

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY
(BERMUDA) LIMITED

Reports and Financial Statements
(including Financial Information for the purpose of submission
to the Insurance Authority)
For the year ended 31 December 2017

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors of AXA China Region Insurance Company (Bermuda) Limited have pleasure in presenting their annual report and the audited financial information for the year ended 31 December 2017 prepared in accordance with the Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRS), the provisions of the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda and the Hong Kong Insurance Ordinance (HKIO).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is underwriting insurance business.

During the year, the Company has carried on employee compensation, motor vehicle and liability insurance business relating to liabilities or risks in respect of which persons are required by law to be insured.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Company, prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong, for the year ended 31 December 2017 are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 15 of the financial statements.

During the year, dividends of US\$0.18 per ordinary share, totalling US\$32,044,500 (2016: US\$0.15 per ordinary share, totalling US\$25,793,000) were paid to the ordinary shareholder.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of movements in the Company's share capital during the year are set out in note 19 to the financial statements.

RESERVES

Movements in the reserves of the Company during the year are set out in the statement of changes in equity.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of the movements in plant and equipment of the Company during the year are set out in note 13 to the financial statements.

SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

Details of the Company's subsidiaries and associates as at 31 December 2017 are set out in notes 14 and 15 respectively to the financial statements.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

REINSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has reinsurance arrangements with various reputable reinsurers. They are summarised by line of business as follows:

<u>Line of business</u>	<u>Retention</u>	<u>Type of treaty</u>
Individual business	US\$125,000 for policies effective before 1 September 2008	Surplus
	US\$350,000 for policies effective on or after 1 September 2008	
	1% share of guaranteed death benefit less guaranteed surrender value less other reinsurance payable under any other treaty for in-force policies as at 31 Dec 2016	Quota share
	US\$70,000	Surplus
	50% Share	Quota share
	US\$34,000	Surplus
	1% share	Quota share
	1% of surrender value in death benefit	Quota share
	50% Share	Quota share
	100% share	Quota share
Individual business (accepted)		Quota share
Critical illness	US\$125,000 for policies effective before 1 September 2008	Surplus
	US\$250,000 for policies effective on or after 1 September 2008	
	Retain the same proportion of risk as basic life benefit	Surplus
	US\$37,500	Surplus
	25% share up to HK\$300,000 per life	Quota share
	26.2% share of all insurance risks	Modified Coinsurance
	15% share of all insurance risks	Modified Coinsurance
	Effective Time	Surplus
	1983 HK\$5,000	
	1 Jan 1986 HK\$8,000	
Disability Income	1 Jan 1987 HK\$10,000	
	1 Jan 1989 HK\$16,000	
	1 Mar 1996 HK\$40,000	
	US\$2,500 per month	Surplus
	US\$3,750 per annum	Surplus
	1% of insurance	Quota share
	25% of insurance	Quota share
	25% of insurance	Quota share
	EUR 35,000,000	Catastrophe excess of loss
	Nil (for policies accepted)	
Group life	70% Sum Insured to US\$70,000 for death	Quota share
	70% Sum Insured to US\$30,000 for critical Illness	Quota share
	MOP 2,800,000 Sum Insured for death	Surplus
Waiver of Premium		
Individual business - medical		
Life and Personal Accident		

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

REINSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS - continued

<u>Line of business</u>	<u>Retention</u>	<u>Type of treaty</u>
General Insurance - Combined Liability	HK\$8 million	Excess of loss
a) Motor own damage, third party property damage and third party bodily injury		
b) Employee's compensation and employer's liability		
c) Public liability/engineering liability		
Marine	US\$12 million for Cargo US\$3 million for Marine hull, Builders risks, Marine liabilities, Pleasure craft hull, and Pleasure craft third party liability US\$350,000	Surplus Excess of loss
Property Cat	HK\$14 million	Excess of loss
Property	HK\$6 million	Excess of loss
	HK\$110 million	Surplus
Personal Accident	HK\$2.9 million	Excess of loss
General Insurance Business (Travel, Home Contents, Business Insurance, Domestic Helper, Commercial Vehicle and Private Motor Car)	0% share for Travel, Home Contents, Business Insurance, Domestic Helper and Commercial Vehicle 60% share for Private Motor Car	Quota share

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report were:

E.M.F.Bouas-Laurent	
P.D. Sullivan	
C. Feathers	(appointed on 1 March 2017)
K.W. Goertzen (alternate to C.Feathers)	(appointed on 1 March 2017)
D. Palici-Chehab	(appointed on 1 September 2017 and resigned on 21 February 2018)
C.J. Ryan	(appointed on 1 October 2017)
G.T. Watson	(appointed on 21 February 2018)
S.E. Harrison	(re-designated to non-executive director since 1 September 2017)
A.M.B. Breitburd	(resigned on 1 September 2017)
A.M.W.Chui	(resigned on 1 March 2017)

In accordance with Bye-Law 74 of the Company's Bye-Laws, all remaining directors retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

CONTROLLERS

The controllers of the Company, within the meaning of Section 9(1) of the Hong Kong Insurance Ordinance, during the year and up to the date of this report were:

AXA Assurances IARD Mutuelle	
AXA SA ("AXA")	
AXA ASIA SAS	
AXA China Region Limited	
T. Buberl	
G.T. Watson	(became a Controller on 1 January 2018)
E.M.F.Bouas-Laurent	(became a Controller on 1 September 2017)
X.J.C. Lestrade	
Y.M.Koh	(became a Controller on 1 January 2018)
J-L.C.M. Laurent Josi	(ceased to be Controller on 3 July 2017)
D. Palici-Chehab	(became a Controller on 3 July 2017 and ceased to be a Controller on 1 January 2018)
S.E. Harrison	(ceased to be a Controller on 1 September 2017)

DIRECTORS' AND CONTROLLERS' INTERESTS

No contracts of significance to which the Company, its subsidiaries, its holding companies or any of its fellow subsidiaries was a party and in which a director or a controller of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

No properties were transferred, loans advanced to or obligations assumed by or for a director or a controller of the Company, his nominees or associates (within the meaning of section 9 of the Insurance Ordinance) during the year. Amount paid or payable to the directors or controllers of the Company for the year are shown in notes 9 and 32 to the financial statements.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

ARRANGEMENTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

During the year, certain directors and the controllers of the Company who were directors and controllers during the year held options to subscribe for shares at fixed prices in AXA, the ultimate holding company of the Company, granted under the AXA SA Stock Option Plan. Mr. T. Buberl, Mr. J-L.C.M. Laurent Josi, Ms. D. Palici-Chehab, Mr. E.M.F. Bouas-Laurent, Mr. S.E. Harrison and Ms. A.M.B. Breitburd partially exercised their options under the AXA SA Stock Option Plan to subscribe for AXA shares.

During the year, certain directors and the controllers of the Company who were directors and controllers during the year held performance shares granted under the International Performance Share Plan of AXA. Under this Plan, AXA grants to certain executives performance shares to acquire AXA shares at the end of the acquisition period without any exercise price. Mr. T. Buberl, Mr. J-L.C.M. Laurent Josi, Ms. D. Palici-Chehab, Mr. E.M.F. Bouas-Laurent, Mr. S.E. Harrison and Mr. X.J.C. Lestrade acquired AXA shares under this Plan.

During the year, certain directors and controllers of the Company who were directors and controllers during the year held performance shares dedicated to retirement granted under the Performance Share Retirement Plan of AXA. Under this Plan, AXA grants to certain executives performance shares to acquire AXA shares at the end of the acquisition period without any exercise price.

During the year, Mr. T. Buberl, Ms. D. Palici-Chehab, Mr. E.M.F. Bouas-Laurent, Mr. X.J.C. Lestrade and Ms. A.M.W. Chui participated in the AXA Shareplan. Under this Shareplan, AXA offers employees of the AXA Group opportunity to invest and hold units in funds in this Shareplan which in turn hold AXA shares. This Shareplan enables such employees to purchase AXA shares indirectly through the funds at fixed discounts to AXA share prices.

Apart from the above, at no time during the year was the Company, its subsidiaries, its holding companies or any of its fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the directors and controllers of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.


AUDITORS

The auditors, Messrs. PricewaterhouseCoopers, will retire at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

A resolution will be submitted to the shareholder of the Company to re-appoint Messrs. PricewaterhouseCoopers as auditors of the Company.

