

**CHUBB INSURANCE PAKISTAN  
LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF CHUBB INSURANCE PAKISTAN LIMITED REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Chubb Insurance Pakistan Limited** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement together with the notes forming part thereof, conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 and the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of Company's affairs as at December 31, 2018 and of the profit, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Insurance Ordinance, 2000 and, Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan 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 ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
  - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
  - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
  - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 and the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in

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conformity with the Insurance Ordinance, 2000, the Companies Act, 2017 (XXI of 2017), and are in agreement with the books of account;

- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the company's business; and;
- d) no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Salman Hussain**.

  
Chartered Accountants

Karachi

Date: March 28, 2019

**CHUBB INSURANCE PAKISTAN LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018**

		2018	2017
		----- (Rupees) -----	
<b>Assets</b>			
Property and equipment	5	17,942,966	14,508,461
Investments			
Debt securities	6	51,599,707	52,809,674
Term deposits	6	465,000,000	590,000,000
Loans and other receivables	7	119,557,867	13,345,905
Insurance / reinsurance receivables	8	132,343,770	110,198,824
Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims	18	95,957,604	180,318,905
Deferred commission expense	19	5,304,599	4,590,897
Deferred taxation	9	735,466	4,563,755
Taxation - payments less provision		50,061,081	60,319,427
Prepayments	10	38,676,300	99,732,873
Cash and bank	11	38,219,927	38,199,962
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>1,015,399,287</u>	<u>1,168,588,683</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves attributable to the Company's equity holders</b>			
Ordinary share capital	12	500,000,000	500,000,000
Reserves		8,741,722	5,272,534
Unappropriated profit		101,266,679	60,618,684
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>610,008,401</u>	<u>565,891,218</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Underwriting provisions			
Outstanding claims including IBNR	18	147,104,086	223,995,557
Unearned premium reserves	17	148,670,388	188,370,606
Unearned reinsurance commission	19	7,995,856	9,401,739
Retirement benefit obligations	13	2,150,351	14,891,444
Insurance / reinsurance payables	14	64,348,669	129,451,163
Other creditors and accruals	15	35,121,536	36,586,956
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>405,390,886</u>	<u>602,697,465</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>1,015,399,287</u>	<u>1,168,588,683</u>
<b>Contingencies and commitments</b>	16		

The annexed notes from 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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*Hungah Chaudhri*  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE / COUNTRY PRESIDENT**

*S. S. S.*  
**DIRECTOR**

*H. H.*  
**DIRECTOR**

*Syed Mansoor*  
**CHAIRMAN**

CHUBB INSURANCE PAKISTAN LIMITED  
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Note	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
----- (Rupees) -----			
Net insurance premium	17	125,783,181	108,066,096
Net insurance claims	18	26,686,521	11,040,012
Premium deficiency		-	(945,262)
Net commission	19	(26,413,260)	(35,752,868)
Insurance claims and acquisition expenses		273,261	(25,658,118)
Management expenses	20	100,690,854	100,987,358
<b>Underwriting results</b>		<u>24,819,066</u>	<u>32,736,856</u>
Investment income	21	33,969,853	26,629,926
Other income	22	6,659,428	2,675,957
Other expenses	23	5,461,504	5,253,822
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<u>59,986,843</u>	<u>56,788,917</u>
Income tax expense	24	18,514,589	14,364,321
<b>Profit after taxation</b>		<u>41,472,254</u>	<u>42,424,596</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income - not reclassifiable to profit and loss</b>			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	13.5	(1,160,928)	(978,932)
Taxation thereon		336,669	293,680
Other comprehensive income for the year		(824,259)	(685,252)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u><u>40,647,995</u></u>	<u><u>41,739,344</u></u>
<b>Earnings per share - basic and diluted</b>	25	<u><u>0.83</u></u>	<u><u>0.93</u></u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

*After*

*Hunzoh Chaudhri*  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE / COUNTRY PRESIDENT

*S. S. Khan*  
DIRECTOR

*M. M. Khan*  
DIRECTOR

*Sy-ed-Ul-Ashraf*  
CHAIRMAN



CHUBB INSURANCE PAKISTAN LIMITED  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Reserves				Total
	Capital reserves		Revenue reserves	Unappropriated profit	
	Advance against future issue of shares	Share based payment contribution reserve			
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital					
(Rupees)					
Balance as at January 1, 2017	400,000,000	318,633	6,625,839	62,253,501	469,197,973
Issue of bonus shares during the year	50,000,000	-	(6,625,839)	(43,374,161)	-
Issue of right shares	50,000,000	-	-	-	50,000,000
Exchange difference on share subscription money received	-	(307,183)	-	-	(307,183)
Employee benefit cost under IFRS 2 - Share-based payment - note 20.2	-	-	5,261,084	-	5,261,084
Profit for the year after taxation	-	-	-	42,424,596	42,424,596
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations net of tax	-	-	-	(685,252)	(685,252)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	41,739,344	41,739,344
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2017</b>	<b>500,000,000</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>5,261,084</b>	<b>60,618,684</b>	<b>565,891,218</b>
Employee benefit cost under IFRS 2 - Share Based Payment - note 20.2	-	-	3,469,188	-	3,469,188
Profit for the year after taxation	-	-	-	41,472,254	41,472,254
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations net of tax	-	-	-	(824,259)	(824,259)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	40,647,995	40,647,995
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2018</b>	<b>500,000,000</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>8,730,272</b>	<b>101,266,679</b>	<b>610,008,401</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

After

*Huzefa Chaudhri*  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE / COUNTRY PRESIDENT

*S. Sion*  
DIRECTOR

*M. P.*  
DIRECTOR

*Sy-ed-Ullah Shah*  
CHAIRMAN

CHUBB INSURANCE PAKISTAN LIMITED  
CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Note	2018 ----- (Rupees) -----	2017 -----
<b>OPERATING CASH FLOWS</b>			
<b>a) Underwriting activities</b>			
Insurance premium received		413,599,910	540,514,788
Reinsurance premium paid		(354,878,261)	(371,781,461)
Claims paid	18	(158,118,555)	(232,466,898)
Reinsurance and other recoveries received		135,603,478	224,636,943
Commission paid		(31,145,437)	(27,939,820)
Commission received		63,468,314	76,091,226
Management expenses paid		(114,473,653)	(83,100,942)
<b>Net cash (used in) / generated from underwriting activities</b>		<b>(45,944,204)</b>	<b>125,953,836</b>
<b>b) Other operating activities</b>			
Income tax paid		(4,091,285)	(2,829,297)
Other operating payments		(104,184,901)	(5,771,506)
<b>Net cash used in other operating activities</b>		<b>(108,276,186)</b>	<b>(8,600,803)</b>
<b>Net cash (used in) / generated from all operating activities</b>		<b>(154,220,390)</b>	<b>117,353,033</b>
<b>INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES</b>			
Fixed capital expenditure		(7,973,148)	(2,349,292)
Fixed asset disposal		1,450,000	-
Profit / return received		35,763,503	25,959,962
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>		<b>29,240,355</b>	<b>23,610,670</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from issuance of shares		-	49,692,817
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>49,692,817</b>
<b>Net cash (used in) / generated from all activities</b>		<b>(124,980,035)</b>	<b>190,656,520</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		628,199,962	437,543,442
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	11.1	<b>503,219,927</b>	<b>628,199,962</b>
<b>Reconciliation to profit after taxation in the Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>			
Operating cash flows		(154,220,390)	117,353,033
Depreciation expense	5.1	(3,408,875)	(3,358,896)
Amortisation of premium on Pakistan Investment Bonds	21	(1,209,967)	(1,134,959)
Fixed assets written off	23	-	(319,147)
Gain / (Loss) on disposal of Fixed Asset		320,232	-
Profit / return received		35,763,503	25,959,962
Decrease in assets other than cash		(27,562,666)	(340,505,070)
Decrease in liabilities		195,259,605	249,690,757
Cost associated with employee benefit scheme		(3,469,188)	(5,261,084)
<b>Profit after taxation</b>		<b>41,472,254</b>	<b>42,424,596</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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*Hunzah Chaudhri*  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE / COUNTRY PRESIDENT

*S. S. Khan*  
DIRECTOR

*Z. Khan*  
DIRECTOR

*Syed Waqar*  
CHAIRMAN



**CHUBB INSURANCE PAKISTAN LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

**1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS**

Chubb Insurance Pakistan Limited ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Chubb INA International Holdings, Ltd. U.S.A. The Company was incorporated in Pakistan on August 6, 2001 as a public limited company under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now Companies Act, 2017) and is engaged in general insurance business. The ultimate parent company of the Group is Chubb Limited.

The registered office of the Company is located at 6th Floor, NIC Building, Abbasi Shaheed Road, Off. Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi, Pakistan.

**2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The accounting and reporting standards comprise of:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as are notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017, Insurance Ordinance, 2000, Insurance Rules, 2017 and Insurance Accounting Regulations, 2017.

In case requirements differ, the provisions or directives of the Companies Act, 2017, the Insurance Ordinance, 2000, the Insurance Rules, 2017 and the Insurance Accounting Regulations, 2017 shall prevail.

**2.1 Basis of measurement**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain staff retirement benefits which are carried at present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets and certain equity settled share based payments which are measured at their respective fair values at the grant date.

**2.2 Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These financial statements are prepared and presented in Pakistani Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

**2.3 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting and reporting standards that are effective in the current year**

There are certain new and amended standards and interpretations that were mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 but were considered not to be relevant or did not have any significant effect on the Company's operations and are, therefore, not detailed in these financial statements.

**2.4 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting and reporting standards that are not yet effective:**

The following revised standards, amendments and interpretations with respect to the accounting and reporting standards would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standard, amendments or interpretations:

Standard, interpretations or amendments	Effective date
- IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts	Accounting period beginning on or after July 1, 2018
- IFRS 16 - Leases	Accounting period beginning on or after January 1, 2019
- IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts*	Accounting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022
- IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments	Accounting period ending on or after June 30, 2019

\* This standard is yet to be adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) and is currently under consideration of the Accounting Standards Board of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP).

The management is in the process of assessing the impact of these standards on the financial statements of the Company.

There are certain other new and amended standards, interpretations and amendments that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 but are considered not to be relevant or will not have any significant effect on the Company's operations and are, therefore, not disclosed in these financial statements.

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### 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise specified.

#### 3.1 Property and equipment

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the assets' carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Normal repairs and maintenance expenditure are charged to the profit and loss account during the financial period in which these are incurred.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account applying the reducing balance method at the rates specified in note 5 to the financial statements. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Depreciation is charged on additions from the month of acquisition and on disposals up to the month of disposal.

An item of fixed assets is derecognised upon disposal and when no economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which disposals are made.

#### 3.2 Insurance contracts

Insurance contracts are those contracts where the Company (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policy holder) by agreeing to compensate the policy holder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policy holder.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during the period, unless all rights and liabilities are extinguished or expired.

The Company neither issues investment contracts nor does it issue insurance contracts with discretionary participation features (DPF).

Insurance contracts are classified into the following five categories:

- (a) Fire and property damage - The perils covered under fire and property damage insurance include damages caused by fire, riots and strikes, explosions, earthquakes, atmospheric damages, floods, electric fluctuations, terrorism, burglary, loss of cash in safe and cash in transit, money, engineering losses and other covers;
- (b) Marine, aviation and transport - This provides coverage against cargo risk, risk of war and damages occurring in ocean marine transit and inland transit;
- (c) Motor - This provides comprehensive car coverage and indemnity against third party loss;
- (d) Accident and Health - This provides coverage for accidental death and disability as a result of accident, medical expenses attributable to sickness or infirmity and travel insurance; and
- (e) Liability - This provides cover for legal liability incurred by policy holders as a result of their business activities.

