The **Audit Committee of the Board** assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its supervision and monitoring responsibilities related to internal and external audit.

Enterprise Risk Management Framework

The Company's Enterprise Risk Management Framework ("ERM Framework") is adopted from Maybank Ageas Holding Berhad ("MAHB") and is intended to institutionalise vigilance and awareness of the management of risk across the Company. The primary objectives of the ERM Framework are as follows:-

(i) Provides a concise and holistic documentary standard as a single point of reference in providing direction for the management of all risk elements that the Company is exposed to;

(ii) Establishes key risk principles that are fully integrated into the overall risk management structure, process and embedded in the day-to-day management of business;

(iii) Facilitates effective risk oversight through a sound and clearly defined internal governance model, with clear structure of risk ownership and accountability;

(iv) Enhances risk awareness and culture that is guided by the established risk principles, to be seamlessly embedded across the governance structure and business processes; and

(v) Standarises risk terminologies across the Company to facilitate a consistent and uniform approach to manage risk.

The ERM Framework sets out the key building blocks which served as the foundation for the management of risk, as presented below:

The components of the ERM Framework are benchmarked against leading industry practices as well as regulatory guidelines, and are closely aligned to the Company's business strategy. These components are executed in accordance with the risk management standards and risk appetite set out by the Board of Directors.

(i) Risk culture

Risk culture is a vital component in strengthening the Company's risk governance structure and forms a fundamental tenet of strong risk culture management. It serves as the foundation upon which a strong enterprise wide risk management structure is built.

Risk culture aligns the businesses objectives and attitude towards risk taking and risk management through the risk appetite, by establishing the way in which risks are identified, measured, controlled, monitored and reported.

Risk culture can be strengthened by having a strong tone from the top that establishes the expected risk behaviour, and then operationalised by the tone from the middle. Both levels are responsible to articulate and exemplify the underlying values that support the desired risk culture. This is driven by a clear vision for an effective approach to risk, ingrained at all levels and built into the behaviour of each individual.

In line with the evolving market environment and dynamics within Etiqa and across industries, a strong risk culture requires constant attention to ensure that the material risk developments are appropriately identified, properly understood, actively discussed and strategically acted upon.

(ii) Risk appetite and strategy

The establishment of the risk appetite is a critical component of a robust risk management framework and should be driven by both top-down Board leadership and bottom-up involvement of management at all levels. The risk appetite should enable the Board of Directors and management team to communicate, understand and assess the types and level of risk that they are willing to accept in pursuit of its business objectives.

(iii) Assign adequate capital

Capital management is driven by strategic objectives and accounts for the relevant regulatory, economic and commercial environments in which the Company operates. The capital management approach aims to ensure adequate capital resources and efficient capital structure is in place commensurate with the level of risk of its business activities.

(iv) Risk response

Risk response is the process of regulating inherited risk and potential risk event from Company product offerings, investment decisions, operating processes as well as business strategies. The selected risk response action must be align the risks with the Company risk tolerance and risk appetite.

(v) Governance and oversight function

The Company continuously enhances its integrated risk management approach towards an effective management of enterprise-wide risks. The Company views the overall risk management process with a structured and disciplined approach to align strategies, policies, processes, people and technology with the specific purpose of evaluating all risk types in line with enhancing shareholders' value.

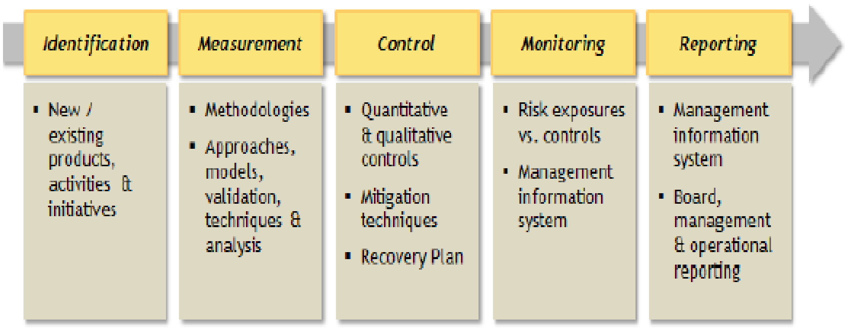
The management of risk broadly takes place at different hierarchical levels. The risk governance structure for the Company is emphasised through various levels of committees, business lines, control and reporting functions.

The risk governance model provides a formalised, transparent and effective governance structure which promotes active involvement of the Board of Directors and management team in the risk management process to ensure a uniform view of risk across the Company.