On behalf of the Board



E.M.F. Bouas-Laurent
DIRECTOR
24 APR 2018

M.C. Lam
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
24 APR 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Opinion

What we have audited

The financial statements of AXA China Region Insurance Company (Bermuda) Limited (the “Company”) standing alone set out on pages 15 to 103, which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the cash flow statement for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company standing alone as at 31 December 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (“HKSA”) issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements of the Company Standing Alone section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the HKICPA’s Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (“the Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report on pages 1 to 5 and financial information prepared under the Insurance Ordinance on pages 104 to 123, 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 Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements of the Company Standing Alone

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED - continued
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements of the Company Standing Alone

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. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 90 of the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's 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 HKSA's, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

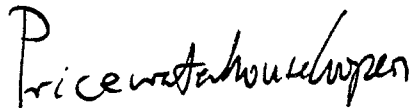
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED - continued
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements of the Company Standing Alone – continued

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



PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong 24 APR 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Information

Opinion

What we have audited

The financial information of AXA China Region Insurance Company (Bermuda) Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 15 to 123, which comprises:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the cash flow statement and the revenue account for the year then ended; and
- notes to the financial information, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the supplementary schedules set out on pages 104 to 123.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial information set out on pages 15 to 123 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Hong Kong Insurance Ordinance (the "Ordinance") and, on that basis, the long term business balance sheet on pages 120 to 121 when read in conjunction with the notes on pages 15 to 103 and the supplementary schedules on pages 104 to 123, gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company's long term business as at 31 December 2017 in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") and the provisions of the Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") and with reference to Practice Note 810.2 (Revised), "The Duties of the Auditor of an Insurer authorized under the Insurance Ordinance" issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Information section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED - continued
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use

We draw attention to note 3 to the financial information, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial information is prepared to assist the Company in complying with the provisions of the Ordinance. As a result, the financial information may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the submissions by the Company to the Hong Kong Insurance Authority and the Registrar of Companies and is not intended to be, and should not be, distributed to or used by anyone for any other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of our report. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report on pages 1 to 5, but does not include the financial information and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial information 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 information, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial information 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 Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Information

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial information that is in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance. This responsibility includes the preparation of a long term business balance sheet which, when read in conjunction with the notes and supplementary schedules to the financial information, gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company's long term business, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance and HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial information, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED - continued
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Responsibilities of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Information – continued

In addition, the directors are required to maintain proper records in accordance with section 16 of the Ordinance and to maintain an excess of assets over liabilities by the aggregate of the relevant amount applicable and attributable to its general business as defined in section 10 of the Ordinance and the greater of the required margin of solvency attributable to its long term business as determined by the Company's appointed actuary in accordance with the Insurance (Margin of Solvency) Rules and the relevant amount applicable and attributable to its long term business as defined in the Ordinance.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial information as a whole is 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 HKSA's 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 this financial information. In addition, we express opinion on whether proper records have been maintained in accordance with section 16 of the Ordinance and as to whether the value of the assets of the Company as determined under the Ordinance exceeds its liabilities by not less than the relevant amount applicable and attributable to general business and the greater of the required margin of solvency attributable to its long term business as determined by the Company's appointed actuary in accordance with the Insurance (Margin of Solvency) Rules and the relevant amount applicable and attributable to its long term business as defined in the Ordinance as at year end.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSA's, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial information, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED - continued
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Information – continued

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 information 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 information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial information represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on matters under paragraphs 4(1AC) of Part 1 of the Schedule 3 to the Hong Kong Insurance Ordinance

In respect of the Company's general business, the relevant premium income, the relevant claims outstanding and the relevant amount applicable, as defined in section 10 of the Ordinance and reported in note 7 and 21 to the financial information, amounted to US\$26,294,987, US\$27,357,836 and US\$5,294,834 respectively as at 31 December 2017.

In respect of the Company's long term business, the required margin of solvency, as determined by the Company's appointed actuary in accordance with the Insurance (Margin of Solvency) Rules, being greater than the relevant amount applicable, as defined in section 10 of the Ordinance, amounted to US\$454,730,686 as at 31 December 2017.

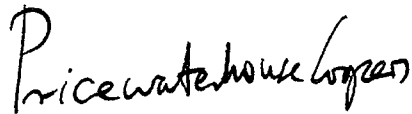
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED - continued
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Report on matters under paragraphs 4(1AC) of Part 1 of the Schedule 3 to the Hong Kong Insurance Ordinance – continued

In our opinion:

- (i) proper records have been maintained in accordance with section 16 of the Ordinance in respect of the year ended 31 December 2017; and
- (ii) the value of the assets of the Company as stated in the financial information exceeds its liabilities by not less than US\$460,025,520 being the aggregate of the relevant amount applicable and attributable to its general business and the required margin of solvency attributable to its long term business as at 31 December 2017.



PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong 24 APR 2018

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	<u>NOTES</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31.12.2016</u> US\$
INSURANCE PREMIUM REVENUE			
Gross premiums and contributions	7	2,140,451,379	2,047,398,923
Reinsurance premiums accepted	7	34,540,795	35,219,686
Reinsurance premiums ceded	7	(147,115,497)	(279,964,149)
		<u>2,027,876,677</u>	<u>1,802,654,460</u>
Investment income	8	429,150,822	404,673,449
Net realised and unrealised gains on investments	8	1,060,699,297	133,178,602
Other income		93,268,525	243,922,730
Gross claims		(194,793,587)	(182,571,831)
Reinsurance claims accepted		(2,741,485)	(4,810,354)
Claims recoverable		54,276,246	40,436,945
Surrenders, maturities, dividends and withdrawals		(497,137,189)	(489,708,962)
Gross commissions		(451,882,168)	(504,056,295)
Commissions on reinsurance accepted		(2,436,724)	(2,173,591)
Commissions on reinsurance ceded		49,222,530	30,392,776
Management and other expenses		(239,020,932)	(146,981,447)
Change in provision for unexpired risk		-	1,457,001
Investment expenses		(30,121,812)	(31,510,982)
Increase in insurance liabilities		(1,760,902,915)	(980,103,159)
Increase in reinsurance assets		36,497,426	48,770,887
Increase in investment liabilities		(214,432,705)	(21,269,225)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		<u>357,522,006</u>	<u>342,301,004</u>
TAXATION	10	<u>(21,544,763)</u>	<u>(24,115,054)</u>
PROFIT AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY	9	<u>335,977,243</u>	<u>318,185,950</u>
DIVIDENDS	11	<u>(32,044,500)</u>	<u>(25,793,000)</u>

The notes on pages 21 to 103 are an integral part of these financial statements.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	NOTES	At 31.12.2017 US\$	At 31.12.2016 US\$
<u>ASSETS</u>			
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	12	224,218	23,100
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	13	292,783	409,132
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	14	1,447,211,454	932,091,001
INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES	15	1,086,905	53,953,211
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES	16, 31	13,195,288,123	10,542,629,023
LOANS	17	206,305,473	212,631,479
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	18	-	-
OTHER ASSETS			
Direct premiums receivable	24	238,839,883	180,335,472
Debtors and prepayments, unsecured	24	137,966,791	125,002,440
Reinsurance assets	20, 21	638,462,709	579,318,453
Amounts due from reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded	24	15,958,074	606,506
Amounts due from an insurer subsidiary	24	158,783,895	133,060,270
Amount due from immediate holding company	24	34,148,789	61,975,471
Amount due from ultimate holding company	24	307	310
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	24	1,314,477	8,386,298
Derivative financial instruments	29	15,054,772	26,406,379
Pledged bank deposits	28, 31	39,088,577	358,077,928
Fixed term bank deposits	28	69,540,393	130,450,579
Cash and cash equivalents	28	410,749,256	543,624,532
		1,759,907,923	2,147,244,638
TOTAL ASSETS		16,610,316,879	13,888,981,584

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET - continued
AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

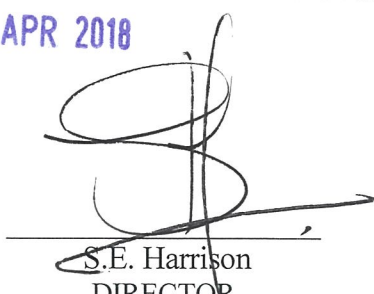
	NOTES	At 31.12.2017 US\$	At 31.12.2016 US\$
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	19	175,782,800	175,782,800
Reserves			
Share premium		383,257,000	383,257,000
Retained profits		1,204,538,196	900,605,453
		1,587,795,196	1,283,862,453
TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY		1,763,577,996	1,459,645,253
INSURANCE LIABILITIES	20	10,452,987,678	8,693,784,442
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	18	-	624,963
OTHER LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities – investment contracts	22	1,863,831,123	1,723,716,048
Derivative financial instruments	29	24,750,147	9,351,150
Creditors and accrued charges	24	578,067,976	200,418,251
Claims payable	21	109,327,802	107,624,481
Commissions payable	24	119,162,244	150,779,355
Policyholders' funds on deposit	24	327,309,911	269,394,850
Dividend payable	24	1,293,032,532	1,199,087,649
Amounts due to reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded	24	21,153,184	20,402,543
Amounts due to non-insurer subsidiaries	24	-	19
Amount due to intermediate holding company	24	2,972,699	2,986,757
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	24	50,381,136	48,181,315
Current tax payables		3,762,451	2,984,508
		4,393,751,205	3,734,926,926
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		16,610,316,879	13,888,981,584

The notes on pages 21 to 103 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 15 to 103 and the financial information prepared under the Insurance Ordinance on pages 104 to 123 were approved by the Board of Directors for issue on **24 APR 2018** and were signed on its behalf by:


E.M.F. Bouas-Laurent
CHIEF EXECUTIVE


G.T. Watson
DIRECTOR


S.E. Harrison
DIRECTOR

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	NOTES	Attributable to shareholders of the Company			
		Share capital US\$	Share premium US\$	Retained profits US\$	Total US\$
At 1 January 2016		175,782,800	383,257,000	608,212,503	1,167,252,303
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	318,185,950	318,185,950
Dividends		-	-	(25,793,000)	(25,793,000)
At 31 December 2016		175,782,800	383,257,000	900,605,453	1,459,645,253
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	335,977,243	335,977,243
Dividends	11	-	-	(32,044,500)	(32,044,500)
At 31 December 2017		175,782,800	383,257,000	1,204,538,196	1,763,577,996