##### 3.2.1 Premium

Premium received / receivable under a policy is recognised as written from the date of attachment of the risk to the policy to which it relates.

Receivables under insurance contracts are recognised when due, at the fair value of the consideration receivable less provision for doubtful debts, if any. If there is an objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to original terms of receivable, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the receivable accordingly and recognizes that impairment loss in the profit and loss account.

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### 3.2.2 Reinsurance ceded

The Company enters into reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business in order to limit the potential for losses arising from certain exposures. Outward reinsurance premiums are accounted for in the same period as the related premiums for the direct or accepted insurance business being reinsured. Reinsurance premium is recognised as an expense after taking into account the proportion of deferred premium expense which is calculated using pattern similar to calculation of premium income for the same policy. The deferred portion of premium expense is recognised as prepaid insurance premium ceded.

Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to reinsurance companies. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the related reinsurance contracts. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the provision for outstanding claims or settled claims associated with the reinsurance policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets are not offset against related insurance liabilities. Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts are not offset against income or expenses from related insurance contracts.

Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire.

The Company assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment on each reporting date. If there is an objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognizes that impairment loss in the profit and loss account.

### 3.2.3 Underwriting provisions

Underwriting provisions in respect of the insurance contracts entered into by the Company are accounted for as under:

#### 3.2.3.1 Provision for outstanding claims including incurred but not reported (IBNR)

Provision for outstanding claims include amounts in relation to unpaid reported claims, claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) and expected claims settlement costs.

The liability in respect of unpaid reported claims is based on the estimates of the claims intimated or assessed before the end of the reporting period and is measured at the undiscounted value of expected future payments. In addition, as per the requirements of the Insurance Accounting Regulations, 2017, a provision is made on an estimated basis for the claims which may have been incurred in the current reporting period but have not been reported to the Company (IBNR) as of the reporting date, after taking into consideration the expected recoveries and settlement costs. IBNR claims also include claims which have been reported but in respect of which complete details are not available with the Company so as to ascertain the amount of loss for that claim as claims outstanding. Provision for IBNR is determined and recognised in accordance with the valuation carried out by an appointed actuary based on the guidelines given in circular no. 9 of 2016, "Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Guidelines for Estimation of Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) Claims Reserve, 2016" issued by the SECP. The estimation of IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of setting claims already notified to the Company, where information about the claim event is available. IBNR claim costs may not be apparent to the insurer until many years after the event that gives rise to the claims. For some insurance contracts, the IBNR proportion of the total liability is high and will typically display greater variations between initial estimates and final outcomes because of the greater degree of difficulty in estimating these liabilities.

#### 3.2.3.2 Unearned premium reserve

Provision for unearned premium represents the portion of premium written relating to the unexpired period of coverage. The Company recognizes unearned portion of premium income as a liability, calculated as a proportion of the gross premium of individual policies, determined as the ratio of the unexpired period to the total period of the policy, both measured to the nearest day, in accordance with the option given in the Insurance Accounting Regulations, 2017.

#### 3.2.3.3 Premium deficiency reserve

The Company is required as per Insurance Rules, 2017 to maintain a provision in respect of premium deficiency for the class of business where the unearned premium liability is not adequate to meet the expected future liability, after reinsurance, from claims and other supplementary expenses expected to be incurred after the reporting date in respect of the unexpired policies in that class of business at the reporting date. The movement in the premium deficiency reserve is recorded as an expense / income in profit and loss account for the year.

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At each reporting date, liability adequacy tests are performed separately for each class of business to ensure the adequacy of the unearned premium liability for that class. It is performed by comparing the expected future liability, after reinsurance, from claims and other expenses, including reinsurance expense, commissions and other underwriting expenses, expected to be incurred after reporting date in respect of policies in force at reporting date with the carrying amount of unearned premium liability. Any deficiency is recognised by establishing a provision (premium deficiency reserve) to meet the deficit. The expected future liability is estimated with reference to the experience during the expired period of the contracts, adjusted for significant individual losses which are not expected to recur during the remaining period of the policies, and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. The expected ultimate net claim ratios for the unexpired periods of policies in force at reporting date for relevant classes of business are as follows:

Fire and property damage	46%
Liability	29%

Based on an analysis of combined operating ratio for the expired period of each reportable segment, the management considers that the unearned premium reserve for each line of business as at the year end is adequate to meet the expected future liability after reinsurance, from claims and other expenses, expected to be incurred after the reporting date in respect of policies in those classes of business in force at the reporting date.

#### 3.2.3.4 Unearned reinsurance commission

Commission received from reinsurers is deferred and recorded as a liability. It is recognised in the profit and loss account as revenue in accordance with the pattern of recognition of reinsurance premium to which it relates.

#### 3.2.4 Amounts due to / from other insurers / reinsurers

Amounts due to / from other insurers / reinsurers are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid / received in the future for services received / rendered, less provision for impairment, if any.

#### 3.2.5 Due from insurance contract holders

Premium / premium adjustments not yet processed but relating to the financial year, so far as is practicable, is recognised as a receivable and earned over the period covered by the policy.

These are recognised at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration receivable, less provision for impairment, if any.

#### 3.2.6 Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims

Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims are recognised as assets and are measured at the amounts expected to be received. These are recognised at the same time as the claims which give rise to the right to the recovery are recognised.

#### 3.2.7 Deferred commission expense

Commission expense and costs incurred in obtaining and recording policies are deferred and recognised as an asset and are recognised in the profit and loss account as expense in accordance with the pattern of recognition of premium income.

#### 3.2.8 Prepaid reinsurance premium ceded

Prepaid reinsurance represents the portion of reinsurance premium which is not yet recognised as an expense. Reinsurance premium is recognised as an expense as follows:

- (a) For proportional reinsurance ceded, evenly over the period of the underlying policies; and
- (b) For non-proportional reinsurance ceded, evenly over the period of indemnity.

#### 3.3 Loans and other receivables

These are recognised at cost which is the fair value of the consideration receivable less impairment, if any.

#### 3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and stamps in hand, bank balances and other deposits which are readily convertible into cash and which are used in the cash management function on a day-to-day basis and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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### 3.5 Employees' benefits

#### 3.5.1 Defined benefit plan

The Company operates an approved gratuity fund (defined benefit plan) for all permanent employees to which the Company makes contributions on the basis of recommendations made by an actuary. The most recent actuarial valuation was carried out for the year ended December 31, 2018 using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The liability / asset recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets, together with the adjustments for amounts arising as a result of remeasurements with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the periods in which these occur.

#### 3.5.2 Defined contribution plan

The Company operates a funded contributory provident fund (defined contribution plan) for all permanent employees. Equal monthly contributions are made, both by the Company and the employees, to the fund at the rate of 10% of basic salary. The Company has no further payment obligation once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when these are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

#### 3.5.3 Share-based compensation benefits

Certain employees of the Company are eligible to participate in Chubb Limited (Ultimate Parent Company) share based compensation plans. These plans provide for awards of Chubb Limited stock options and restricted stocks to be granted by Chubb Limited to the eligible employees of the Company. Equity settled share based payments are measured at fair value at the grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. The provision of stock by Chubb Limited for the settlement of share based compensation plans is accounted for as a capital contribution from Chubb Limited.

#### 3.5.4 Employees' compensated absences

The Company accounts for the liability in respect of employees' compensated absences in the period in which these are earned.

### 3.6 Creditors and accruals

Liabilities for creditors and other amounts payable are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and / or services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

### 3.7 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Provisions are regularly reviewed and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent assets are not recognised and are also not disclosed unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent liabilities are not recognised and are disclosed unless the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

### 3.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of assets are reviewed at each reporting date for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of the assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, and where the carrying values exceeds the estimated recoverable amounts, the assets are written down to their recoverable amounts. The resulting impairment loss is charged to the profit and loss account.

### 3.9 Financial instruments

#### 3.9.1 Financial assets

##### 3.9.1.1 Classification

The classification of financial assets is determined at initial recognition and depends on the purpose for which these were acquired. Currently, the Company has classified its financial assets into the following categories:

*After*

**a) At fair value through profit or loss**

These financial assets are acquired principally for the purpose of generating profit from short-term fluctuation in prices or are part of a portfolio for which there is a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. Subsequent to initial recognition these are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices with the resulting gain or loss being included in net profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

**b) Available-for-sale**

These are non-derivative financial assets, which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time which may be sold in response to the needs for liquidity or changes in price.

**c) Held to maturity**

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity, in respect of which the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

**d) Loans and receivables**

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

**3.9.1.2 Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets other than those categorised into the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are initially recognised at fair value which includes transaction costs which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Financial assets classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulations or market convention are recognised at the trade date. Trade date is the date when the Company commits to purchase or sell the financial asset.

**3.9.1.3 Subsequent measurement**

Financial assets classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' are subsequently measured at their fair values and gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account. Financial assets classified as 'available-for-sale' are also subsequently measured at fair value. The gain / loss on remeasurement is taken to equity. Financial assets classified as 'held-to-maturity' and 'loan and receivables' are subsequently measured at amortised cost less any impairment losses, taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition by using the effective interest rate method.

**3.9.1.4 Impairment of financial assets**

For financial assets classified as 'loans and receivables', 'available for sale' and 'held to maturity', a provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms. In case of equity securities, a significant or prolonged decline in their values below cost is considered as an evidence of impairment. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash outflows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

**3.9.1.5 Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

**3.9.2 Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are derecognised at the time when these are extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognition of financial liabilities is taken to the profit and loss account.

**3.9.3 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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### 3.10 Revenue recognition

- Premium income under a policy is recognised as revenue evenly over the period of insurance from inception to expiry. It includes administrative surcharge that represents documentation and other charges recovered by the Company from policy holders in respect of policies issued, at the rate of 5% of the premium written restricted to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per policy. Administrative surcharge is recognised as premium at the time the policies are written.
- Commission income is recognised in accordance with the pattern of recognition of reinsurance premium to which it relates.
- Income from government securities is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.
- Income from term deposits is recognised on an accrual basis.

### 3.11 Management expenses

Management expenses allocated to the underwriting business represent directly attributable expenses and indirect expenses allocated to the various classes of business on the basis of gross premium revenue. Expenses not allocable to the underwriting business are charged as other expenses.

### 3.12 Taxation

Tax charge for the period comprises current and deferred taxation. Tax charge is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to the items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

#### Current

Provision for current taxation is based on profits and gains of insurance business computed in accordance with the rules specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 after taking into account tax credits available, if any. The charge for current tax is calculated using the prevailing tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to the profits for the period at the enacted rates. The charge for current tax also include adjustments where necessary, relating to prior years which arise from assessment framed / finalised during the year.

#### Deferred

Deferred taxation is recognised using the balance sheet liability method on all major temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the future and taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the profit and loss account, except in the case of items credited or charged to equity in which case it is included in equity.

The carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

### 3.13 Proposed dividends and transfers between reserves

Dividends, if any, declared and transfers between reserves made subsequent to the reporting date are considered as non-adjusting events and are recognised in the financial statements in the year in which such dividends are declared and transfers are made.

### 3.14 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into reporting currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into reporting currency equivalents using year-end spot foreign exchange rates. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. All exchange differences are routed through the profit and loss account.

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### 3.15 Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. The Company accounts for segment reporting using the classes of business as specified under the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 and the Insurance Rules, 2017. The reported operating segments are also consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Executive Officer who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. The performance of segments is evaluated on the basis of underwriting results of each segment.