(vi) Risk management practices and processes

The risk management practices and processes are fundamental components of the risk principles. To ensure a comprehensive approach to risk management whilst supporting the Company's risk principles, the risk management practices and processes are essential in enabling the Company to systematically identify, measure, control, monitor and report risk exposures throughout the Company.

To enable an effective execution of the risk management practices and processes, a common risk language is an imperative pre-requisite in facilitating a consistent and uniform approach in reference to risks across the Company.



(vii) Stress test

Stress testing should be used to identify and quantify possible events or future changes in the financial and economic condition that could have unfavourable effects on the Company's exposure. This involves an assessment of the Company's capability to withstand such changes in relation to the capital, earnings and liquidity to absorb potentially significant losses.

Stress testing is to be conducted on a periodic basis or when required to better understand the risk profile, evaluate business risk and thus, taking appropriate measures to address these risks accordingly.

(viii) Resource and system infrastructure

Appropriate resources and system infrastructure are the foundation and an enabler to effective risk management practices and process. Hence, the Company has equipped itself with the necessary resources, infrastructure and support to perform its roles efficiently

Financial risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities, insurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from its financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. The most important components of this financial risk are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's credit risk arises mainly through investments in fixed income instruments, fixed and call deposits, cash and bank balances and contracts with policyholders and reinsurance counterparties.

The Company measures and manages its credit risk following the philosophies and principles below:

- Risk Management Department, together with the Investment Department, actively aims to prevent undue concentration by ensuring its credit portfolio is diversified;
- Risk Management Department establishes limits on maximum credit exposures. The credit limit for a counterparty is based on the counterparty's credit quality and is aligned to risk appetite; and
- Risk Management Department uses key risk indicators ("KRI") to alert the management on impending problems in a timely manner.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to meet short-term financial obligations without having to liquidate assets at a discounted price.

The objective of liquidity risk management is to safeguard the Company's ability to meet all payments when they come due. Liquidity risk management will ensure that even under adverse conditions, the Company has access to the funds necessary to cover surrenders, withdrawal, claims and the maturity of liabilities.

Operating and capital expenditure budgets are prepared to facilitate the management of short-term cash flows. The Company's cash management process assesses the liquidity of assets held to ensure that assets can be realised on a reasonably timely basis to settle policyholders' liabilities.

Management believes that the Company's liquid assets, its net cash provided by operations, and access to the capital from holding company will enable it to meet any foreseeable cash requirements.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk arises principally from the uncertainty that future earnings are exposed to potential changes in volatility, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity prices.

Insurance Risk

Insurance risk is the risk of loss or of adverse change arising from the underwritten insurance businesses. This can be due to adverse deviation in portfolio experience as well as underlying assumptions/expectation on which product, pricing, underwriting, claims, reserving and reinsurance have been made.

The Company has established appropriate policies and monitoring metrics combined with authority limits as part of risk mitigation activities embedded in the business operations. Annual internal audit reviews are performed to ensure compliance with the Company's guidelines and standards.

(i) Concentrations of risk may arise when a particular event or a series of events impacts heavily upon the Company’s insurance contract liabilities. Such concentrations may arise from a single insurance contract or through a small number of related contracts, and relate to circumstances where significant liabilities could arise.

Almost all of the Company business is derived from Singapore, with a small proportion from Malaysia, and accordingly a geographical analysis by country is not relevant to the Company.

The table below shows the concentration of insurance contract liabilities for life insurance by the type of contract.

	Gross SGD’000	**Reinsurance** SGD’000	**Net** SGD’000
2023			
Participating	2,326,094	–	2,326,094
Non-participating	1,139,242	(650,108)	489,134
Investment linked	62,148	–	62,148
Total	3,527,484	(650,108)	2,877,376
2022			
Participating	2,126,623	–	2,126,623
Non-participating	1,313,078	(449,457)	863,621
Investment linked	6,063	–	6,063
Total	3,445,764	(449,457)	2,996,307

The table below shows the concentration of insurance contract liabilities for general insurance by the type of contract.