The notes on pages 21 to 103 are an integral part of these financial statements.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	NOTES	Year ended 31.12.2017 US\$	Year ended 31.12.2016 US\$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		357,522,006	342,301,004
Adjustments for:			
Interest income on debt securities		(265,162,874)	(233,003,273)
Interest income on bank deposits		(7,458,446)	(9,925,700)
Interest income on policy loans		(15,557,566)	(16,171,065)
Interest income on secured mortgage and other loans		(470)	(953)
Interest income on amount due from an immediate holding company		(1,681,943)	(1,338,949)
Net realised and unrealised gains on investments	8	(1,060,699,297)	(133,178,602)
Other income		111,383,549	(138,899,114)
Other interest income		(1,951,470)	(17,237,455)
Amortisation of intangible assets		1,637,286	2,885,703
Depreciation		113,184	114,880
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		-	3,222
Exchange difference		3,344	968
Cash flows from operations before working capital changes		(881,852,697)	(204,449,334)
Increase in direct premiums receivable		(58,504,411)	(45,427,925)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors and prepayments		(5,662,296)	32,205,173
Increase in reinsurance assets		(59,144,256)	(65,946,664)
(Increase)/decrease in amounts due from reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded		(15,351,568)	560
Increase in amount due from an insurer subsidiary		(25,723,625)	(17,324,569)
Decrease in amount due from an immediate holding company		29,508,625	38,444
Decrease in amount due from ultimate holding company		3	-
Decrease/(increase) in amounts due from fellow subsidiaries		7,071,821	(3,715,925)
Decrease/(increase) in pledged bank deposits		318,989,351	(35,055,413)
Increase in insurance liabilities		1,759,203,236	977,307,688
Increase in creditors and accrued charges		377,649,725	113,152,926
Increase in claims payable		1,703,321	15,275,770
(Decrease)/increase in commissions payable		(31,617,111)	33,698,254
Increase in policyholders' funds on deposit		57,915,061	156,101,458
Increase in dividend payable		93,944,883	103,777,538
Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded		750,641	(7,430,247)
Decrease in amounts due to non-insurer subsidiaries		(19)	(2,587,944)
(Decrease)/increase in amount due to an intermediate holding company		(14,058)	7,449
Increase in amounts due to fellow subsidiaries		2,199,821	27,467,705
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities – investment contracts		140,115,075	(63,572,557)
Net cash generated from operations		1,711,181,522	1,013,522,387

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	<u>NOTES</u>	Year ended <u>31.12.2017</u> US\$	Year ended <u>31.12.2016</u> US\$
Hong Kong profits tax paid		(16,954,329)	(12,724,628)
Overseas withholding tax paid		(4,437,454)	(4,711,364)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		<u>1,689,789,739</u>	<u>996,086,395</u>
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received on debt securities		255,382,045	224,814,387
Interest received on secured mortgage and other loans		470	953
Interest received on bank deposits		9,898,294	9,812,642
Interest received on policy loans		15,590,747	16,241,036
Other interest income received		1,957,215	17,192,678
Decrease/(increase) in fixed term bank deposits		60,910,186	(90,450,579)
Proceeds from sale of investments in securities		4,323,021,060	7,779,209,482
Purchase of investments in securities		(6,436,489,001)	(8,879,021,361)
Purchase of derivative (net)		(25,378,954)	(65,144,009)
Decrease in policyholders' loans		6,187,738	7,076,311
Decrease in mortgage and other loans		138,268	25,872
Capitalisation of intangible assets		(1,838,583)	(1,841,177)
Purchase of plant and equipment		-	(165)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		<u>(1,790,620,515)</u>	<u>(982,083,930)</u>
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid	11	(32,044,500)	(25,793,000)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		<u>(32,044,500)</u>	<u>(25,793,000)</u>
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(132,875,276)	(11,790,535)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		<u>543,624,532</u>	<u>555,415,067</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	28	<u><u>410,749,256</u></u>	<u><u>543,624,532</u></u>

The notes on pages 21 to 103 are an integral part of these financial statements.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. GENERAL

The Company is an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Islands of Bermuda with limited liability. Its parent company is AXA China Region Limited, incorporated in Bermuda and its ultimate controlling party is AXA, incorporated in France. The address of the registered office of the Company is Canon's Court, 22 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM12, Bermuda and principal place of business of the Company was from 20th Floor, AXA Centre, 151 Gloucester Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong to 20th Floor, Vertical Sq, 28 Heung Yip Road, Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong on 1 March 2017.

The principal activity of the Company is underwriting insurance business.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (HKFRSs)

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

Annual improvements to HKFRSs 2014 – 2016 cycle, on HKFRS 12, 'Disclosure of interest in other entities'.

HKAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows', the standard is amended to introduce additional disclosure in relation to the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

HKAS 12, 'Income taxes', the standard is amended to clarify the recognition of deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

Other standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2017 are not material to the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING
STANDARDS (HKFRSs) - continued

(b) New standards and interpretations not early adopted

HKFRS 9 (2014), "Financial instruments" replaces the whole of HKAS 39.

HKFRS 9 has three financial asset classification categories for investments in debt instruments: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI") and fair value through profit or loss. Classification is driven by the Company's business model for managing the debt instruments and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Investments in equity instruments are always measured at fair value. However, management can make an irrevocable election to present changes in fair value in OCI, provided the instrument is not held for trading. If the equity instrument is held for trading, changes in fair value are presented in profit or loss. For financial liabilities there are two classification categories: amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss. Where non-derivative financial liabilities are designated at fair value through profit or loss, the changes in the fair value due to changes in the liability's own credit risk are recognised in OCI, unless such changes in fair value would create an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case, all fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss. There is no subsequent recycling of the amounts in OCI to profit or loss. For financial liabilities held for trading (including derivative financial liabilities), all changes in fair value are presented in profit or loss.

HKFRS 9 introduces a new model for the recognition of impairment losses – the expected credit losses (ECL) model, which constitutes a change from the incurred loss model in HKAS 39. HKFRS 9 contains a 'three stage' approach, which is based on the change in credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition. Assets move through the three stages as credit quality changes and the stages dictate how the Company measures impairment losses and applies the effective interest rate method. Where there is a significant increase in credit risk, impairment is measured using lifetime ECL rather than 12-month ECL.

HKFRS 9 applies to all hedging relationships, with the exception of portfolio fair value hedges of interest rate risk. The new guidance better aligns hedge accounting with the risk management activities of the Company and provides relief from the more "rule-based" approach of HKAS 39. The company plans to apply the temporary exemption from HKFRS 9 under Appendix F of HKFRS 4, which permits, but does not require the insurer to apply HKAS 39 for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2021. An insurer may apply the temporary exemption from HKFRS 9 if, and only if:

- (a) it has not previously applied any version of HKFRS 9, other than only the requirements for the presentation of gains and losses on financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss; and
- (b) its activities are predominantly connected with insurance, as described in paragraph 20D, at its annual reporting date that immediately precedes 1 April 2016, or at a subsequent annual reporting date as specified in HKFRS 9.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (HKFRSs) - continued

(b) New standards and interpretations not early adopted - continued

HKFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces HKAS 18 'Revenue' and HKAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and earlier application is permitted. The Company expected to have no material impact in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

HKFRS 16, 'Leases' addresses the definition of a lease, recognition and measurement of leases and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the leasing activities of both lessees and lessors. A key change arising from HKFRS 16 is that most operating leases will be accounted for on balance sheet for lessees. The standard replaces HKAS 17 'Leases', and related interpretations. The effective date for the Company will be 1 January 2019. The standard will affect primarily the accounting for the Company's operating leases. The Company's balance sheets would be grossed up resulting from the recognition of an asset for the right to use the leased premises and a liability for future payments. Based on our preliminary assessment, if the standard was applied to the position as at 31 December 2017, the balance sheet (both assets and liabilities) could be grossed up by approximately USD 228,253.

HKFRS 2, 'Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment transactions', the standard is amended to clarify the measurement basis for cash-settled sharebased. It also introduces an exception to the principles in HKFRS 2 that requires an award to be treated as if it is wholly equity-settled, where an employer is obliged to withhold an amount for the employee's tax obligation associated with a share-based payment and pay that amount to the tax authority. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

HKFRS 17, Insurance Contracts will replace the current HKFRS 4, Insurance Contracts. HKFRS 17 includes some fundamental differences to current accounting in both insurance contract measurement and profit recognition. The general model is based on a discounted cash flow model with a risk adjustment and deferral of unearned profits. A separate approach applies to insurance contracts that are linked to returns on underlying items and meet certain requirements. Additionally, HKFRS 17 requires more granular information and a new presentation format for the statement of comprehensive income as well as extensive disclosures. The Company is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the new standard. The standard is mandatorily effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

There are no other HKFRSs interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda.

The financial information of the Company have been prepared in accordance with all the applicable HKFRS and the provision of the Hong Kong Insurance Ordinance (the “IO”).

Basis of preparation

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under HKFRS 10 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, AXA SA. AXA SA was incorporated in France. It has prepared the consolidated financial statements for public use in accordance with IFRS. The address where these consolidated financial statements are obtainable is www.axa.com.

The principal accounting policies adopted are as follows:

3.1 Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company. Premiums from insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features (“DPF”) are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis.