The Company has five primary business segments for reporting purposes namely fire and property damage, marine, aviation and transport, motor, accident and health and liability.

Investment and income taxes are managed on an overall basis and are, therefore, not allocated to any segment. The accounting policies of operating segments are the same as those described in the related policy notes.

Assets, liabilities and capital expenditures that are directly attributable to segments have been assigned to them. Those assets and liabilities which cannot be allocated to a particular segment on a reasonable basis are reported as unallocated corporate assets and liabilities.

### 3.16 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) for its shareholders. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any.

## 4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards as applicable to insurance companies in Pakistan requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the application of the accounting policies of the Company. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience, current trends and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making the estimates about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant accounting estimates and areas where judgments were made by the management in the application of accounting policies are as follows:

- provisions for outstanding claims including IBNR (note 3.2.3.1);
- obligation in respect of employee benefits (notes 3.5.1, 3.5.3, 13 and 20.2);
- classification, valuation and impairment of financial assets (notes 3.9, 6, 7 and 8);
- residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of fixed assets (notes 3.1 and 5);
- provision for taxation and deferred tax (notes 3.12, 9 and 24); and
- premium deficiency reserve (note 3.2.3.3).

## 5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Operating assets

Note	2018	2017
	----- Rupees -----	
5.1	<u>17,942,966</u>	<u>14,508,461</u>

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## 5.1 Following is a statement of operating assets:

	2018									
	Cost				Depreciation				Written down value as at December 31, 2018	Depreciation rate (% per annum)
	As at January 1, 2018	Additions during the year	Disposals / write-offs	As at December 31, 2018	As at January 1, 2018	Depreciation for the year	Disposals / write-offs	As at December 31, 2018		
	(Rupees)									
Furniture and fixtures	5,153,165	2,016,028	-	7,169,193	4,100,557	277,723	-	4,378,280	2,790,913	20%
Office equipment	8,868,095	127,120	-	8,995,215	5,036,258	789,672	-	5,825,930	3,169,285	20%
Motor vehicles	23,948,365	5,830,000	3,158,000	26,620,365	15,164,353	2,064,278	2,028,232	15,200,399	11,419,966	20%
Computers and related accessories	2,652,122	-	-	2,652,122	1,812,118	277,202	-	2,089,320	562,802	33%
	<u>40,621,747</u>	<u>7,973,148</u>	<u>3,158,000</u>	<u>45,436,895</u>	<u>26,113,286</u>	<u>3,408,875</u>	<u>2,028,232</u>	<u>27,493,929</u>	<u>17,942,966</u>	

	2017									
	Cost				Depreciation				Written down value as at December 31, 2017	Depreciation rate (% per annum)
	As at January 1, 2017	Additions during the year	Disposals / write-offs	As at December 31, 2017	As at January 1, 2017	Depreciation for the year	Disposals / write-offs	As at December 31, 2017		
	(Rupees)									
Furniture and fixtures	5,369,182	136,500	352,517	5,153,165	4,141,541	255,191	296,175	4,100,557	1,052,608	20%
Office equipment	8,652,861	1,397,082	1,181,848	8,868,095	5,160,006	795,295	919,043	5,036,258	3,831,837	20%
Motor vehicles	23,948,365	-	-	23,948,365	12,968,350	2,196,003	-	15,164,353	8,784,012	20%
Computers and related accessories	1,836,412	815,710	-	2,652,122	1,699,711	112,407	-	1,812,118	840,004	33%
	<u>39,806,820</u>	<u>2,349,292</u>	<u>1,534,365</u>	<u>40,621,747</u>	<u>23,969,608</u>	<u>3,358,896</u>	<u>1,215,218</u>	<u>26,113,286</u>	<u>14,508,461</u>	

## 5.1.1 Disposal of operating assets

Particulars of the assets	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value	Sale proceeds	Net gain	Mode of disposal	Particulars of purchaser
	(Rupees in '000)						
<b>Vehicles</b>							
Suzuki Bolan	645,000	516,497	128,503	150,000	21,497	Quotation	Honda Quaideen
Honda Civic	2,513,000	1,511,735	1,001,265	1,300,000	298,735	Quotation	Honda Quaideen
	<u>3,158,000</u>	<u>2,028,232</u>	<u>1,129,768</u>	<u>1,450,000</u>	<u>320,232</u>		

## 5.2 The cost of fully depreciated assets still in use amounts in aggregate to Rs 0.366 million (2017: Rs 0.366 million).

6	INVESTMENTS	Note	2018	2017
			(Rupees)	
	<b>Debt securities - held-to-maturity</b>			
	Government securities - Pakistan Investment Bonds	6.1	51,599,707	52,809,674
	<b>Term deposits - loans and receivables</b>			
	Deposits maturing within 12 months	6.2	<u>465,000,000</u>	<u>590,000,000</u>
			<u>516,599,707</u>	<u>642,809,674</u>

## 6.1 These have a face value of Rs 50 million (2017: Rs 50 million) which have been kept with the State Bank of Pakistan in compliance with the requirements of clause (a) of sub-section 2 of section 29 of the Insurance Ordinance, 2000. These carry coupon interest at the rate of 9.25% per annum and are due to mature on March 26, 2020.

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6.2 These carry interest at rates ranging from 7.85% to 9.23% (2017: 4.60% to 5.36%) and will mature on various dates latest by March 24, 2019 (2017: March 20, 2018).

7	LOANS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES - CONSIDERED GOOD	Note	2018 ----- (Rupees)	2017 -----
	Accrued investment income		3,705,480	4,289,163
	Deposit against utilities		874,050	774,050
	Survey fees receivable		10,076,988	8,057,905
	Receivable from related party	7.1	67,180	193,786
	Deposit with Sindh Revenue Board	16.1.3	104,678,626	-
	Other receivables		155,543	31,001
			<u>119,557,867</u>	<u>13,345,905</u>

7.1 This denotes receivable from Chubb Limited, the ultimate parent company, in respect of dividend paid to employees on unvested shares

8	INSURANCE / REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES	Note	2018 ----- (Rupees)	2017 -----
	<b>Unsecured and considered good</b>			
	Due from insurance contract holders		9,123,638	30,264,292
	Due from other insurers / reinsurers		123,220,132	79,934,532
			<u>132,343,770</u>	<u>110,198,824</u>

9	DEFERRED TAXATION - NET		2018	2017
	Deferred tax debits have arisen in respect of:			
	- Accelerated tax depreciation		111,864	96,322
	- Defined benefit plan		623,602	4,467,433
			<u>735,466</u>	<u>4,563,755</u>

10	PREPAYMENTS		2018	2017
	Prepaid reinsurance premium ceded	17	33,064,258	98,727,873
	Prepaid rent		4,158,857	-
	Prepaid miscellaneous expenses		1,453,185	1,005,000
			<u>38,676,300</u>	<u>99,732,873</u>

11	CASH AND BANK		2018	2017
	<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
	- cash in hand		50,000	50,000
	- stamps in hand		719,504	907,635
			<u>769,504</u>	<u>957,635</u>
	<b>Cash at bank</b>			
	- current accounts		37,450,423	37,242,327
			<u>38,219,927</u>	<u>38,199,962</u>

#### 11.1 Cash and cash equivalents

As at December 31, 2018 and 2017 cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2018 ----- (Rupees)	2017 -----
<b>Cash and stamps in hand</b>		
Cash in hand	50,000	50,000
Stamps in hand	719,504	907,635
	<u>769,504</u>	<u>957,635</u>
<b>Current and other accounts</b>		
Current accounts	37,450,423	37,242,327
<b>Deposits maturing within 3 months</b>		
Fixed and term deposits	465,000,000	590,000,000
	<u>503,219,927</u>	<u>628,199,962</u>

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## 12 ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL

## 12.1 Authorised share capital

2018	2017	Note	2018	2017
Number of shares			(Rupees)	
<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each	<u>500,000,000</u>	<u>500,000,000</u>

## Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital

2018	2017		2018	2017
Number of shares				
29,700,000	29,700,000	Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each:	297,000,000	297,000,000
20,300,000	20,300,000	- fully paid in cash	203,000,000	203,000,000
<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>	- issued as bonus shares	<u>500,000,000</u>	<u>500,000,000</u>
		12.2		

12.2 Chubb INA International Holdings, Ltd. U.S.A. and its nominee directors collectively hold 50,000,000 (2017: 50,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each as at December 31, 2018.

## 13 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

## 13.1 Salient features

The Company operates an approved gratuity fund for all employees which is governed under the Trust Act, 1882, the Trust Deed, the Rules of the Fund, the Companies Act, 2017, the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and the Income Tax Rules, 2002. The Fund is administered by the Trustees in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed and annual contributions therein are made in accordance with actuarial recommendations. An actuarial valuation is carried out every year to determine the liability of the Company in respect of the benefit. The most recent valuation in this regard has been carried out as at December 31, 2018 using the Projected Unit Credit Method as allowed under the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 - 'Employee Benefits' for valuation of the Fund.

The Company faces the following risks on account of the gratuity fund:

## a) Final salary risk

This is the risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what was assumed. Since, the benefit is calculated on the basis of the final salary, the benefit amount increases accordingly.

## b) Withdrawal risk

This is the risk of higher or lower withdrawal experience from the Fund than assumed. The final effect could go either way depending on the beneficiaries' service / age distribution and the benefit.

## c) Investment risk

This is the risk of investments underperforming and not being sufficient to meet the liabilities.

## d) Mortality risk

This is the risk that the actual mortality experience is different. The effect depends on the beneficiaries' service / age distribution and the benefit.

## 13.2 Principal actuarial assumptions

	2018	2017
Discount rate (% per annum)	13.25% p.a.	9.50% p.a.
Expected rate of increase in salaries (% per annum)	13.25% p.a.	9.50% p.a.
Mortality rates*	SLIC (2001-05)-1	SLIC (2001-05)-1
Rates of employee turnover	Light	Light

\* Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in Pakistan. The rates assumed are based on the adjusted SLIC 2001 - 2005 ultimate mortality tables rated down one year.