	Gross SGD'000	Reinsurance SGD'000	Net SGD'000
2023			
Motor	52,266	(1,580)	50,686
Fire	69,126	(46,924)	22,202
Marine Hull & Cargo	6,043	(4,905)	1,138
Health and Personal Accident	25,943	(236)	25,707
Workmen Compensation	9,214	(520)	8,694
Miscellaneous	13,002	(3,302)	9,700
Total	175,594	(57,467)	118,127
2022			
Motor	32,339	(369)	31,970
Fire	53,612	(35,051)	18,561
Marine Hull & Cargo	9,042	(5,884)	3,158
Health and Personal Accident	4,856	(48)	4,808
Workmen Compensation	24,815	(822)	23,993
Miscellaneous	17,992	(9,231)	8,761
Total	142,656	(51,405)	91,251

(ii) Key assumptions – Life Insurance

Significant judgement is required in determining the insurance contract liabilities. Assumptions used are based on past experience, current internal data, external market indices and benchmarks which reflect current observable market prices and trends. Assumptions and estimates are determined at the date of valuation and no credit is taken for possible beneficial effects of voluntary withdrawals. Assumptions are further evaluated on a periodic basis in order to ensure realistic and reasonable valuations.

The key assumptions to which the estimation of liabilities is particularly sensitive are as follows:

Discount rate

For Life business, the Company generally determines risk-free discount rates using the observed yield curves of government securities. The derivation of the illiquidity premium leverages the matching adjustment or illiquidity premium calibrated in accordance to the Risk-based Capital Framework 2 ("RBC 2") technical specifications. Smith-Wilson method is considered for extrapolation between the last liquid point and the ultimate forward rate ("UFR") for discount rates beyond the observable data. The UFR reflects long-term real interest rate and inflation expectations. Although the ultimate forward rate will be subject to revision, it is expected to be updated only upon significant changes in long-term expectations being observed.

Mortality and morbidity rates

Mortality and morbidity rates represent the expected claims experience of the Company.

The Company bases mortality and morbidity on local established industry tables which reflect historical experiences and reinsurance premium rates, adjusted to reflect the Company's unique risk exposure, product characteristics, target markets and its own claims severity and frequency experiences.

Lapse and surrender rates

Lapse and surrender rates are used to determine the expected persistency of the business i.e. the expectation that policyholders will renew their policies. These rates are based on the Company's historical experience of lapses and surrenders.

Expenses

Expense assumptions represent the expected amount that will be incurred in servicing the policies over its expected life. Assumptions on future expenses take into consideration current expense levels and the expected expense inflation.

Sensitivities

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions affecting the determination of insurance liabilities with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities, profit before tax and equity.

To demonstrate the impact, shocks in each of the assumptions are performed and analysed individually. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions.

	Change in assumptions	**Impact on profit before tax gross of reinsurance**	**Impact on profit before tax net of reinsurance**	**Impact on equity gross of reinsurance**	**Impact on equity net of reinsurance**
	%	SGD’000	SGD’000	SGD’000	SGD’000
2023					
Discount rate*	- 1	(34,100)	(34,100)	(34,100)	(34,100)
Mortality and morbidity rates	+ 10 (adverse)	(470)	(470)	(470)	(470)
Lapse and surrender rates	+ 10 (adverse)	(2,409)	(2,409)	(2,409)	(2,409)
Expenses	+ 10	(4,011)	(4,011)	(4,011)	(4,011)
2022					
Discount rate*	- 1	(38,476)	(38,476)	(38,476)	(38,476)
Mortality and morbidity rates	+10 (adverse)	(463)	(463)	(463)	(463)
Lapse and surrender rates	+10 (adverse)	(2,275)	(2,275)	(2,275)	(2,275)
Expenses	+ 10	(2,184)	(2,184)	(2,184)	(2,184)

* Excludes impact on fixed income assets.

		2023		2022	
	Change in assumptions	**Impact on CSM before tax gross of reinsurance**	**Impact on CSM before tax net of reinsurance**	**Impact on CSM before tax gross of reinsurance**	**Impact on CSM before tax net of reinsurance**
	%	SGD'000	SGD'000	SGD'000	SGD'000
Discount rate*	- 1	(34,100)	(34,100)	(38,476)	(38,476)
Mortality and morbidity rates	+10 (adverse)	(470)	(495)	(463)	(467)
Lapse and surrender rates	+10 (adverse)	(2,409)	(2,721)	(2,275)	(2,300)
Expenses	+ 10	(4,011)	(4,011)	(2,184)	(2,184)

* Excludes impact on fixed income assets.

(iii) Key assumptions – General Insurance

Estimation process

The estimation of claims liabilities requires general insurance businesses to calculate booked claim provisions at the best estimate of the cost of future claim payments, plus an explicit allowance for risk and uncertainty. The insurance contract liabilities are estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection methodologies, such as the Chain Ladder and Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods. The main assumption underlying these techniques is that past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence the ultimate costs of claims. Historical claims development is mainly analysed by accident period. Claims development is separately analysed for each line of business. Certain lines of business are also further analysed by type of coverage.