Contracts entered into by the Company with reinsurers under which the Company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Company and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are recognised as reinsurance premiums ceded. Insurance contracts entered into by the Company under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are recognised as reinsurance premiums accepted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.1 Revenue recognition – continued

Reinsurance premiums accepted and reinsurance premium ceded are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when they become payable by the contract holder.

For short-term insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts, premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the balance sheet date is reported as the unearned premium liability which is included in insurance liabilities. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission and are gross of any taxes or duties levied on premiums.

Fee income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for long term business and retirement business in the ordinary course of the Company's activities.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

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

Purchases and sales of investments in securities are recognised as a trade date basis. Realised gains or losses on disposal and unrealised gains or losses on investments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.2 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Investments in subsidiaries other than unit trusts are stated at cost as reduced by any identified impairment loss. Investments in unit trusts are classified as financial assets and are stated at fair value through profit or loss.

Income from the subsidiaries is accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received or receivable during the year. Dividends are receivable when the right to receive has been established.

Impairment testing of the investments in subsidiaries is required upon receiving dividends from these investments if the dividend exceeds the total comprehensive income of the subsidiary in the period the dividend is declared or if the carrying amount of the investment in the financial statements exceeds the net asset value of the investee's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.3 Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but no control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

In the Company's balance sheet, investments in associates other than unit trusts are stated at cost, as reduced by any identified impairment loss. Results of the associates are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received or receivable during the year.

Investments in unit trusts are classified as financial assets and are stated at fair value through profit or loss.

3.4 Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's 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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of items of plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives to the Company after taking into account of their estimated residual value, using the straight-line method, at the following annual rates:

Leasehold improvements	10-20%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.5 Financial assets

(a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are either financial assets held for trading or the Company has designated those as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of recent actual pattern of short-term profit-making. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments. Financial assets held for trading consist of derivatives.

The Company designates certain financial assets upon initial recognition as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option). This designation cannot subsequently be changed. According to HKAS 39, the fair value option is only applied when the following conditions are met:

- the application on the fair value option reduces or eliminates an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial assets are part of a portfolio of financial instruments which is risk managed and reported to senior management on a fair value basis; or
- the financial assets consist of debt host and embedded derivatives that must be separated.

Fair value changes relating to financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as 'Net realised and unrealised gains/ (losses) on investments'.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than: (i) those that the entity intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as held for trading, and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss; (ii) those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as available-for-sale; and (iii) those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.5 Financial assets - continued

(b) Recognition and measurement

Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date - the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices. Valuation of fair values for unlisted unit trusts is based on latest available bid price or net asset value per unit. If there is no active market for a financial asset, the Company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis / option pricing models, and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

For holdings in hedge funds and private equity funds, fair values are determined based on the net asset values provided by the general partner or manager of each investment, the amounts which are generally audited on an annual basis. The transaction price is used as the best estimate of fair value at inception. The fair values of private companies are determined based on the net asset values reported by administrators.

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment loss.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' are presented in the statement of comprehensive income as 'net realised and unrealised gains / (loss) on investments' in the period in which they arise.

Interest and dividend from 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as 'Investment income' when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Interest on loans and receivables calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as part of 'Investment income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.5 Financial assets - continued

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that a loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest;
- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower (for example, equity ratio, net income percentage of sales);
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions;
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings;
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position;
- Deterioration in the value of collateral; and
- Downgrading to below investment grade level.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

For loans and receivables, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.6 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into two categories: financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities are classified at inception and recognised initially at fair value.

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A financial liability is typically classified as fair value through profit or loss if it meets the following criteria:

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an ‘accounting mismatch’) that would otherwise arise from measuring the financial liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or
- Part of a group of financial liabilities that are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy and reported to key management personnel on that basis; and
- Financial instruments, such as debt securities issued, containing one or more embedded derivatives significantly modify the cash flows.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are carried at fair value and any gains and losses from changes in fair value are recognised as increase / decrease in investment liabilities in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished - that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred and subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognised as investment expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.7 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into which represents their cost excluding transaction costs, which are expensed, and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

Gains or losses are recognised in net realised and unrealised gains or losses in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

3.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

3.10 Insurance and investment contracts – classification

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both.

Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk. As a general guideline, the Company defines significant insurance risk as contracts which must have at least one plausible scenario, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance, in which cash flows are altered by an amount that is significant relative to the fair value of the contract or the premium received for the contract and the contract holder is compensated. The event leading to the change in cash flows may be high incidence but small severity or small incidence but great severity.

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer financial risk with no significant insurance risk.

A number of insurance and investment contracts contain DPF. This feature entitles the holder to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits or bonuses:

- that are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the Company; and
- that are contractually based on:
 - (i) the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract;
 - (ii) realised and/or unrealised investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the Company;
 - or
 - (iii) the profit or loss of the Company, fund or other entity that issues the contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.11 Insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF

(a) Recognition and measurement

The insurance liabilities in respect of long term business are determined by the Company's appointed actuary in accordance with the requirements of the Hong Kong Insurance (Determination of Long Term Liabilities) Rules. At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses its recognised insurance liabilities to determine whether they are adequate, using estimates of future cash flows under its insurance contracts based on the current best estimate assumptions. If the assessment of liability adequacy shows that the carrying amounts of its insurance liabilities are inadequate in the light of the estimated future cash flows, the entire deficiency is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

According to section 15 of the Hong Kong Insurance Ordinance, initial acquisition expenses can be capitalised to reduce new business strain, subject to a maximum limit of 1.5 times valuation net premium. This is also limited by the actual initial expenses incurred.

Policy benefits vested in the policy owner (policyholder's bonus) are treated as an expense and any amount payable at the reporting date is included in other liabilities.

Insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF are classified into three main categories, depending on the duration of risk and whether or not the terms and conditions are fixed.

(i) Short-term insurance contracts

These contracts are casualty, property and short-duration life insurance contracts.

Casualty insurance contracts protect the Company's customers against the risk of causing harm to third parties as a result of their legitimate activities. Damages covered include both contractual and non-contractual events. The typical protection offered is designed for employers who become legally liable to pay compensation to injured employees (employers' liability) and for individual and business customers who become liable to pay compensation to a third party for bodily harm or property damage (public liability).

Property insurance contracts mainly compensate the Company's customers for damage suffered to their properties or for the value of property lost. Customers who undertake commercial activities on their premises could also receive compensation for the loss of earnings caused by the inability to use the insured properties in their business activities (business interruption cover).

Short-duration life insurance contracts protect the Company's customers from the consequences of events (such as death or disability) that would affect the ability of the customer or his/her dependants to maintain their current level of income. Guaranteed benefits paid on occurrence of the specified insurance event are either fixed or linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the policyholder. There are no maturity or surrender benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.11 Insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF - continued

(a) Recognition and measurement - continued

(i) Short-term insurance contracts - continued

For all these contracts, premiums are recognised as revenue. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the balance sheet date is reported as the unearned premium liability which is included in insurance liabilities. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission and are gross of any taxes or duties levied on premiums.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders. They include direct and indirect claims settlement costs and arise from events that have occurred up to the balance sheet date even if they have not yet been reported to the Company. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Company and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported.

(ii) Long-term insurance contracts

Insurance contracts with and without DPF include traditional life insurance contracts and the unit-linked contracts that have significant mortality risk. These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example death or survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognised as revenue when they become payable by the contract holder. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission.

Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future is recorded when the premiums are recognised. The liabilities for traditional life contracts are calculated as the difference between the estimated present value of sum assured and any reversionary bonuses and the estimated present value of net premiums.

For unit-linked insurance contracts, insurance premiums are recognised as revenue. Their liabilities reflect changes in the unit prices and are decreased by policy administration fees, mortality and surrender charges and any withdrawals. Fees charged for investment management services are recognised as revenue based on the stage of completion of the contracts. Other fees received at the inception of a contract are deferred and recognised on a straight line basis over the expected term of the contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.11 Insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF - continued

(a) Recognition and measurement - continued

(iii) Investment contracts with DPF

Insurance premium are recognised directly as revenue. These liabilities are increased by credited interest and are decreased by policy administration fees, surrender charges and any withdrawals.

(b) Embedded derivatives

The Company does not separately measure embedded derivatives that meet the definition of an insurance contract or options to surrender insurance contracts for a fixed amount (or an amount based on a fixed amount and an interest rate).

(c) Reinsurance contracts held

Contracts entered into by the Company with reinsurers under which the Company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Company and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts as mentioned above are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets. Insurance contracts entered into by the Company under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts.

The benefits to which the Company is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of amounts due from reinsurers, as well as reinsurance assets that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due.

The Company assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognises that impairment loss in the statement of comprehensive income. The Company gathers the objective evidence that a reinsurance asset is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets held at amortised cost. The impairment loss is also measured and recognised following the same method used for these financial assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.11 Insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF - continued

(d) Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts and investment contracts

Receivables and payables are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders.

If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the statement of comprehensive income. The Company gathers the objective evidence that an insurance receivable is impaired using the same process adopted for loans and receivables. The impairment loss is also measured and recognised under the same method used for these financial assets.

(e) Salvage and subrogation reimbursements

Some insurance contracts permit the Company to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in settling a claim (i.e. salvage). The Company may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (i.e. subrogation).

Estimates of salvage recoveries are included as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims, and salvage property is recognised in other assets when the liability is settled. The allowance is the amount that can reasonably be recovered from the disposal of the property.