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	2018	2017	
	----- (Rupees) -----		
<b>13.3 Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position</b>			
Present value of defined benefit obligation	30,255,307	29,485,199	
Fair value of plan assets	(28,104,956)	(14,593,755)	
Gratuity liability as at December 31	<u>2,150,351</u>	<u>14,891,444</u>	
	----- (Rupees) -----		
	<b>2018</b>		
	<b>Present value of defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>Fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>Net</b>
	----- (Rupees) -----		
As at January 1	29,485,199	(14,593,755)	14,891,444
Current service cost	2,682,318	-	2,682,318
Interest expense / (income)	2,897,131	(1,482,674)	1,414,457
	<u>35,064,648</u>	<u>(16,076,429)</u>	<u>18,988,219</u>
Remeasurements:			
- Difference in actual and expected return on plan assets	-	144,553	144,553
- Gain due to change in financial assumptions	505,132	-	505,132
- Gain due to change in experience adjustment	511,243	-	511,243
	<u>1,016,375</u>	<u>144,553</u>	<u>1,160,928</u>
	<u>36,081,023</u>	<u>(15,931,876)</u>	<u>20,149,147</u>
Contributions made	-	(17,998,796)	(17,998,796)
Benefits paid	(5,825,716)	5,825,716	-
As at December 31	<u>30,255,307</u>	<u>(28,104,956)</u>	<u>2,150,351</u>
	----- (Rupees) -----		
	<b>2017</b>		
	<b>Present value of defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>Fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>Net</b>
	----- (Rupees) -----		
As at January 1	46,796,186	(35,101,997)	11,694,189
Current service cost	3,770,151	-	3,770,151
Interest expense / (income)	3,855,333	(2,919,798)	935,535
	<u>54,421,670</u>	<u>(38,021,795)</u>	<u>16,399,875</u>
Remeasurements:			
- Difference in actual and expected return on plan assets	-	2,186,678	2,186,678
- Loss due to change in financial assumptions	(272,517)	-	(272,517)
- Loss due to change in experience adjustment	(935,229)	-	(935,229)
	<u>(1,207,746)</u>	<u>2,186,678</u>	<u>978,932</u>
	<u>53,213,924</u>	<u>(35,835,117)</u>	<u>17,378,807</u>
Contributions made	-	(2,487,363)	(2,487,363)
Benefits paid	(23,728,725)	23,728,725	-
As at December 31	<u>29,485,199</u>	<u>(14,593,755)</u>	<u>14,891,444</u>
	----- (Rupees) -----		
	<b>2018</b>		
	----- (Rupees) -----		
<b>13.4 Amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>			
Current service cost	2,682,318	3,770,151	
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	2,897,131	3,855,333	
Interest income on plan assets	(1,482,674)	(2,919,798)	
	<u>4,096,775</u>	<u>4,705,686</u>	

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	2018	2017
	----- (Rupees) -----	
<b>13.5 Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income</b>		
Remeasurement loss / (gain) on obligation		
- Loss / (gain) due to change in financial assumptions	505,132	(272,517)
- Loss / (gain) due to change in experience adjustments	511,243	(935,229)
	<u>1,016,375</u>	<u>(1,207,746)</u>
Remeasurement loss on plan assets		
- Actual return on plan assets	(1,338,121)	(733,120)
- Interest income on plan assets	1,482,674	2,919,798
	<u>144,553</u>	<u>2,186,678</u>
	<u>1,160,928</u>	<u>978,932</u>

**13.6 Analysis of present value of defined benefit obligation**

Vested / non-vested		
- Vested benefits	30,013,204	29,438,087
- Non-vested benefits	242,103	47,112
Total	<u>30,255,307</u>	<u>29,485,199</u>
Types of benefits		
- Accumulated benefit obligation	6,864,332	13,098,640
- Amounts attributed to future salary increases	23,390,975	16,386,559
Total	<u>30,255,307</u>	<u>29,485,199</u>

13.7 Composition of plan assets	2018		2017	
	(Rupees)	%	(Rupees)	%
Debt securities	27,700,000	98.56%	-	0%
Cash and others	404,956	1.44%	14,593,755	100.00%
	<u>28,104,956</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>14,593,755</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**13.8 The sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation to changes in principal actuarial assumptions is as follows:**

Change in assumption	----- As at December 31, 2018 -----				----- As at December 31, 2017 -----			
	Increase / (decrease) in present value of defined benefit obligation		Increase / (decrease) in present value of defined benefit obligation		Increase / (decrease) in present value of defined benefit obligation		Increase / (decrease) in present value of defined benefit obligation	
	Rupees	(%)	Rupees	(%)	Rupees	(%)	Rupees	(%)
Discount rate	+1.00%	(3,590,990)	-11.87%	(2,953,760)	-10.02%	(2,953,760)	-10.02%	
	-1.00%	4,281,924	14.15%	3,548,180	12.03%	3,548,180	12.03%	
Long-term salary increase rate	+1.00%	4,392,970	14.52%	3,636,785	12.33%	3,636,785	12.33%	
	-1.00%	(3,738,144)	-12.36%	(3,073,251)	-10.42%	(3,073,251)	-10.42%	

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant assumptions, same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the gratuity liability.

**13.9 The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is 12.92 years (2017: 13.64 years).**

**13.10 Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted defined benefit obligation for the gratuity scheme is as follows:**

As at December 31, 2018	Between 0-1 year	Between 2-4 years	Between 5-10 years	Over 10 years	Total
	----- (Rupees) -----				
Distribution of timing of payment of benefits	<u>604,352</u>	<u>2,546,549</u>	<u>54,720,829</u>	<u>1,623,246,834</u>	<u>1,681,118,564</u>
As at December 31, 2017	Between 0-1 year	Between 2-4 years	Between 5-10 years	Over 10 years	Total
	----- (Rupees) -----				
Distribution of timing of payment of benefits	<u>613,550</u>	<u>2,257,519</u>	<u>10,753,068</u>	<u>600,764,672</u>	<u>614,388,809</u>

*Alfa*

13.11	Historical information	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
		----- (Rupees) -----				
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	30,255,307	29,485,199	46,796,186	38,495,810	41,188,224
	Fair value of plan assets	(28,104,956)	(14,593,755)	(35,101,997)	(31,189,904)	(27,664,461)
	Deficit	2,150,351	14,891,444	11,694,189	7,305,906	13,523,763
	Remeasurements of plan liabilities	1,016,375	(1,207,746)	2,507,648	2,735,211	1,355,690
	Remeasurements of plan assets	144,553	2,186,678	1,280,322	584,268	451,634

13.12 The plan assets and defined benefit obligation are based in Pakistan.

13.13 Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis and are based on actuarial recommendations. Gratuity cost comprising the service cost and the net interest cost for the next year will approximate to Rs 3.762 million (2017: Rs 4.097 million) as per the actuarial valuation report of the Fund as of December 31, 2018.

13.14 The disclosures made in notes 13.2 to 13.13 are based on the information included in the actuarial valuation report of the Fund as of December 31, 2018.

14	INSURANCE / REINSURANCE PAYABLES	Note	2018	2017
			----- (Rupees) -----	
	Due to other insurers / reinsurers		64,348,669	129,451,163
15	OTHER CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS			
	Federal insurance fee		43,874	73,245
	Sindh sales tax		4,293,669	3,931,621
	Provision for Workers' Welfare Fund	15.1	5,856,130	5,856,130
	No claim bonus payable		1,544,001	1,242,032
	Commission payable		13,424,374	12,873,014
	Accrued expenses		9,842,615	12,507,081
	Others		116,873	103,833
			35,121,536	36,586,956

15.1 This denotes provision for Workers' Welfare Fund (WWF) for the year ended December 31, 2014 levied by the Federal Government. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Supreme Court of Pakistan vide its order dated November 10, 2016 had held that the amendments made in the law introduced by the Federal Government for the levy of WWF were unlawful. The Federal Board of Revenue filed review petitions against this order which are currently pending. The management believes that consequent to filing these review petitions the judgement may not currently be treated as conclusive. Accordingly, the Company maintains its provision of Rs 5.856 million (2017: Rs 5.856 million) in respect of Federal WWF in these financial statements.

## 16 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

### 16.1 Contingencies

16.1.1 While finalising the assessment for the assessment years 1999-2000 to 2001-2002, the taxation officer has added back management expenses in excess of the limits laid down in the Insurance Rules, 1958 read with section 40C of the Insurance Act, 1938 by taking recourse to the provisions of Rule 5(c) of the Fourth Schedule to the repealed Income Tax Ordinance, 1979. The gross amounts added back in respect of these assessment years aggregated to Rs. 31.859 million which were disputed by the Company and appeals were filed against these. In respect of assessment years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, the add backs made by the taxation officer aggregating to Rs. 22.393 million have been maintained by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) and the Company's appeals are currently pending in the High Court of Sindh. As regards assessment year 2001-2002, the add back amounting to Rs. 9.466 million has been set aside by the ITAT but the set aside proceedings have not commenced so far. No provision has been made in these financial statements in respect of the additional tax liability of Rs. 7.838 million which may arise on account of these add backs as (a) the issue is being contested in appeals, (b) excess management expenses were being regularly condoned by the Controller of Insurance under Section 40C (1) of the Insurance Act, 1938 and (c) the new Insurance Ordinance, 2000 provides no limitation on management expenses.

*Alfa*

- 16.1.2** The return of income of the Company for Tax Year 2013 was selected for audit under section 214C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 by the Federal Board of Revenue. Upon finalising the audit proceedings, the taxation officer passed an amended order thereby raising a tax demand of Rs 24.979 million by making certain additions aggregating to Rs 57.275 million relating to provision for outstanding claims (including IBNR), addition on account of disposal of motor vehicle and commission expenses for non-deduction of tax. The Company preferred its first appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIR(A)] who deleted the addition of Rs 0.352 million on account of motor vehicle but maintained the other additions. The Company then preferred its second appeal before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) which is pending adjudication.

Subsequent to filing the second appeal before the ATIR, a rectified order under section 221 dated December 28, 2015 was passed wherein a revised tax demand of Rs 20.791 million was raised. The amount was paid by the Company and is currently being treated in the financial statements as a balance recoverable from taxation authorities.

The management, based on the advice of the tax consultant, is confident that the above matter will be decided in favour of the Company and has accordingly not made any provision for the aforementioned amount.

- 16.1.3** On April 26, 2016, the Company received a show cause notice from the Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) alleging therein that the Company was liable to pay Sindh Sales Tax aggregating to Rs 209.357 million on reinsurance services obtained by the Company from foreign reinsurers for the period from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2014 under the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 along with penalty and default surcharge. The Company filed an application with the Honourable High Court of Sindh contending that the reinsurance obtained by the Company is not subject to the Sindh Sales tax on services and further the show cause notice served to the Company is without lawful authority as the alleged liability raised in the notice has been computed with a retrospect effect. Similar applications were filed by other insurance companies receiving foreign reinsurance services and the matter was taken up by the Insurance Association of Pakistan with the Sindh Revenue Board (SRB). The Honourable High Court of Sindh vide its order dated May 31, 2016 restrained the SRB from taking any coercive action against the Company on the basis of the show cause notice issued earlier. During the current year, on instructions of the High Court of Sindh, the Company deposited 50% of the amount alleged in show cause notice with the SRB to continue with the suit in Honourable High Court of Sindh. The matter is, currently, fixed for hearing of applications.

The management, based on the advice received from its legal advisors, believes that the Company has good grounds to argue its defense against this demand. The Company has recorded Rs 104.679 million as 'loans and other receivables' in these financial statements (Note 7).

## 16.2 Commitments

There were no commitments outstanding as at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

17	2018 ----- (Rupees) -----	2017 -----
<b>NET INSURANCE PREMIUM</b>		
Written gross premium	437,342,892	528,230,532
Add: Unearned premium reserve - opening	188,370,606	161,495,480
Less: Unearned premium reserve - closing	<u>(148,670,388)</u>	<u>(188,370,606)</u>
Premium earned	477,043,110	501,355,406
Less: Reinsurance premium ceded	<u>285,596,314</u>	<u>428,508,069</u>
Add: Prepaid reinsurance premium - opening	98,727,873	63,509,114
Less: Prepaid reinsurance premium - closing	<u>(33,064,258)</u>	<u>(98,727,873)</u>
Reinsurance expense	351,259,929	393,289,310
	<u>125,783,181</u>	<u>108,066,096</u>
<b>18</b>		
<b>NET INSURANCE CLAIMS EXPENSE</b>		
Claims paid	158,118,555	232,466,898
Add: Outstanding claims (including IBNR) - closing	147,104,086	223,995,557
Less: Outstanding claims (including IBNR) - opening	<u>(223,995,557)</u>	<u>(513,236,614)</u>
Claims expense	81,227,084	(56,774,159)
Less: Reinsurance and other recoveries received	<u>138,901,864</u>	<u>208,691,689</u>
Add: Reinsurance and other recoveries in respect of outstanding claims - closing	95,957,604	180,318,905
Less: Reinsurance and other recoveries in respect of outstanding claims - opening	<u>(180,318,905)</u>	<u>(456,824,765)</u>
Reinsurance and other recoveries revenue	54,540,563	(67,814,171)
	<u>26,686,521</u>	<u>11,040,012</u>

*Affix*

## 18.1 Claim development

The following table shows the development of fire and property damage claims over a period of time. The disclosure goes back to the period when the earliest material claim arose for which there is still uncertainty about the amount and timing of the claim payments. For other classes of business the uncertainty about the amount and timings of claim payments is usually resolved within a year. Further, there are no material claims that are outstanding as at December 31, 2018 which pertain to years prior to the year ended December 31, 2014.