The assumptions used in the projection methodologies, including future rates of claims inflation, are implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based. Additional qualitative judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example, to reflect any one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as the public perspective towards claiming, legislative changes, judicial decisions and economic conditions, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. The inherent uncertainties in estimating liabilities can arise from a variety of factors such as the range and quality of data available, underlying assumptions made and random volatility in future experience. The uncertainties involved in estimating liabilities are allowed for in the reserving process explicitly by adding in a provision of risk margin for adverse deviation ("PAD") for the best estimate of the cost of future claim payments.

Discount rate

For general business, insurance contracts liabilities are calculated by using risk-free discount rates.

Sensitivity analysis

Using the methods described above, the claims development is extrapolated for each accident year based on the observed development in earlier years. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made as projections are based on assumptions implicit in the historical claims.

Illustrative results of sensitivity testing for the general insurance funds' claims liabilities are set out below. The cumulative effect of all possible factors that affect the assumptions in the projection would ultimately impact the claims liabilities and, consequently, the observed net claims ratio for the financial year. Accordingly, the sensitivity analysis has been performed based on reasonably possible movements in the net claims ratio with all other assumptions or key factors held constant, showing the impact on gross and net claim liabilities, profit before tax and equity.

	Change in assumptions %	**Impact on profit before tax gross of insurance** SGD'000	**Impact on profit before tax net of insurance** SGD'000	**Impact on equity gross of insurance** SGD'000	**Impact on equity** SGD'000
2023					
Net incurred claim ratio	+ 5%	(6,310)	(4,759)	(5,238)	(3,950)
	- 5%	6,310	4,759	5,238	3,950
2022					
Net incurred claim ratio	+ 5%	(4,776)	(3,191)	(3,964)	(2,648)
	- 5%	4,776	3,191	3,964	2,648

Claim development table

The following tables show estimated incurred claim, including both claims notified and incurred but not reported ("IBNR") for each successive accident year at the end of each reporting year, together with cumulative payments to date. The management believes the estimate of total claims outstanding as at the financial year end are adequate. The Company gives consideration to the probability and magnitude of future experience being more adverse than assumed and exercises a degree of caution in setting reserves when there is considerable uncertainty.

The following tables show the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and IBNR for each successive accident year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date.

Analysis of claims development – <u>Gross of reinsurance</u> (in SGD'000)

	As at 31 December								
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
Estimate of cumulative claims:									
At end of accident year	39,603	30,964	31,914	43,438	52,672	36,352	53,597	70,421	
One year later	36,102	30,622	31,443	47,272	51,436	36,345	53,887		
Two years later	32,322	28,261	32,062	44,673	54,597	34,340			
Three years later	30,559	28,806	33,455	47,904	52,590				
Four years later	30,896	29,821	33,831	47,893					
Five years later	31,379	29,937	34,759						
Six years later	31,108	31,772							
Seven years later	31,225								
Estimate of cumulative claims	31,225	31,772	34,759	47,893	52,590	34,340	53,887	70,421	356,887
Cumulative payments to-date	30,860	30,404	33,177	43,940	49,647	26,109	25,457	22,135	261,729
Gross outstanding claims liabilities	365	1,368	1,582	3,953	2,943	8,231	28,430	48,286	95,158
Provision for prior accident years									606
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses									1,875
Central estimate of outstanding claim liabilities									97,639
Risk adjustment									13,745
Total gross claims liabilities									111,384
Discounting impact									(3,985)
Total discounted gross claim liabilities									107,399
Insurance receivables and payables									24,510
Gross liabilities for incurred claims as at 31 December									131,909

Analysis of claims development – Net of reinsurance (in SGD'000)

	As at 31 December								
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$	S$
Estimate of cumulative claims:									
At end of accident year	25,056	23,655	25,155	26,428	25,628	26,379	37,315	52,327	
One year later	26,779	24,432	24,346	26,292	26,340	27,197	34,374		
Two years later	25,376	22,929	25,553	29,099	26,929	26,763			
Three years later	24,182	23,213	26,837	28,628	26,391				
Four years later	24,903	23,958	27,123	29,490					
Five years later	25,360	24,069	27,860						
Six years later	25,218	25,435							
Seven years later	25,281								
Estimate of cumulative claims	25,281	25,435	27,860	29,490	26,391	26,763	34,374	52,327	247,921
Cumulative payments to-date	25,000	24,612	26,528	27,074	24,480	21,098	20,975	16,092	185,859
Gross outstanding claims liabilities	281	823	1,332	2,416	1,911	5,665	13,399	36,235	62,062
Provision for prior accident years									479
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses									1,875
Central estimate of outstanding claim liabilities									64,416
Risk adjustment									7,485
Total gross claims liabilities									71,901
Discounting impact									(2,235)
Total discounted gross claim liabilities									69,666
Insurance receivables and payables									29,027
Net liabilities for incurred claims as at 31 December									98,693