Subrogation reimbursements are also considered as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims and are recognised in other assets when the liability is settled. The allowance is the assessment of the amount that can be recovered from the action against the liable third party.

(f) Liability adequacy testing

At each end of the reporting period, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities, are projected to assess if future revenue (income plus release of reserve) is adequate to cover future obligations. Any deficiency will be immediately charged to profit or loss and a reserve will be set up.

3.12 Investment contracts without DPF

Investment contracts without DPF are recognised as financial liabilities on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual obligations.

Investment contracts without DPF are financial liabilities whose fair value is dependent on the fair value of underlying financial assets, derivatives and/or investment property (linked products) and are designated at inception as at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.12 Investment contracts without DPF - continued

Valuation techniques are used to establish the fair value at inception and each reporting date. The Company's main valuation techniques incorporate all factors that market participants would consider and are based on observable market data. The fair value of a unit-linked financial liability is determined using the unit values that reflect the fair values of the financial assets contained within the Company's unitised investments funds linked to the financial liability, multiplied by the number of units attributed to the contract holder at the balance sheet date.

This product group includes retirement business contracts, as well as the unit-linked contracts that does not have significant mortality risk.

3.13 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared by the Board of Directors of the Company.

3.14 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.14 Current and deferred income tax - continued

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

3.15 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial information is presented in United States dollars, which is the same as the functional currency of the Company.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions that are transactions denominated, or that require settlement, in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated with the closing rate as at the reporting date. If several exchange rates are available, the forward rate is used at which the future cash flows represented by the transaction or balance could have been settled if those cash flows had occurred. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the exchange rate as at the date of initial recognition; non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Translation differences on financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through income are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

3.16 Employee benefits

(a) Pension obligations

The Company operates a number of defined contribution plans. The schemes are generally funded through payments to separate trustee-administered funds. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.16 Employee benefits - continued

(b) Bonus plans

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses, based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(c) Share-based payments

AXA operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, under which the Company receives services from directors and employees as consideration for equity instruments of AXA. The fair value of the directors and employees services received in exchange for the grant of the equity instruments is recognised as an expense being absorbed by an intermediate holding company. The total amount to be recognised as an expense in the intermediate holding company's statement of comprehensive income is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions;
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions; and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions.

3.17 Cash and cash equivalents

In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

3.18 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.19 Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments traded in other than active markets or that do not have quoted prices have less observability and are measured at fair value using valuation models or other pricing techniques that require more judgment. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability being valued occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. An other than active market is one in which there are few transactions, the prices are not current, price quotations vary substantially either over time or

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

3.19 Fair value of financial instruments - continued

among market makers, or in which little information is released publicly for the asset or liability being valued. Pricing observability is affected by a number of factors, including the type of financial instrument, whether the financial instrument is new to the market and not yet established, the characteristics specific to the transaction and general market conditions. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

Unobservable inputs are only used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, allowing for circumstances in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability.

3.20 Business combination under common control

Business combinations under common control are accounted for in the financial statements of the Company prospectively from the date the business is acquired. In relation to common control business combination, from the controlling party's perspective no acquisition is deemed to have occurred and there is a continuation of risks and benefits to the controlling party. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value. The consideration will include any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Asset and liabilities assumed are initially recognised at their carrying amounts, which is equivalent to their existing book values. There is no recognition of goodwill. Any difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the amounts at which the assets and liabilities are recorded is recognised directly in equity.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results can always differ from estimates, possibly significantly.

Estimate of future benefit payments and premiums arising from long-term insurance contracts

The determination of the liabilities under long-term insurance contracts is dependent on estimates made by the Company. Estimates are made as to the expected number of deaths for each of the years in which the Company is exposed to risk. The Company bases these estimates on standard industry and national mortality tables that reflect recent historical mortality experience, adjusted where appropriate to reflect the Company's own experience. The estimated number of deaths plus an additional layer of prudence determines the value of the benefit payments and the value of the valuation premiums. The main source of uncertainty is that epidemics such as AIDS, SARS and wide-ranging lifestyle changes, such as in eating, smoking and exercise habits, could result in future mortality and morbidity being significantly worse than in the past for the age groups in which the Company has significant exposure to mortality and morbidity risk. Details are set out in note 20 to the financial statements.

Valuation mortality and interest rate assumptions

The Company selects its key assumptions and performed sensitivity analysis through a prudent approach and to reflect the actual experience development.

For long-term insurance contracts, prudent mortality assumptions and a valuation interest rate lower than or equal to the regulatory maximum interest rate are used to determine the liabilities. These assumptions are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure the assumptions used still meet regulatory requirements and the liabilities remain adequate.

Impairment of assets

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on loans and receivables or other assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by an impairment allowance, which is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. As a practical approach, the Company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

Fair value of financial assets/liabilities

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the use of recent arm's length transactions, net asset value reported to general partners or managers by fund administrators, discounted cash flow analysis / option pricing models, and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS

Insurance and financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. This section summarises these risks, including other market risks, that the Company identifies and the way it manages them.

5.1 Insurance risk

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

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and reserving, the principal risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the level established using statistical techniques.

Factors that aggravate insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.1 Insurance risk - continued

(a) Casualty and property insurance risks

(i) Frequency and severity of claims

The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors. These include weather, society's sentiment towards claims and increasing court awards for bodily injury compensation.

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting strategy, product design, 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. Prior to the acceptance of major risk, site visits by in-house assessor and pre-risk surveys will be performed to ensure risks are only accepted within the Company's capacity.

Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Company has the right not to renew individual policies, to impose deductibles and to reject the payment of a fraudulent claim. Insurance contracts also entitle the Company to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (ie, subrogation). Furthermore, the Company limits employers' liability contracts to a maximum cover of HK\$100 million (about US\$13 million) for employers with less than 200 workers or HK\$200 million (about US\$26 million) for employers with more than 200 workers. For property insurance, underwriters will consider their retention table for different industry so as to avoid accepting risk more than the total capacity under surplus treaties. The present total capacity is HK\$1,070 million (about US\$137 million) via 8.72 lines.

The Company also has in place excess of loss treaties which ensure that any loss exceeding the retention amount will be recoverable from the reinsurers. The prevailing loss retention under the combined excess of loss treaty covering General Liabilities, Motor and Employers' Liabilities is HK\$8 million (about US\$1 million) for each and every loss. Under the Property excess of loss treaties, the loss retention is HK\$6 million (about US\$0.77 million) per risk or HK\$14 million (about US\$2 million) per event. Under the Marine excess of loss treaty, the Company has a loss retention of HK\$2.7 million (about US\$0.35 million). Under the Personal Accident excess of loss treaty, the loss retention is HK\$2.9 million (about US\$0.37 million) per risk.

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 replacement value of the properties and contents insured. The exposure of risk, maximum probable loss and claims payment limits are always included to cap the amount payable on occurrence of the insured event. Cost of rebuilding properties, of replacement or indemnity for contents and time taken to restart operations for business interruption are the key factors that influence the level of claims under these policies. The greatest likelihood of significant losses on these contracts arises from storm or flood damage. The Company has reinsurance cover for such damage to limit losses to HK\$6 million (about US\$0.77 million) in any one loss occurrence.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.1 Insurance risk - continued

(a) Casualty and property insurance risks - continued

(ii) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

Claims on casualty and property contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Company is liable for all insured events that occur during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term.

For casualty risks, claims can be settled over a long period of time and a larger element of the claims provision relates to incurred but not reported (“IBNR”) claims. There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. These mainly relate to the inherent risks of the business activities carried out by individual contract holders and their risk management procedures. The compensation paid on these contracts is the monetary awards granted for bodily injury suffered by employees (for employer’s liability covers) or members of the public (for public liability covers). Such awards are lump-sum payments that are calculated as the present value of the lost earnings and rehabilitation expenses that the injured party will incur as a result of the accident. For property risks, claims are usually of a much shorter duration and relatively fewer IBNR claims are held at year-end.

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The liability for these contracts comprises a provision for IBNR, a provision for reported claims not yet paid and a provision for unexpired risks at the balance sheet date.

(b) Long-term insurance contracts

(i) Frequency and severity of claims

For contracts where death is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could increase the overall frequency of claims are epidemics (such as AIDS or SARS) or widespread changes in lifestyle, such as eating, smoking and exercise habits, resulting in earlier or more claims than expected. Undue concentration by amounts could have an impact on the severity of benefit payments on a portfolio basis.

For contracts with fixed and guaranteed benefits and fixed future premiums, there are no mitigating terms and conditions that reduce the insurance risk accepted. For contracts with DPF, insurance risk can be shared with the insured.

For unit-linked business, the Company charges for mortality risk on a monthly basis. It has the right to alter these charges based on its mortality experience and hence minimise its exposure to mortality risk. Delays in implementing increases in charges and market or regulatory restraints over the extent of the increases may reduce its mitigating effect.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.1 Insurance risk - continued

(b) Long-term insurance contracts - continued

(i) Frequency and severity of claims - continued

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements.

The underwriting strategy is intended to ensure that the risks underwritten are well diversified in terms of type of risk and the level of insured benefits. For example, medical selection is included in the Company's underwriting procedures with premiums varied to reflect the health condition and family medical history of the applicants. The Company also underwrites using geographical, nationality and occupation rating.