Accident year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
-----Rupees-----						
Estimate of ultimate claims cost:						
At end of accident year	20,030,193	870,971,627	251,915,768	134,423,530	42,848,914	1,320,190,032
One year later	97,306,519	856,514,843	233,479,548	117,094,897	-	1,304,395,807
Two years later	70,717,683	857,134,881	233,856,535	-	-	1,161,709,099
Three years later	65,230,757	868,623,346	-	-	-	933,854,103
Four years later	65,515,301	-	-	-	-	65,515,301
Current estimate of cumulative claims	65,515,301	868,623,346	233,856,535	117,094,897	42,848,914	1,327,938,993
Cumulative payments to date	63,587,553	856,408,957	232,509,402	91,683,397	14,214,557	1,258,403,866
Liability recognised in the statement of financial position	<u>1,927,748</u>	<u>12,214,389</u>	<u>1,347,133</u>	<u>25,411,500</u>	<u>28,634,357</u>	<u>69,535,127</u>

	Note	2018 ----- (Rupees) -----	2017 -----
<b>19 NET COMMISSION (INCOME) / EXPENSE</b>			
Commission paid or payable		31,696,797	30,156,953
Add: Deferred commission expense - opening		4,590,897	5,274,728
Less: Deferred commission expense - closing		5,304,598	4,590,897
Net commission		<u>30,983,096</u>	<u>30,840,784</u>
Less: Commission received or recoverable		55,990,474	66,344,158
Add: Unearned reinsurance commission - opening		9,401,739	9,651,233
Less: Unearned reinsurance commission - closing		7,995,857	9,401,739
Commission from reinsurers		57,396,356	66,593,652
		<u>(26,413,260)</u>	<u>(35,752,868)</u>

20 MANAGEMENT EXPENSES			
Employee benefit cost	20.1 & 20.2	58,537,046	64,266,050
Travelling expenses		3,892,442	3,125,610
Printing and stationery		1,059,025	636,134
Depreciation	5.1	3,408,875	3,358,896
Rent, rates and taxes		12,154,038	11,463,662
Professional charges		480,369	453,190
Utilities		1,532,867	1,347,949
Office repairs and maintenance		1,985,996	2,094,965
Education and training		726,096	679,656
Vehicle running expenses		6,259,339	3,758,856
Communication		2,512,057	1,913,379
Service charges		468,295	465,842
Registration, subscription and association fees		1,151,574	1,728,664
Penalty imposed by the SECP		-	50,000
Agency office expenses		992,666	1,056,000
Annual supervision fee to the SECP		372,857	428,290
Advertisement and sales promotion		2,105,753	931,292
Entertainment		559,154	367,887
Bank charges		20,908	55,821
Others		2,471,497	2,805,215
		<u>100,690,854</u>	<u>100,987,358</u>

*Affix*



	Note	2018 ----- (Rupees) -----	2017 -----
<b>20.1 Employee benefit cost</b>			
Salaries, allowances and other benefits		51,129,226	55,833,013
Charges for post employment benefit	20.1.1	<u>7,407,820</u>	<u>8,433,037</u>
		<u>58,537,046</u>	<u>64,266,050</u>

20.1.1 These include contributions to defined contribution plan of Rs 3.197 million (2017: Rs 3.606 million).

## 20.2 Share-based payments

As explained in note 3.5.3, certain employees of the Company are provided share-based compensation benefits. These include the following:

### 20.2.1 Restricted stock

The restricted stock is granted with a 4-year vesting period, based on a graded vesting schedule. The restricted stock vests in equal annual instalments over the respective vesting period, which is also the requisite service period. The restricted stocks are granted at market close price on the grant date and are equity settled.

The following table shows changes in the restricted stock grants for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Number of restricted stocks	
	2018	2017
<b>Unvested at the beginning of the year</b>	828	1,172
Vested during the period	(422)	(560)
Granted during the period	80	216
Forfeited during the period	-	-
<b>Unvested at the end of the year</b>	<u>486</u>	<u>828</u>

The fair value of restricted stocks granted during the year was USD 143.07 (2017: 139.01) which was measured on the basis of observable market price of the date on which the restricted stock options were granted.

The Company recognised an expense of Rs 2.681 million (2017: Rs 4.038 million) in respect of equity-settled restricted stock award vested during the year.

### 20.2.2 Non-qualified stock options

The non-qualified stock options are granted at an option price per share of 100 percent of the fair market value of the Chubb Limited's ordinary share on the date of grant. Stock options are granted with a 3-year grant vesting period and 10-year term. The stock options vest in equal instalments over the respective vesting period, which is also the requisite service period.

The following table shows changes in the stock option grants for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Number of stock options	
	2018	2017
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	4,058	3,874
Granted during the year	105	288
Exercised during the year	-	(104)
Expired during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<u>4,163</u>	<u>4,058</u>
Exercisable at the end of the year	3,738	3,334
Unvested during the year	425	724
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<u>4,163</u>	<u>4,058</u>
Vested during the year	<u>404</u>	<u>597</u>

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		Weighted average exercise price	
		2018	2017
		----- (US Dollar) -----	

Outstanding at the beginning of the year	68.90	66.87
Granted during the year	143.07	139.01
Exercised during the year	-	(66.87)
Expired during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	69.66	68.90
Exercisable at the end of the year	66.90	64.56
Vested during the year	121.67	106.84

The fair value of non-qualified stock options are estimated on the date of grant using Black-Scholes option valuation model. The Company recognised an expense of Rs 0.789 million (2017: Rs. 1.223 million) related to equity-settled non-qualified share options vested during the year. The exercise price of these shares varies from USD 114.78 - USD 139.01. Weighted average remaining contractual life of these options is 1 years and 4 months.

21	INVESTMENT INCOME	Note	2018	2,017
		----- Rupees -----		
	<b>Income from debt securities - held-to-maturity</b>			
	Return on government securities		4,624,999	4,624,999
	Amortisation of premium on Pakistan Investment Bonds		(1,209,967)	(1,134,959)
	<b>Income from term deposits - loans and receivables</b>			
	Return on term deposits		30,554,821	23,139,886
			<u>33,969,853</u>	<u>26,629,926</u>
22	<b>OTHER INCOME</b>			
	Exchange gain - net		4,048,621	631,561
	Liabilities no longer payable written back		852,584	1,732,748
	Gain on sale of fixed assets		320,232	-
	Survey fee		1,426,757	280,100
	Others		11,234	31,548
			<u>6,659,428</u>	<u>2,675,957</u>
23	<b>OTHER EXPENSES</b>			
	Auditors' remuneration	23.1	2,121,475	1,771,483
	Fixed assets written off		-	319,147
	Legal and professional charges		3,340,029	3,163,192
			<u>5,461,504</u>	<u>5,253,822</u>
23.1	<b>Auditors' remuneration</b>			
	Audit fee		775,000	690,000
	Half yearly review fee		300,000	260,000
	Fee for the review of compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance		140,000	100,000
	Fee for reporting on regulatory compliances		250,000	250,000
	Fee for regulatory returns		200,000	163,250
	Sindh sales tax on services		133,200	117,060
	Out-of-pocket expenses		323,275	191,173
			<u>2,121,475</u>	<u>1,771,483</u>
24	<b>INCOME TAX EXPENSE</b>			
	<b>For the year</b>			
	- Current		14,349,631	11,683,676
	- Deferred		4,164,958	2,680,645
			<u>18,514,589</u>	<u>14,364,321</u>



24.1	Relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit	Note	2018	2017
			----- Rupees -----	
	Profit before taxation		<u>59,986,843</u>	<u>56,788,917</u>
	Tax at the applicable rate		17,396,184	17,036,675
	Permanent difference for share based payments		1,006,065	1,578,325
	Tax benefit of tax losses of prior years		-	(4,330,763)
	Effect of change in tax rate		45,638	-
	Others		<u>66,702</u>	<u>80,084</u>
			<u>18,514,589</u>	<u>14,364,321</u>
25	EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED		2018	2017
			----- Rupees -----	
	Profit after tax		<u>41,472,254</u>	<u>42,424,596</u>
			----- Number of shares -----	
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares		<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>45,465,753</u>
			----- Rupees -----	
	Earnings per share - basic and diluted (restated)	25.1	<u>0.83</u>	<u>0.93</u>

25.1 As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company did not have any convertible instruments in issue which would have had a dilutive effect on the earnings per share if the option to convert was exercised.

## 26 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE / COUNTRY PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

Aggregate amounts charged in the financial statements for the year for remuneration, including benefits to the key management personnel of the Company namely the Chief Executive / Country President, directors and executives of the Company are as follows:

	2018			2017		
	Chief Executive / Country President	Directors	Executives	Chief Executive / Country President	Directors	Executives
	----- (Rupees) -----					
<b>Short-term employee benefits</b>						
Consultancy fees	-	6,109,992	-	-	5,049,698	-
Managerial remuneration	7,593,909	900,000	27,023,255	8,794,725	750,000	29,274,739
Bonus	269,533	-	877,883	1,001,154	-	933,737
Leave encashment	-	-	394,181	1,581,102	-	1,908,728
Housing, utilities and others	307,063	-	-	250,651	-	-
Conveyance	-	-	1,696,485	-	-	1,309,688
Medical	27,959	-	957,639	17,164	-	342,247
	<u>8,198,464</u>	<u>7,009,992</u>	<u>30,949,443</u>	<u>11,644,796</u>	<u>5,799,698</u>	<u>33,769,139</u>
<b>Other employee benefits</b>						
Shared-based compensation benefits	934,571	1,795,204	739,413	2,640,979	949,445	1,670,660
<b>Post-employment benefits</b>						
Charge for defined benefit plan	811,646	-	3,285,129	1,734,732	-	3,949,886
Contribution to defined contribution plan	759,387	-	2,437,258	879,471	-	2,726,214
Total	<u>10,704,068</u>	<u>8,805,196</u>	<u>37,411,243</u>	<u>16,899,977</u>	<u>6,749,143</u>	<u>42,115,899</u>
<b>Number of persons</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>

26.1 The Company also provides key management personnel with facilities such as Company maintained cars and monthly subscription of club facilities.

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- 26.2 During the year the Chief Executive / Country President, Directors and Executives of the Company received dividends on shares in the holding Company amounting to Rs 39,978, Rs 111,023 and Rs 81,361 (2017: Rs 133,690, Rs 51,532 and Rs 58,270) respectively.
- 26.3 The managerial remuneration includes the 2017 bonus paid in the current year. An estimated accrual in respect of the above bonus was made in the last year financial statements. For the current year, an amount of Rs. 2 million (2017: Rs. 2 million) has been accrued on an estimated basis. Individual entitlements in respect of this accrual will be determined next year and will then be disclosed accordingly.
- 26.4 Executives mean employees, other than chief executive and directors whose basic salary exceed five hundred thousand rupees in a financial year.