Use of Reinsurance

Reinsurance offers financial protection to insurers against large and catastrophic events. It allows efficient use of capital to support future business growth, whilst reducing the volatility of financial results and solvency. The risk associated with reinsurance companies is the counterparty risk of reinsurers failing to honor their obligations. The Company monitors the reinsurers' creditworthiness on a monthly basis.

Capital Management and Capital Adequacy

The Company’s source of funding is from its immediate holding company. The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to comply with the insurance capital requirements required by the MAS;
- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to protect policyholders; and
- to provide an adequate return to holding company by pricing insurance contracts that commensurate with the level of risk.

The Company is required to satisfy the Fund Solvency and Capital Adequacy Requirements as prescribed under the Insurance Act 1966. Under the RBC 2 regulation set by MAS, insurance companies are required to maintain a capital adequacy ratio (“CAR”) which satisfies the minimum capital requirements (“MCR”) of 50% as well as a prescribed capital requirements (“PCR”) of 100%. The Company monitors its capital level on a regular basis to assess whether such requirements have been met, and reports to the MAS its fund solvency position at each quarter as well as annually. In addition, MAS may direct different capital adequacy requirements for different insurers from time to time.

The Company has a CAR in excess of the current requirement as at 31 December 2023. The audited CAR of the Company will be available in the Company’s audited Annual Return on the MAS website[i]. In addition to satisfying regulatory capital requirements, the Company also conducts stress tests on the projected solvency position of the Company to ensure that the management understands the risks to solvency that the Company is facing and plans for risk mitigation actions where necessary.

Investment Management

(i) *Investment Objectives*

The investment objective is to achieve an adequate investment return to satisfy future liabilities and to optimise the risk/returns characteristics of the company’s investment assets whilst maintaining compliance, at all time, with the regulatory requirement of the MAS.

(ii) *Policies and Processes*

The Investment Policy (“the Policy”) provides the principles and requirements to be applied in the management of investments, ensuring that the interests and rights of policy owners and shareholders are not compromised. The policy also sets out the scope, responsibilities and guiding principles for investment management activities by the Investment Management Team.

As the Company is a licensed insurer, all investment activities will be/are carried out prudently to ensure continued stability and consistency. Specific to the Participating Fund, the overall investment objectives ensures that the fund is able to meet the guaranteed liabilities with a high confidence and to invest assets supporting the non-guaranteed liabilities, such as providing stable medium to long term returns to the policyholders.

The Board provides the final approval of the Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA), the Investment strategy and the Investment Policy. The Board, through its Investment Committee exercises its oversight on all investment activities of the Company.

(iii) *Investment Portfolio Summary*

The company has invested in listed equities, government bonds, corporate bonds and deposits. All corporate bonds held by the company are at least rated as investment grade (BBB- by S&P or Fitch or Baa3 by Moody's).

(iv) *Valuation of Investment*

For quoted equity instruments, fair value is based on the exchange's official closing while for quoted debt securities, fair value is determined by direct reference to their bid price quotations in an active market at the end of the reporting date.

(v) *Sensitivity to Market Variables*

The Company's investments are exposed to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in equity market prices and interest rates. For further information concerning the level of sensitivity to market variables associated with the Company's asset portfolio, please refer to the Company's annual financial statements.

Financial Performance

For internal management reporting purpose, the Company monitors the financial performance via the different insurance funds. For further information on the financial performance of the various insurance funds, please refer to the Company's annual financial statements and Form A2 of the annual regulatory returns (that will be made available on the MAS website).

The returns of investment assets and components of such returns are available on the financial statements under Note 7 and 19.

Pricing adequacy

All new products are priced in line with the Product Approval and Review Guidelines to ensure adequate pricing considerations, recognition of all relevant risks and the profitability criteria being met.

All in-force products will be reviewed annually by the product development committee. The purpose of the review is to ensure all products continue to meet the appropriate criteria for profitability in light of current experience.

[i] https://www.mas.gov.sg/Statistics/Insurance-Statistics/Insurance-Company-Returns.aspx