(ii) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments and premium receipts

Uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments and premium receipts for long-term insurance contracts arises from the unpredictability of changes in overall levels of mortality and the variability in contract holder behaviour.

The Company uses appropriate base tables of standard mortality according to the type of contract being written. An investigation into the actual experience of the Company over the last three years is carried out, and statistical methods are used to adjust the crude mortality rates to produce a best estimate of expected mortality for the future. A margin of prudence is added to the best estimate mortality rate to derive the final mortality assumption used.

The impact of any historical evidence of selective termination behaviour will be reflected in this experience.

(iii) Guaranteed annuity options

The amount of insurance risk under contracts with guaranteed annuity options is also dependent on the number of contract holders that will exercise their option ('option take-up rate'). This will depend significantly on the investment conditions that apply when the options can be exercised. The lower the current market interest rates in relation to the rates implicit in the guaranteed annuity rates, the more likely it is that contract holders will exercise their options. Continuing improvements in longevity reflected in current annuity rates will increase the likelihood of contract holders exercising their options as well as increasing the level of insurance risk borne by the Company under the annuities issued. To date, none of the policy holders have exercised this option and hence the Company does not have sufficient historical data on which to base its estimate of the number of contract holders who will exercise their options. As a result of this, the Company estimates the cost of this option to be insignificant under the current economic environment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.1 Insurance risk - continued

(c) Short-duration life insurance contracts

(i) Frequency and severity of claims

These contracts are mainly issued to employers to insure their commitments to their employees in terms of their pension fund and other employee benefit plans. The risk is affected by the nature of the industry in which the employer operates, in addition to the factors described above. The risk of death and disability will vary by industry. Undue concentration of risk by industry will therefore increase the risk of a change in the underlying average mortality or morbidity of employees in a given industry, with significant effects on the overall insurance risk.

Insurance risk under disability contracts is also dependent on economic conditions in the industry. Historical data indicates that recession and unemployment in an industry will increase the number of claims for disability benefits as well as reducing the rate of recovery from disability. The Company attempts to manage this risk through its underwriting, claims handling and reinsurance policy. The amount of disability benefit cover provided per individual is restricted to a maximum of 70% of the individual's monthly income for individual life business. Surplus reinsurance contracts have been purchased by the Company, the retention is HK\$40,000 per month on any one life.

(ii) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

There is no need to estimate mortality rates or morbidity rates for future years because these contracts have short duration. However, for incurred disability income claims, it is necessary to estimate the rates of recovery from disability for future years.

5.2 Financial risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities (investment contracts and borrowings), reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular the key financial risk is that the proceeds from its financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts. The most important components of financial risk are liquidity risk and market risks, which include interest rate risk, equity price risk, credit risk and currency risk.

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risks that the Company primarily faces due to the nature of its investments and liabilities are interest rate risk and equity price risk.

The Company manages these positions within an asset liability management ("ALM") framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investment returns in excess of its obligations under insurance and investment contracts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.2 Financial risk - continued

The Risk Committee of the Company identifies the risk appetite of the Company and assesses the Company's risk exposure regularly. The Company has a Management Investment Committee that determines the investment strategy accordingly. A set of the Company's investment mandate is then distributed to the Company's fund managers, which provides appropriate guidelines with respect to the portfolio they manage. These investment instructions within specify limits for each portfolio with respect to authorised securities (including derivatives), gearing, free liquidity, concentration, currency, duration and credit limits (where applicable). Each fund manager regularly monitors its portfolios against these criteria and reports breaches.

5.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities due to shortage of liquid funds. In particular to the Company, the risk that the Company's financial assets are insufficient to fund the guaranteed benefit payments required under its insurance and investment contracts when they fall due.

The Company manages the liquidity risk by holding sufficient liquid assets such as cash and short-term deposits. The underlying investments backing the liabilities that are traded in an active market and are readily disposed of can also meet the requirement of benefit payments as needed. For the underlying investment backing the liabilities that are not traded in an active market, the Company has the contractual right to proceed to payment upon surrender/settlement when and only when the underlying asset itself is settled.

The following table analyses the Company's financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Asset balances under no stated maturity equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant. Liability cash flows greater than five years consist of the maturity payments and the net liability cash flow adjusted for future premiums associated with these policy liabilities including the investment returns and other outgoes on such premium flows.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.3 Liquidity risk – continued

At 31.12.2017

	Carrying value US\$'000	Contractual/ expected cash flows (undiscounted)			
		No stated maturity US\$'000	Less than or equal to one year US\$'000	Greater than one year and less than or equal to five years US\$'000	Greater than five years US\$'000
Insurance and financial assets:					
Investments in subsidiaries	1,447,211	1,447,211	-	-	-
Investments in associates	1,087	1,087	-	-	-
Listed debt securities:					
- Fixed rate	8,129,334	-	317,148	1,535,268	10,694,478
- Floating rate	59,754	-	2,715	10,859	70,681
Unlisted debt securities:					
- Fixed rate	309,932	-	10,969	93,750	323,473
- Floating rate	100,771	-	3,714	103,116	1,267
Listed equity securities	1,039,067	1,039,067	-	-	-
Unlisted unit trust investments	3,302,171	3,302,171	-	-	-
Private companies	254,259	254,259	-	-	-
Private company debentures	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	206,305	-	206,305	-	-
Direct premiums receivable	238,840	-	238,840	-	-
Debtors and prepayments, unsecured	137,967	-	137,967	-	-
Reinsurance assets	638,463	-	106,028	52,920	726,273
Amounts due from reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded	15,958	-	15,958	-	-
Amounts due from non-insurer subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Amount due from an insurer subsidiary	158,784	-	158,784	-	-
Amount due from immediate holding company	34,149	-	34,149	-	-
Amount due from ultimate holding company	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	1,315	-	1,315	-	-
Derivative financial instruments:					
- Forward currency options	2,741	-	2,731	10	-
- Equity options	3,708	-	8	3,700	-
- Asset swap	-	-	787	3,150	8,284
- Interest rate swap	8,175	-	476	4,648	3,051
- Forward interest rate swap	431	-	1,332	9,631	46,253
Pledged bank deposits	39,089	-	-	39,089	-
Fixed term bank deposits	69,540	-	69,540	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	410,749	-	410,749	-	-
	<u>16,609,800</u>	<u>6,043,795</u>	<u>1,719,515</u>	<u>1,856,141</u>	<u>11,873,760</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.3 Liquidity risk - continued

At 31.12.2017 - continued

	Carrying value US\$'000	Contractual/ expected cash flows (undiscounted)			
		No stated maturity US\$'000	Less than or equal to one year US\$'000	Greater than one year and less than or equal to five years US\$'000	Greater than five years US\$'000
Insurance and financial liabilities:					
Insurance contract with DPF	7,801,182	-	(526,055)	(1,405,930)	29,579,636
Insurance contract without DPF	2,438,320	-	1,789,183	172,177	1,015,342
Investment contract with DPF	213,381	-	(26,850)	(80,972)	823,227
Short-term insurance contracts	105	-	105	-	-
Financial liabilities in investment contracts	1,863,831	-	1,827,718	(50,328)	151,489
Creditors and accrued charges	578,068	-	578,068	-	-
Claims payable	109,328	-	109,328	-	-
Commissions payable	119,162	-	119,162	-	-
Policyholders' fund on deposit	327,310	-	327,310	-	-
Dividend payable	1,293,033	-	1,293,033	-	-
Amounts due to reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded	21,153	-	21,153	-	-
Amounts due to non-insurer subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Amount due to an insurer subsidiary	2,973	-	2,973	-	-
Amount due to an immediate holding company	-	-	-	-	-
Amount due to intermediate holding company	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	50,381	-	50,381	-	-
Derivative financial instruments:-					
- Forward currency contracts	14,224	-	12,323	1,901	-
- Equity options	4,009	-	4,009	-	-
- Step up swap	-	-	-	-	-
- Interest rate swap	3,249	-	81	2,165	1,002
- Asset swap	1,788	-	477	1,907	6,874
- Forward interest rate swap	1,480	-	1,279	7,608	30,080
Current tax payable	3,762	-	3,762	-	-
	<u>14,846,739</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,587,440</u>	<u>(1,351,472)</u>	<u>31,607,650</u>
Net expected cash inflow/(outflows)		<u>6,043,795</u>	<u>(3,867,925)</u>	<u>3,207,613</u>	<u>(19,733,890)</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.3 Liquidity risk - continued