## 27 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions and include major shareholders, parent company, related group companies with or without common directors, retirement benefit funds, directors, and key management personnel and their close family members. The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties at agreed terms and conditions. Remuneration to key management personnel is disclosed in note 26.

Amounts due to / from related parties and other significant transactions other than those disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as follows:

	Chubb INA International Holdings Limited (U.S.A.)		Group / associated companies		Other related parties		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
<b>BALANCES AS AT YEAR END</b>								
(Rupees)								
Loans and other receivables								
- Chubb Limited (ultimate parent Company)	-	-	67,180	193,786	-	-	67,180	193,786
Due from insurance contract holders								
- Ace American Insurance Company	-	-	-	2,976,154	-	-	-	2,976,154
- Chubb European Group SE (Turkey Branch)	-	-	5,677,229	-	-	-	5,677,229	-
Due from other insurers / reinsurers								
- Ace American Insurance Company	-	-	-	310,734	-	-	-	310,734
- Chubb European Group SE (Turkey Branch)	-	-	24,856,332	-	-	-	24,856,332	-
Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims								
- Chubb Tempest Reinsurance Limited	-	-	41,827,363	132,827,733	-	-	41,827,363	132,827,733
- Chubb European Group SE	-	-	2,810,771	2,494,771	-	-	2,810,771	2,494,771
- Chubb Insurance Hong Kong Limited	-	-	10,981,389	475,000	-	-	10,981,389	475,000
Prepaid reinsurance premium ceded	-	-	33,064,258	96,318,829	-	-	33,064,258	96,318,829
Provision for outstanding claims	-	-	13,211,872	1,194,477	-	-	13,211,872	1,194,477
Due to other insurers / reinsurers	-	-	64,348,669	116,287,319	-	-	64,348,669	116,287,319
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	2,150,351	14,891,444	2,150,351	14,891,444
Other creditors and accruals								
- ACE American Insurance Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Key management personnel	-	-	-	-	4,809,161	3,851,136	4,809,161	3,851,136

	Chubb INA International Holdings Limited (U.S.A.)		Group / associated companies		Other related parties		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
<b>TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR</b>								
Gross premium written	-	-	29,905,379	20,419,540	60,184	2,000	29,965,563	20,421,540
Reinsurance premium ceded	-	-	284,939,675	422,364,541	-	-	284,939,675	422,364,541
Claims paid	-	-	309,098	3,309,896	-	-	309,098	3,309,896
Claims ceded	-	-	138,466,331	208,443,390	-	-	138,466,331	208,443,390
Commission on cession	-	-	55,987,729	66,319,117	-	-	55,987,729	66,319,117
Remuneration of key management personnel	-	-	-	-	56,920,507	65,765,019	56,920,507	65,765,019
Contribution to gratuity fund	-	-	-	-	17,998,796	2,487,363	17,998,796	2,487,363
Contribution to provident fund	-	-	-	-	3,196,645	3,605,685	3,196,645	3,605,685
Right shares issued	-	50,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000,000
Bonus shares issued	-	50,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000,000
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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## 28 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has five primary business segments for reporting purposes namely fire and property damage, marine, aviation and transport, motor, accident and health and liability.

Assets and liabilities, wherever possible, have been assigned to the following segments on the basis of specific identification or have been allocated on the basis of the gross premium written by the segments.

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2018					
	Fire and property Damage	Marine, Aviation and Transport	Motor	Accident and Health	Liability	Total
	(Rupees)					
Premium receivable (inclusive of Sindh sales tax, federal insurance fee and administrative surcharge)	119,174,101	313,511	373,294	3,254,410	9,228,454	132,343,770
Less: Sindh Sales Tax	(133,987)	(34,114)	(42,557)	(25,370)	(278,098)	(514,126)
Federal Insurance Fee	(10,306)	(2,624)	(3,273)	(31,466)	(21,391)	(69,060)
Premium receivable (net of Federal excise duty, Sindh sales tax and federal insurance fee)	<u>119,029,808</u>	<u>276,773</u>	<u>327,464</u>	<u>3,197,574</u>	<u>8,928,965</u>	<u>131,760,584</u>
Unearned premium reserve - opening	163,765,754	4,978,108	212,601	1,550,072	17,864,071	188,370,606
Less: Unearned premium reserve - closing	<u>(117,927,999)</u>	<u>(5,999,879)</u>	<u>(165,412)</u>	<u>(1,960,632)</u>	<u>(22,616,466)</u>	<u>(148,670,388)</u>
Net (increase) / decrease in unearned premium reserve	45,837,755	(1,021,771)	47,189	(410,560)	(4,752,395)	39,700,218
Gross written premium (inclusive of administrative surcharge)						
Gross direct premium	52,558,816	35,270,625	870,094	90,648,788	34,928,636	214,276,959
Facultative inward premium	209,989,422	2,893,934	-	-	9,660,301	222,543,657
Administrative surcharge	96,673	66,910	10,402	43,291	305,000	522,276
	<u>262,644,911</u>	<u>38,231,469</u>	<u>880,496</u>	<u>90,692,079</u>	<u>44,893,937</u>	<u>437,342,892</u>
Insurance premium earned	308,482,666	37,209,698	927,685	90,281,519	40,141,542	477,043,110
Insurance premium ceded to reinsurers	<u>(232,501,315)</u>	<u>(28,962,041)</u>	<u>(289,375)</u>	<u>(64,742,134)</u>	<u>(24,765,064)</u>	<u>(351,259,929)</u>
<b>Net insurance premium</b>	<b>75,981,351</b>	<b>8,247,657</b>	<b>638,310</b>	<b>25,539,385</b>	<b>15,376,478</b>	<b>125,783,181</b>
Commission income	11,012,884	1,330,165	88,202	41,503,658	3,461,447	57,396,356
<b>Net underwriting income</b>	<b>86,994,235</b>	<b>9,577,822</b>	<b>726,512</b>	<b>67,043,043</b>	<b>18,837,925</b>	<b>183,179,537</b>
Insurance claims	27,766,737	34,667,252	(504,060)	16,883,044	2,414,111	81,227,084
Insurance claims recovered from reinsurers	<u>8,042,044</u>	<u>32,123,030</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,320,689</u>	<u>1,054,800</u>	<u>54,540,563</u>
<b>Net claims</b>	<b>19,724,693</b>	<b>2,544,222</b>	<b>(504,060)</b>	<b>3,562,355</b>	<b>1,359,311</b>	<b>26,686,521</b>
Commission expense	6,970,500	3,100,113	25,788	17,362,555	3,524,140	30,983,096
Management expenses	60,469,579	8,802,154	202,719	20,880,327	10,336,075	100,690,854
Premium deficiency expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net insurance claims and expenses</b>	<b>87,164,772</b>	<b>14,446,489</b>	<b>(275,553)</b>	<b>41,805,237</b>	<b>15,219,526</b>	<b>158,360,471</b>
<b>Underwriting result</b>	<b>(170,537)</b>	<b>(4,868,667)</b>	<b>1,002,065</b>	<b>25,237,806</b>	<b>3,618,399</b>	<b>24,819,066</b>
Net investment income						33,969,853
Other income						6,659,428
Other expenses						(5,461,504)
<b>Profit before tax</b>						<b>59,986,843</b>

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018					
	Fire and Property Damage	Marine, Aviation and Transport	Motor	Accident and Health	Liability	Total
	(Rupees)					
Segment assets	207,687,356	18,265,740	373,294	12,527,699	27,816,142	266,670,231
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	-	748,729,056
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>207,687,356</b>	<b>18,265,740</b>	<b>373,294</b>	<b>12,527,699</b>	<b>27,816,142</b>	<b>1,015,399,287</b>
Segment liabilities	277,543,381	31,986,964	518,441	33,210,474	54,008,272	397,267,532
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	8,123,354
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>277,543,381</b>	<b>31,986,964</b>	<b>518,441</b>	<b>33,210,474</b>	<b>54,008,272</b>	<b>405,390,886</b>
<b>Net assets</b>						<b>610,008,401</b>

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2017					
	Fire and property Damage	Marine, Aviation and Transport	Motor	Accident and Health	Liability	Total
	(Rupees)					
Premium receivable (inclusive of Sindh sales tax, federal insurance fee and administrative surcharge)	91,536,010	4,924,260	342,230	1,440,731	11,955,594	110,198,824
Less: Sindh Sales Tax	(1,538,450)	(334,787)	(39,025)	(495)	(420,049)	(2,332,806)
Federal Insurance Fee	(118,464)	(26,061)	(3,016)	(2,475)	(37,564)	(187,580)
Premium receivable (net of Federal excise duty, Sindh sales tax and federal insurance fee)	<u>89,879,096</u>	<u>4,563,412</u>	<u>300,189</u>	<u>1,437,761</u>	<u>11,497,981</u>	<u>107,678,438</u>
Unearned premium reserve - opening	139,931,183	3,984,882	167,416	2,603,974	14,808,025	161,495,480
Less: Unearned premium reserve - closing	(163,765,754)	(4,978,108)	(212,601)	(1,550,072)	(17,864,071)	(188,370,606)
Net (increase) / decrease in unearned premium reserve	<u>(23,834,571)</u>	<u>(993,226)</u>	<u>(45,185)</u>	<u>1,053,902</u>	<u>(3,056,046)</u>	<u>(26,875,126)</u>
Gross written premium (inclusive of administrative surcharge)						
Gross direct premium	178,180,906	26,911,407	738,392	101,168,894	28,121,274	335,120,873
Facultative inward premium	178,793,199	3,227,786	-	-	10,636,571	192,657,556
Administrative surcharge	74,756	56,701	4,971	25,675	290,000	452,103
	<u>357,048,861</u>	<u>30,195,894</u>	<u>743,363</u>	<u>101,194,569</u>	<u>39,047,845</u>	<u>528,230,532</u>
Insurance premium earned	333,214,290	29,202,668	698,178	102,248,471	35,991,799	501,355,406
Insurance premium ceded to reinsurers	(283,244,766)	(20,972,760)	-	(73,293,819)	(15,777,965)	(393,289,310)
<b>Net insurance premium</b>	<u>49,969,524</u>	<u>8,229,908</u>	<u>698,178</u>	<u>28,954,652</u>	<u>20,213,834</u>	<u>108,066,096</u>
Commission income	13,507,949	1,835,922	-	47,104,779	4,145,002	66,593,652
<b>Net underwriting income</b>	<u>63,477,473</u>	<u>10,065,830</u>	<u>698,178</u>	<u>76,059,431</u>	<u>24,358,836</u>	<u>174,659,748</u>
Insurance claims	(59,770,150)	451,159	(356,511)	2,901,343	-	(56,774,159)
Insurance claims recovered from reinsurers	(67,605,251)	(1,644,478)	-	1,435,558	-	(67,814,171)
<b>Net claims</b>	<u>7,835,101</u>	<u>2,095,637</u>	<u>(356,511)</u>	<u>1,465,785</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,040,012</u>
Commission expense	8,084,073	2,446,454	32,839	16,472,583	3,804,835	30,840,784
Management expenses	68,260,767	5,772,866	142,116	19,346,424	7,465,185	100,987,358
Premium deficiency expense	-	(922,229)	(23,033)	-	-	(945,262)
<b>Net insurance claims and expenses</b>	<u>84,179,941</u>	<u>9,392,728</u>	<u>(204,589)</u>	<u>37,284,792</u>	<u>11,270,020</u>	<u>141,922,892</u>
<b>Underwriting result</b>	<u>(20,702,468)</u>	<u>673,102</u>	<u>902,767</u>	<u>38,774,639</u>	<u>13,088,816</u>	<u>32,736,856</u>
Net investment income						26,629,926
Other income						2,675,957
Other expenses						(5,253,822)
<b>Profit before tax</b>						<u>56,788,917</u>