At 31.12.2016

	Carrying value US\$'000	<u>Contractual/ expected cash flows (undiscounted)</u>			
		No stated maturity	Less than or equal to one year	Greater than one year and less than or equal to five years	Greater than five years
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Insurance and financial assets:					
Investments in subsidiaries	932,091	932,091	-	-	-
Investments in associates	53,953	53,953	-	-	-
Listed debt securities:					
- Fixed rate	6,322,142	-	252,275	1,408,951	8,450,584
- Floating rate	12,324	-	746	2,986	16,626
Unlisted debt securities:					
- Fixed rate	384,183	-	64,800	73,440	370,002
- Floating rate	94,907	-	1,883	101,371	-
Listed equity securities	783,033	783,033	-	-	-
Unlisted unit trust investments	2,658,031	2,658,031	-	-	-
Private companies	281,930	281,930	-	-	-
Private company debentures	6,079	-	-	6,079	-
Loans	212,631	-	212,624	7	-
Direct premiums receivable	180,335	-	180,335	-	-
Debtors and prepayments, unsecured	125,002	-	125,002	-	-
Reinsurance assets	579,318	-	94,177	100,676	504,256
Amounts due from reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded	607	-	607	-	-
Amounts due from non-insurer subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Amount due from an insurer subsidiary	133,060	-	133,060	-	-
Amount due from immediate holding company	61,975	-	61,975	-	-
Amount due from intermediate holding company	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	8,386	-	8,386	-	-
Derivative financial instruments:					
- Forward currency options	9,435	-	9,127	308	-
- Equity options	5,594	-	-	5,594	-
- Step up swap	-	-	-	-	-
- Interest rate swap	11,377	-	5	6,861	4,511
Pledged bank deposits	358,078	-	205,771	152,307	-
Fixed term bank deposits	130,451	-	111,451	19,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents	543,625	-	543,625	-	-
	<u>13,888,547</u>	<u>4,709,038</u>	<u>2,005,849</u>	<u>1,877,580</u>	<u>9,345,979</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.3 Liquidity risk – continued

At 31.12.2016 - continued

	Carrying value US\$'000	<u>Contractual/ expected cash flows (undiscounted)</u>			
		No stated maturity US\$'000	Less than or equal to one year US\$'000	Greater than one year and less than or equal to five years US\$'000	Greater than five years US\$'000
Insurance and financial liabilities:					
Insurance contract with DPF	6,468,543	-	(376,196)	(875,420)	22,588,568
Insurance contract without DPF	2,074,469	-	1,436,951	227,501	833,869
Investment contract with DPF	150,625	-	(23,485)	(82,910)	784,673
Short-term insurance contracts	147	-	147	-	-
Financial liabilities in investment contracts	1,723,716	-	1,686,682	(5,608)	87,568
Creditors and accrued charges	200,418	-	200,418	-	-
Claims payable	107,624	-	107,624	-	-
Commissions payable	150,779	-	150,779	-	-
Policyholders' fund on deposit	269,395	-	269,395	-	-
Dividend payable	1,199,087	-	1,199,087	-	-
Amounts due to reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded	20,403	-	20,403	-	-
Amounts due to non-insurer subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Amount due to an insurer subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-
Amount due to an immediate holding company	-	-	-	-	-
Amount due to intermediate holding company	2,987	-	2,987	-	-
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	48,181	-	48,181	-	-
Derivative financial instruments:					
- Forward currency contracts	6,476	-	3,671	2,805	-
- Equity options	-	-	-	-	-
- Step up swap	-	-	-	-	-
- Interest rate swap	2,875	-	105	1,348	1,422
Current tax payable	2,985	-	2,985	-	-
	<u>12,428,710</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,729,734</u>	<u>(732,284)</u>	<u>24,296,100</u>
Net expected cash inflow/(outflows)		<u>4,709,038</u>	<u>(2,723,885)</u>	<u>2,609,864</u>	<u>(14,950,121)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.4 Interest rate risk

(a) Long-term insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF

Insurance and investment contracts with DPF have benefit payments whose financial component is usually a guaranteed fixed interest rate (for the insurance contracts, this rate may apply to maturity and/or death benefits) and hence the Company's primary financial risk on these contracts is the risk that interest income and capital redemptions from the financial assets backing the liabilities are insufficient to fund the guaranteed benefits payable. There are also supplemental benefits payable (which are not guaranteed) to holders of these contracts. These are based on historic and current rates of return on the assets in which the funds are invested, as well as the Company's expectations of future investment returns.

The Company mainly bears financial risk in relation to the guaranteed benefits payable under these contracts. Any interest rate risk in relation to the DPF component liability will be limited for the Company as these are discretionary benefits.

(b) Investment contracts without DPF

For linked contracts, the financial risks are borne by the policyholder. Therefore, the Company does not have any market risk exposure in relation to these contracts.

The Company's primary exposure to financial risk from these contracts is the risk of volatility in asset management fees due to the impact of interest rate and market price movements on the fair value of the assets held in the linked funds, on which investment management fees are based.

(c) Short-term insurance contracts

No material interest rate risk exists for short term insurance liabilities, as they are not directly sensitive to the level of market interest rates since they are undiscounted and contractually non-interest-bearing.

(d) Interest rate swap and step up swap

The Company entered into interest rate swap to obtain economic benefit and step up swap, fixed to floating interest, to manage its duration gap.

(e) Investment portfolio

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on the investment portfolio because any changes in interest rates would affect the value of fixed interest debt investments carried at fair value which are classified as fair value through profit and loss, and which may differ from corresponding changes, if any, in the value of the liabilities. The company mitigates interest rate risk through its asset liability management process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.5 Credit risk

The Company has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where the Company is exposed to credit risk are:

- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities,
- amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid,
- amounts due from insurance contract holders,
- amounts due from insurance intermediaries,
- investments in debt and equity securities,
- counterparty risk with respect to derivative transactions, and
- bank balances.

The Company structures the levels of credit risk it accepts by placing limits on its exposure to a single counterparty, or groups of counterparty. Such risks are subject to an annual or more frequent review. Limits on the level of credit risk are subject to approval from the Local Management Investment Committee.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Company's liability as a primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Company remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalisation of any contract and to ensure ongoing creditworthiness of the reinsurer.

The maximum credit risk for financial assets recognised on the balance sheet is the carrying amount less, where applicable, any provision for doubtful debts.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.5 Credit risk - continued

(i) Analysis of underlying credit exposure:

	<u>Issue Credit ratings per Standard & Poor's</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>AAA</u>	<u>AA+ to</u>	<u>A+ to</u>	<u>BBB+ to</u>	<u>BB+ to</u>	<u>B+ to</u>	<u>Not</u>	
	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>	<u>rated</u>	<u>US\$'000</u>
As at 31 December 2017:								
Debt securities	2,389,274	958,608	2,818,511	2,224,862	4,632	1,624	202,280	8,599,791
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,966,213	1,966,213
Total assets bearing credit risk	2,389,274	958,608	2,818,511	2,224,862	4,632	1,624	2,168,493	10,566,004
As at 31 December 2016:								
Debt securities	1,516,869	1,083,551	2,637,050	1,424,519	9,213	1,682	146,751	6,819,635
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,359,876	2,359,876
Total assets bearing credit risk	1,516,869	1,083,551	2,637,050	1,424,519	9,213	1,682	2,506,627	9,179,511

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.5 Credit risk - continued

(ii) Collateral

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$'000	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$'000
Under repurchase agreement:		
- Loan value	485,173	99,407
- Securities Margin	(10,549)	-
Cash for derivative		
- Collar	-	4,824
- Forward currency contracts	(13,483)	3,166
- Interest rate swap	4,900	7,300
- Assets swap	(1,100)	-
- Forward interest rate swap	(1,126)	-
	<u>463,815</u>	<u>114,697</u>

Repo

The Company entered into a Global Master Repurchase Agreement ("GMRA") with a financial institution to be able to enter into repurchase transactions (agreements to sell securities and repurchase them at a pre-defined price and on a pre-defined date, with a fee).

Pursuant to an Agency Agreement, the Company authorizes a fund manager to act as its agent to arrange and administer the repurchase transactions within the parameters set forth in the agreement. In consideration of the services provided, the Company agrees to pay the agent a fee based on the notional amount of the repurchase transaction. The transaction adheres to the guidelines and requirements agreed to by all parties.

The securities sold under the transaction are marked to market daily, and the fund manager is responsible for checking the valuation, monitoring the compliance of the securities, and controlling the margin calls.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.5 Credit risk - continued

(ii) Collateral - continued

The collateral is marked to market daily, and the fund manager is responsible for checking the valuation, monitoring the compliance of the collateral, and controlling the margin calls.

5.6 Price risk

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done accordance with the limits set by the Company.

5.7 Currency risk

The Company monitors overall currency exposure and decides on hedging implementations within the constraints of the mandates. Foreign currency exposure, arising from assets, liabilities and derivatives is monitored regularly and hedged when deemed appropriate and to the extent practicable.

The Company operates in Hong Kong and issues Hong Kong dollar and United States dollar denominated policies. The Company's policy is to generally invest in assets denominated in the same currencies and / or assets in foreign currencies hedged back to the currencies of the insurance liabilities, which mitigate the Company's foreign currency exchange rate risk. As at 31 December 2017, the majority of the Company's assets are denominated in United States dollars and Hong Kong dollars. Since the Hong Kong dollars are currently pegged to the United States dollars, the impact of exchange rate fluctuation is insignificant to the results of the Company.

Within the constraints of the investment mandates, the Company hedge its foreign currency exchange rate risk using foreign exchange forward contracts in order to mitigate the impact of fluctuations in fair value of the investments as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The following table analyses the Company's insurance and financial liabilities and the financial assets backing these liabilities into relevant currency groupings based on the currency in which these insurance and financial liabilities and financial assets are denominated. The financial assets in the following table include amounts recoverable from reinsurers. Where the value of the insurance and financial liabilities are linked to the value of its backing assets and the currency risk is not borne by the Company, these insurance and financial liabilities and their backing assets are not included in the analysis. The value of the insurance and financial liabilities that are linked to the value of its backing assets amounted to US\$3,467,375,624 (2016: US\$3,009,286,969).