Particulars	As at December 31, 2017					
	Fire and Property Damage	Marine, Aviation and Transport	Motor	Accident and Health	Liability	Total
	(Rupees)					
Segment assets	342,183,583	16,147,997	342,230	5,982,589	29,180,101	393,836,499
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	-	774,752,184
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>342,183,583</u>	<u>16,147,997</u>	<u>342,230</u>	<u>5,982,589</u>	<u>29,180,101</u>	<u>1,168,588,683</u>
Segment liabilities	466,494,216	26,237,323	1,127,874	39,605,793	48,380,853	581,846,059
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	20,851,406
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>466,494,216</u>	<u>26,237,323</u>	<u>1,127,874</u>	<u>39,605,793</u>	<u>48,380,853</u>	<u>602,697,465</u>
<b>Net assets</b>						<u>565,891,218</u>

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## 29 MOVEMENT IN INVESTMENTS

	Held to maturity	Available for sale	Fair value through P&L	Total
	(Rupees)			
At January 1, 2017	53,944,633	-	-	53,944,633
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals (sale and redemption)	-	-	-	-
Fair value net gains (excluding net realised gains)	-	-	-	-
Designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition	-	-	-	-
Classified as held for trading	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-
Effect of unwinding of premium	(1,134,959)	-	-	(1,134,959)
At January 1, 2018	52,809,674	-	-	52,809,674
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals (sale and redemption)	-	-	-	-
Fair value net gains (excluding net realised gains)	-	-	-	-
Designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition	-	-	-	-
Classified as held for trading	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-
Effect of unwinding of premium	(1,209,967)	-	-	(1,209,967)
At December 31, 2018	51,599,707	-	-	51,599,707

## 30 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	As at December 31, 2018		
	Loans and receivables	Held-to-maturity	Total
	(Rupees)		
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investments			
- Debt securities	-	51,599,707	51,599,707
- Term deposits	465,000,000	-	465,000,000
Loans and other receivables	14,005,191	-	14,005,191
Insurance / Reinsurance receivables	132,343,770	-	132,343,770
Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims	95,957,604	-	95,957,604
Cash and bank	37,500,423	-	37,500,423
	744,806,988	51,599,707	796,406,695

	As at December 31, 2018		
	At fair value through profit or loss	At amortised cost	Total
	(Rupees)		
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Provision for outstanding claims (including IBNR)	-	147,104,086	147,104,086
Retirement benefit obligations	-	2,150,351	2,150,351
Insurance / reinsurance payables	-	64,348,669	64,348,669
Other creditors and accruals	-	24,927,863	24,927,863
	-	238,530,969	238,530,969

	As at December 31, 2017		
	Loans and receivables	Held-to-maturity	Total
	(Rupees)		
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investments			
- Debt securities	-	52,809,674	52,809,674
- Term deposits	590,000,000	-	590,000,000
Loans and other receivables	12,571,855	-	12,571,855
Insurance / reinsurance receivables	110,198,824	-	110,198,824
Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims	180,318,905	-	180,318,905
Cash and bank	37,292,327	-	37,292,327
	930,381,911	52,809,674	983,191,585

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	As at December 31, 2017		
	At fair value through profit or loss	At amortised cost	Total
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	----- (Rupees) -----		
Provision for outstanding claims (including IBNR)	-	223,995,557	223,995,557
Retirement benefit obligations	-	14,891,444	14,891,444
Insurance / reinsurance payables	-	129,451,163	129,451,163
Other creditors and accruals	-	26,725,960	26,725,960
	-	395,064,124	395,064,124

### 31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks namely market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

#### 31.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or market price of securities arising due to changes in credit rating of the issuer of the instrument, changes in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market.

The Company manages market risk by monitoring exposure in marketable securities and by following the internal risk management policies and regulations laid down by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

Market risk comprises of three types of risk namely currency risk, yield / interest rate risk and price risk.

##### 31.1.1 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's principal transactions are carried out in Pakistani rupees and its exposure to currency risk arises primarily with respect to US Dollars and Bangladeshi Taka. The details of balances denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2018	
	USD	BDT
Due from insurance contract holders	10,457	-
Due from other insurers / reinsurers	41,715	3,158,577
Net foreign currency exposure	52,172	3,158,577
	16,507	-
Due from insurance contract holders	2,892	2,414,067
Due from other insurers / reinsurers	19,399	2,414,067
Net foreign currency exposure	19,399	2,414,067

As at December 31, 2018, if the Pakistani Rupee had weakened / strengthened by 1% against the US Dollar and the Bangladeshi Taka with all other variables held constant, profit before taxation for the year would have been higher / lower by Rs. 0.125 million (2017: Rs 0.0536 million).

##### 31.1.2 Maturity profile / yield interest rate risk

The Company's maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

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2018							
Effective yield / mark-up rate (% per annum)	Interest / mark-up bearing			Non-interest / mark-up bearing			Total
	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub-total	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub-total	
(Rupees)							
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Investments							
- Debt securities	9.25%	-	51,599,707	51,599,707	-	-	51,599,707
-Term deposits	7.85%-9.23%	465,000,000	-	465,000,000	-	-	465,000,000
Loans and other receivables		-	-	-	14,005,191	14,005,191	14,005,191
Insurance / reinsurance receivables		-	-	-	132,343,770	132,343,770	132,343,770
Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims		-	-	-	95,957,604	95,957,604	95,957,604
Cash and bank		-	-	-	37,500,423	37,500,423	37,500,423
		465,000,000	51,599,707	516,599,707	242,306,565	242,306,565	796,406,695
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Provision for outstanding claims (including IBNR)		-	-	-	147,104,086	147,104,086	147,104,086
Retirement benefit obligations		-	-	-	2,150,351	2,150,351	2,150,351
Insurance / reinsurance payables		-	-	-	64,348,669	64,348,669	64,348,669
Other creditors and accruals		-	-	-	24,927,863	24,927,863	24,927,863
		-	-	-	238,530,969	238,530,969	238,530,969
<b>On-balance sheet gap (a)</b>		465,000,000	51,599,707	516,599,707	3,775,596	3,775,596	557,875,726
<b>Off-balance sheet financial instruments</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet gap (b)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total interest rate sensitivity gap (a+b)</b>		465,000,000	51,599,707	516,599,707			
<b>Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap</b>		465,000,000	516,599,707				

2017							
Effective yield / mark-up rate (% per annum)	Interest / mark-up bearing			Non-interest / mark-up bearing			Total
	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub-total	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub-total	
(Rupees)							
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Investments							
- Debt securities	9.25%	-	52,809,674	52,809,674	-	-	52,809,674
-Term deposits	4.60%-5.36%	590,000,000	-	590,000,000	-	-	590,000,000
Loans and other receivables		-	-	-	12,571,855	12,571,855	12,571,855
Insurance / reinsurance receivables		-	-	-	110,198,824	110,198,824	110,198,824
Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims		-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank deposits		-	-	-	180,318,905	180,318,905	180,318,905
		590,000,000	52,809,674	642,809,674	303,089,584	303,089,584	983,191,585
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Provision for outstanding claims (including IBNR)		-	-	-	223,995,557	223,995,557	223,995,557
Retirement benefit obligations		-	-	-	14,891,444	14,891,444	14,891,444
Insurance / reinsurance payables		-	-	-	129,451,163	129,451,163	129,451,163
Other creditors and accruals		-	-	-	26,725,960	26,725,960	26,725,960
		-	-	-	395,064,124	395,064,124	395,064,124
<b>On-balance sheet gap (a)</b>		590,000,000	52,809,674	642,809,674	(91,974,540)	(91,974,540)	588,127,461
<b>Off-balance sheet financial instruments</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet gap (b)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total interest rate sensitivity gap (a+b)</b>		590,000,000	52,809,674	642,809,674			
<b>Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap</b>		590,000,000	642,809,674				

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## Sensitivity analysis

### (a) Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

Presently, the Company does not hold any variable rate instrument.

### (b) Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company holds Term Deposit Receipts (TDRs) and Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) which are classified as cash and cash equivalents and investments respectively. These carry fixed interest rates and therefore any change in the interest rates will not affect the total assets of the Company and profit after taxation for the year ended December 31, 2018.

### 31.1.3 Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices (other than those arising from interest / mark up 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 or similar financial instruments traded in the market. As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company did not have any financial instrument which exposed it to price risk.

### 31.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk, which arises with the possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counter parties.

#### 31.2.1 Concentration of credit risk exposure

Concentration of credit risk arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political and / or other conditions. Concentration of credit risk indicates the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Credit risk arises from bank deposits in current and other accounts, insurance and reinsurance receivables, reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims, loans and other receivables. The total financial assets of Rs 796.407 million (2017: Rs 983.192 million) except Rs 52.369 million (2017: Rs 53.767 million) are subject to credit risk. Most significant receivables denote amounts due from group companies.

Out of the total financial assets, bank balances of Rs 37.450 million (2017: Rs. 37.242 million) and fixed term deposits of Rs 465 million (2017: Rs 590 million) have been placed with banks having credit rating of A and above as at December 31, 2018.

The management monitors exposures to credit risk through regular review of credit exposure and prudent estimates of provisions for doubtful receivables. Due to the Company's long outstanding business relationships with its counterparties and after giving due consideration to their sound financial standing, the management does not expect non-performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the Company.

The credit quality of the Company's bank balances can be assessed with reference to external credit ratings as follows:

Name of bank	Rating agency	2018		2017	
		Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
<b>Current accounts and term deposits</b>					
Citibank N.A., - Pakistan Branches	Moody's	P-1	A1	P-1	A1
MCB Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA	A1+	AAA
Habib Bank Limited	VIS	A-1+	AAA	A-1+	AAA

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31.2.1.1 An age analysis of amounts due from insurance contract holders that are past due but not impaired are as under:

	2018	2017
	------(Rupees)-----	
Upto 30 days	5,301,422	4,673,248
31 to 180 days	1,604,606	8,176,046
Over 180 days	1,624,760	17,414,998
	<u>8,530,788</u>	<u>30,264,292</u>

31.2.2 Out of the total amounts due from insurance contract holders as at December 31, 2018 of Rs 9.124 million (2017: Rs 30.264 million), Rs 0.593 million (2017: Nil) relate to policies which were effective in the current year but premium on account of these policies is not yet due in the current year due to agreed contractual terms.

31.2.3 Sector wise analysis of amounts due from insurance contract holders is as follows:

	2018	2017
	------(Rupees)-----	
Financial sector	276,080	4,582,587
Fertilizer	-	2,394,000
Oil and Gas	484,830	5,755,324
Energy	247,762	2,963,779
Telecommunication	892,168	685,398
Miscellaneous	7,222,798	12,741,373
Distribution	-	1,141,831
	<u>9,123,638</u>	<u>30,264,292</u>

31.2.4 The credit quality of receivables in respect of insurance contract which can be assessed with reference to external credit ratings is as follows:

	-----2018-----			
	Insurance / reinsurance receivables		Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims	Aggregate
	Due from insurance contract holders	Amount due from other insurers / reinsurers		
	------(Rupees)-----			
A or above	593,720	123,220,132	95,957,604	219,771,456
Others	275,210	-	-	275,210
Unrated	8,254,708	-	-	8,254,708
Total	<u>9,123,638</u>	<u>123,220,132</u>	<u>95,957,604</u>	<u>228,301,374</u>
	-----2017-----			
	Insurance / reinsurance receivables		Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims	Aggregate
	Due from insurance contract holders	Amount due from other insurers / reinsurers		
	------(Rupees)-----			
A or above	1,322,184	79,934,532	180,318,905	260,835,320
Others	-	-	-	-
Unrated	28,942,108	-	-	26,811,176
Total	<u>30,264,292</u>	<u>79,934,532</u>	<u>180,318,905</u>	<u>287,646,496</u>

### 31.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

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The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date on an undiscounted cash flow basis.

	2018			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Upto one year	More than one year
	(Rupees)			
Underwriting provision for outstanding claims	147,104,086	147,104,086	147,104,086	-
Insurance / reinsurance payables	64,348,669	64,348,669	64,348,669	-
Retirement benefit obligations	2,150,351	2,150,351	2,150,351	-
Other creditors and accruals	24,927,863	24,927,863	24,927,863	-
	<u>238,530,969</u>	<u>238,530,969</u>	<u>238,530,969</u>	<u>-</u>

  

	2017			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Upto one year	More than one year
	(Rupees)			
Underwriting provision for outstanding claims	223,995,557	223,995,557	223,995,557	-
Insurance / reinsurance payables	129,451,163	129,451,163	129,451,163	-
Retirement benefit obligations	14,891,444	14,891,444	14,891,444	-
Other creditors and accruals	26,725,960	26,725,960	26,725,960	-
	<u>395,064,124</u>	<u>395,064,124</u>	<u>395,064,124</u>	<u>-</u>

## 32 INSURANCE RISK / RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

### 32.1 Insurance and reinsurance risk

The Company accepts the insurance risk through its insurance contracts where it assumes the risk of loss from persons or organisations that are directly subject to the underlying loss. The Company is exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing, frequency and severity of claims under these contracts.

The Company manages its risk via its underwriting and reinsurance strategy within an overall risk management framework and proactive claims handling. Exposures are managed by having documented underwriting limits and criteria. Outward reinsurance contracts are entered to mitigate the effect of potential loss to the Company from individual large or catastrophic events and also to provide access to specialist risks and to assist in managing capital.

Reinsurance ceded does not relieve the Company from its obligation to policy holders as a result of which the Company remains liable for the portion of outstanding claims reinsured to the extent that the reinsurer fails to meet the obligation under the reinsurance agreements.

As is common with other insurance companies, in order to minimise the financial exposure arising from large claims, the Company, in the normal course of business, enters into agreement with other parties for reinsurance purposes. To minimise its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies, the Company obtains reinsurance cover only from companies with sound financial position.

The greatest likelihood of significant losses on the contracts underwritten by the Company mainly arises from earthquakes or floods. The Company's estimated exposure on account of such perils for any given single loss event and maximum re-insurance cover against those perils are summarised below:

	2018		
	Maximum gross exposure	Reinsurance cover	Highest net liability
	Rupees in million		
Earthquake	41,961	41,958	3
Flood / windstorm	39,712	39,709	3

  

	2017		
	Maximum gross exposure	Reinsurance cover	Highest net liability
	Rupees in million		
Earthquake	27,584	27,582	2
Flood / windstorm	5,212	5,210	2

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### 32.2 Geographical concentration of insurance risk

The Company's significant geographical concentration lies inside Pakistan. To optimise benefits from the principle of average and law of large numbers, geographical spread of risk is of extreme importance. There are a number of parameters which are significant in assessing the accumulation of risks with reference to the geographical location, the most important of which is risk survey.

Risk surveys are carried out on a regular basis for the evaluation of physical hazards associated with commercial / industrial / residential occupation of the policyholders. Details regarding the fire separation / segregation with respect to the manufacturing processes, storage, utilities, etc. are extracted from the layout plan of the insured facility. Such details form part of the reports which are made available to the underwriters / reinsurance personnel for their evaluation. Reference is made to the standard construction specifications as laid down by IAP (Insurance Association of Pakistan) which includes measures like the presence of perfect party walls, double fire proof iron doors, physical separation between the buildings within an insured's premises, etc. It is basically the property contained within an area which is separated by another property by sufficient distance to confine insured damage from uncontrolled fire and explosion under the most adverse conditions to that one area.

Address look-up and geocoding is the essential field of the policy data interphase of Information Technology (IT) systems. It provides instant location which is dependent on data collection provided under the policy schedule. All critical underwriting information is punched into the IT system / application through which a number of MIS reports can be generated to assess the concentration of risk.

A risk management solution is implemented to help assess and plan for risk in catastrophic scenarios. It provides a way to better visualise the risk exposures so the Company determines the appropriate amount of reinsurance coverage to protect the business portfolio.

For marine risks, complete underwriting details, besides sums insured and premiums, like vessel identification, voyage input (sea / air / inland transit), sailing dates, origin and destination of the shipments, per carry limits, etc. are entered into the IT system. The reinsurance module of the IT system is designed to satisfy the requirements as laid down in the treaty agreements. Shipment declarations are also endorsed on the policies. Respective reinsurance cessions are automatically made upon the posting of policy documents.

### 32.3 Frequency and severity of claims

For the Company's insurance contracts, climatic changes give rise to frequent and severe extreme weather events (for example river flooding) and their consequences. The Company has the right to re-price the risk on renewal. It also has the ability to impose deductibles and reject fraudulent claims. These contracts are underwritten by reference to the commercial replacement value of the contents insured. Claims payment limits are always included to cap the amount payable on occurrence of the insured event.

Claims on general insurance contracts are payable on a claim occurrence basis. The Company is liable for all insured events that occur during the term of the insurance contract including the event reported after the expiry of the insurance contract term.

The Company's insurance contracts are sub-divided into risk segments fire and property damage, marine aviation and transport, motor, accident & health and liability. The Company manages these risk segments through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling. The underwriting strategy attempts to ensure that the underwritten risks are well diversified in terms of type and amount of risk, industry and geography.

### 32.4 Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

An estimated amount of the claim is recorded immediately on intimation to the Company. The estimation of the amount is based on the amount notified by the policy holder, management judgment or preliminary assessment by the independent surveyor appointed for this purpose. The initial estimates include expected settlement cost of the claims. The estimation of provision for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) is determined on the basis of actuarial recommendation for all classes of business.

The Company takes all reasonable measures to identify and account for the factors affecting the amount and timing of claim settlements. However, uncertainty prevails with estimated claim liabilities and it is likely that final settlement of these liabilities may be different from the amounts recognised initially.

### 32.5 Process used to decide on assumptions and changes therein

The risks associated with the insurance contracts are complex and subject to a number of variables which complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The Company makes various assumptions and techniques based on past claims development experience. This includes indications such as average claims cost, ultimate claims numbers and expected loss ratios. The Company considers that the liability for insurance claims recognised in the statement of financial position is adequate. However, actual experience will differ from the expected outcome.

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### 32.6 Sensitivity analysis

As the Company enters into short term insurance contracts, it does not assume any significant impact of changes in market conditions on unexpired risks. However, some results of sensitivity testing are set out below, showing the impact on profit before tax net of reinsurance.

	Pre-tax profit		Shareholders' equity	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	----- (Rupees) -----			
<b>10% increase in net claims (i.e. loss)</b>				
Fire and property damage	(1,972,469)	(783,510)	(1,400,453)	(548,457)
Marine, aviation and transport	(254,422)	(209,564)	(180,640)	(146,695)
Motor	50,406	35,651	35,788	24,956
Accident and health	(356,236)	(146,579)	(252,928)	(102,605)
Liability	(135,931)	-	(96,511)	-
	<u>(2,668,652)</u>	<u>(1,104,002)</u>	<u>(1,894,744)</u>	<u>(772,801)</u>
<b>10% decrease in net claims (i.e. loss)</b>				
Fire and property damage	1,972,469	783,510	1,400,453	548,457
Marine, aviation and transport	254,422	209,564	180,640	146,695
Motor	(50,406)	(35,651)	(35,788)	(24,956)
Accident and health	356,236	146,579	252,928	102,605
Liability	135,931	-	96,511	-
	<u>2,668,652</u>	<u>1,104,002</u>	<u>1,894,744</u>	<u>772,801</u>

### 32.7 Reinsurance arrangements

Keeping in view the maximum exposure in respect of key zone aggregates, a number of proportional and non-proportional reinsurance arrangements are in place to protect the net account in case of a major catastrophe. Apart from the adequate event limit which is a multiple of the treaty capacity or the primary recovery from the proportional treaty, any loss over and above the said limit would be recovered from the non-proportional treaty which is very much in line with the risk management philosophy of the Company.

In compliance of the regulatory requirement, the reinsurance agreements are duly submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan on an annual basis.

## 33 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to comply with the minimum paid-up capital requirements as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP);
- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for share holders and benefits for the other stakeholders;
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing insurance contracts commensurate with the level of risk; and
- to maintain a strong capital base to support the sustained development of its business.

The current requirement for regulatory capital is Rs 500 million as at December 31, 2018. The Company complies with this requirement.

## 34 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Fair value is an amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Consequently, differences may arise between the carrying values and the fair value estimates.

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

As detailed in note 30, the Company does not have any assets or liabilities carried at fair values as at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

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## 35 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN - PROVIDENT FUND

The Company has set up a provident fund for its permanent employees wherein contributions are made by the Company in accordance with the requirements of Section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017. The total charge against provident fund for the year ended December 31, 2018 is Rs 3.197 million (2017: Rs 3.606 million).

The following information is based on the un-audited financial statements of the Fund for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	2018 ------(Rupees)-----	2017 ------(Rupees)-----
Size of the fund - net assets	34,578,895	33,239,741
Fair value / cost of investments made	34,820,540	32,935,037
	----- Percentage -----	
Investments made as a percentage of total assets	99.74%	98.01%

The break-up of investments made is given below:

Particulars of investments	2018		2017	
	Amount	Amount as a percentage of total investments	Amount	Amount as a percentage of total investments
	Rupees		Rupees	
Khas deposit certificates	23,000	0.07%	23,000	0.07%
Term deposits	34,500,000	99.08%	-	0.00%
Bank deposits	297,540	0.85%	32,912,037	99.93%
	<u>34,820,540</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>32,935,037</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

The above investments out of provident fund have been made in accordance with the requirement of Section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the rules formulated for this purpose.

## 36 STAFF STRENGTH

	2018 (Number of employees)	2017 (Number of employees)
Number of employees as at December 31	15	14
Average number of employees during the year	15	15

## 37 NON-ADJUSTING EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Board of Directors has proposed a cash dividend for the year ended December 31, 2018 of Rs NIL per share (2017: cash dividend of Nil per share) amounting to Rs NIL (2017: Nil) in its meeting held on March 27, 2019. The appropriation will be approved in the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 do not include the effect of this appropriation which will be accounted for in the financial statements of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2019.

## 38 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Comparative information has been re-classified, re-arranged or additionally incorporated in these financial statements, wherever necessary, to facilitate comparison and to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. There have been no significant reclassifications during the year, except for the following:

Reclassification from Statement of Financial Position	Reclassification to Statement of Financial Position	2017 Rupees
Insurance / reinsurance receivables	Other creditors and accruals	2,871,233

The Company has also re-arranged Cash Flow Statement resulting in net increase in cash generated from underwriting activities of Rs 2.53 million and increase in cash used in operating activities of equivalent amount in 2017.

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## 39 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements have been authorised for issue on March 27, 2019 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

## 40 GENERAL

Figures in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee unless otherwise stated.

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*Hungah Chaudhri*  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE / COUNTRY PRESIDENT

*S.S.P.*  
DIRECTOR

*J.M.*  
DIRECTOR

*Syed Ali Shah*  
CHAIRMAN