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.7 Currency risk – continued

As at 31 December 2017

	HK Dollars	US Dollars	Other currencies	Total
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Financial Assets	3,224,704	9,539,239	378,482	13,142,425
Insurance and financial liabilities	(4,661,658)	(6,530,340)	(187,364)	(11,379,362)
Net on-balance sheet position	(1,436,954)	3,008,899	191,118	1,763,063
Off-balance sheet net notional position*	1,513,648	(1,376,072)	(149,060)	(11,484)
	<u>76,694</u>	<u>1,632,827</u>	<u>42,058</u>	<u>1,751,579</u>

As at 31 December 2016

	HK Dollars	US Dollars	Other currencies	Total
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Financial Assets	838,052	9,506,404	534,805	10,879,261
Insurance and financial liabilities	(3,248,128)	(5,931,647)	(239,650)	(9,419,425)
Net on-balance sheet position	(2,410,076)	3,574,757	295,155	1,459,836
Off-balance sheet net notional position*	1,095,070	(881,339)	(210,772)	2,959
	<u>(1,315,006)</u>	<u>2,693,418</u>	<u>84,383</u>	<u>1,462,795</u>

*Off- balance sheet net notional position represents the net notional amounts of foreign currency derivative financial instruments, which are principally used to reduce the Company's exposure to currency movements.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.8 Sensitivity analysis

The Company uses a number of sensitivity test-based risk management tools to understand the volatility of earnings, the volatility of its capital requirements, and to manage its capital more efficiently. Sensitivities to economic and operating experience are regularly produced to inform the Company's decision making and planning process.

Some results of sensitivity testing for long-term business are set out below. For each sensitivity test the impact of a reasonably possible change in a single factor is shown, with other assumptions left unchanged.

Sensitivity factor	Description of sensitivity factor applied
(i) Interest rate and investment return	The impact of a change in market interest rates by 0.5% (e.g. current interest rate is 5%, the impact of an immediate change to 4.5% and 5.5%). The test allows consistently for similar changes to (i) investment returns; (ii) movements in the market value of fixed interest securities; and (iii) insurance and investment liabilities.
(ii) Equity market values	The impact of a change in equity market values by 5%
(iii) Worsening of mortality	The impact of a change in mortality assumption by 10% (e.g. current mortality rate is 5%, the impact of an immediate change to 5.5%).
(iv) Worsening of morbidity	The impact of a change in morbidity assumption by 10% (e.g. current morbidity rate is 5%, the impact of an immediate change to 5.5%).

The following tables disclose details of the sensitivities for the relevant period:

	<u>Impact on profit after tax</u> <u>- increase/(decrease) in profit</u> <u>and shareholders' equity</u>	
	Year ended 31.12.2017	Year ended 31.12.2016
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Assumed future return on debt securities + 0.5%	(42,981)	(184,210)
Assumed future return on debt securities - 0.5%	(296,274)	21,279
Assumed future equity securities return rate + 5%	47,567	34,183
Assumed future equity securities return rate - 5%	(48,019)	(31,588)
Assumed mortality assumption +10%	(63,318)	(88,851)
Assumed morbidity assumption +10%	(51,598)	(25,952)

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS - continued

5.9 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern and to comply with capital requirements specified in the Insurance Ordinance, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or return capital to shareholders.

Consistent with other entities in the industry, the Company and the parent entity monitor capital on the basis of the solvency ratio. This ratio is calculated as total capital and surplus divided by minimum solvency margin.

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u>	<u>At 31.12.2016</u>
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Capital and surplus (including unassigned surplus)	1,763,563	1,459,622
Minimum solvency margin	460,026	392,286
Solvency ratio	<u>383%</u>	<u>372%</u>

The solvency ratio is 383% (2016: 372%) which is above the regulatory requirement of 100%.

Investigations have been carried out into the extent of adequacy of assets to cover liabilities valued under different investment conditions. The test is done on an individual entity basis and US\$156,910,920 (2016: US\$195,881,598) of resilience reserve is held in the Company.

The Company is licensed by the Bermuda Monetary Authority (BMA) as a Class E long term insurer and is subject to the Insurance Act 1978 and related regulations.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN THREE LEVEL FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

6.1 Fair value hierarchy

The table analyses the financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1 (highest level): fair values measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial instruments
- Level 2: fair values measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. quoted prices in active markets for similar financial instruments, quoted prices in not active markets for identical or similar financial instruments), or indirectly (i.e. valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are based on observable market data)
- Level 3 (lowest level): fair values measured using valuation techniques in which the inputs are not based on observable market data

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN THREE LEVEL FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY – continued

6.1 Fair value hierarchy - continued

The carrying value of financial instruments measured at fair value at the balance sheet date across the above three levels of the fair value measurements hierarchy is presented in the following tables:

At 31.12.2017	Level 1 US\$'000	Level 2 US\$'000	Level 3 US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Recurring fair value measurement				
ASSETS				
Investment in subsidiaries				
-unlisted unit trusts	207,260	866,254	101,395	1,174,909
Investment in associates				
-unlisted unit trusts	-	1,087	-	1,087
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Listed debt securities				
- Fixed rate	5,427,453	2,701,881	-	8,129,334
- Floating rate	34,784	24,970	-	59,754
Unlisted debt securities				
- Fixed rate	43,911	266,021	-	309,932
- Floating rate	-	100,771	-	100,771
Listed equity securities	924,037	115,029	-	1,039,066
Unlisted unit trust investments and others	2,354,087	288,269	659,816	3,302,172
Private companies	-	-	254,259	254,259
Private company debentures	-	-	-	-
	<u>8,991,532</u>	<u>4,364,282</u>	<u>1,015,470</u>	<u>14,371,284</u>
Derivative financial instruments:				
-Forward currency contracts	2,741	-	-	2,741
-Equity options	-	3,708	-	3,708
-Interest rate swap	-	8,175	-	8,175
-Forward Interest rate swap	-	431	-	431
	<u>2,741</u>	<u>12,314</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,055</u>
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities				
-investment contracts	1,132,124	23,677	708,030	1,863,831
Derivative financial instruments:				
-Forward currency contracts	14,224	-	-	14,224
-Equity options	-	4,009	-	4,009
-Asset swap	-	1,788	-	1,788
-Interest rate swap	-	3,249	-	3,249
-Forward Interest rate swap	-	1,480	-	1,480
	<u>1,146,348</u>	<u>34,203</u>	<u>708,030</u>	<u>1,888,581</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN THREE LEVEL FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY – continued

6.1 Fair value hierarchy - continued

At 31.12.2016	Level 1 US\$'000	Level 2 US\$'000	Level 3 US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Recurring fair value measurement				
ASSETS				
Investment in subsidiaries				
-unlisted unit trusts	148,753	511,035	-	659,788
Investment in associates				
-unlisted unit trusts	-	53,953	-	53,953
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Listed debt securities				
- Fixed rate	3,514,808	2,807,334	-	6,322,142
- Floating rate	509	11,815	-	12,324
Unlisted debt securities				
- Fixed rate	80,178	304,005	-	384,183
- Floating rate	-	94,907	-	94,907
Listed equity securities	722,492	60,541	-	783,033
Unlisted unit trust investments and others	1,868,044	211,580	578,407	2,658,031
Private companies	-	-	281,930	281,930
Private company debentures	-	-	6,079	6,079
	<u>6,334,784</u>	<u>4,055,170</u>	<u>866,416</u>	<u>11,256,370</u>
Derivative financial instruments:				
-Forward currency contracts	9,435	-	-	9,435
-Equity options	-	5,594	-	5,594
-Interest rate swap	-	11,377	-	11,377
	<u>9,435</u>	<u>16,971</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,406</u>
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities				
-investment contracts	1,128,455	22,264	572,997	1,723,716
Derivative financial instruments:				
-Forward currency contracts	6,476	-	-	6,476
- Equity options	-	-	-	-
-Step up swap	-	-	-	-
-Interest rate swap	-	2,875	-	2,875
	<u>1,134,931</u>	<u>25,139</u>	<u>572,997</u>	<u>1,733,067</u>

As at 31 December 2017, there were US\$923,967,114 (2016: US\$395,200,550) transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 due to the market for identical bonds becoming active. There were US\$56,228,144 (2016: US\$132,964,821) transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 due to the market for identical bonds becoming inactive. The company's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occur or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN THREE LEVEL FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY – continued

6.2 Financial instrument in Level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price.

6.3 Financial instrument in Level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- Fair value is derived from the model based on current market parameters such as observable yield curve.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN THREE LEVEL FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY – continued

6.4 Financial instrument in Level 3

<u>Description</u>	<u>Fair value as at 31.12.2017 US\$000</u>	<u>Valuation technique(s)</u>	<u>Unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (Weighted average)</u>
Unlisted unit trust investments and others:				
Unlisted unit trust	761,211	Net asset value	n/a	n/a
Private companies	254,259	Net asset value	n/a	n/a

The company has determined that (1) the reported net asset value represents fair value of unlisted unit trust investments (2) the company's net asset value represent fair value of private companies at the end of the reporting period.

As certain unlisted unit trust investments are backing the unit linked contracts, any change to the fair valuation of these investments is retained by the policyholder. The valuation policies and procedures for the funds are established by the fund managers or fund administrators based on the framework disclosed in the prospectus. Prospectuses for each unit trust investment is obtained from the fund managers and reviewed by management for appropriateness of fair valuation against the Company's accounting policies. Upon execution of a recent transaction, the fair value of the transaction is utilised to validate the fair valuation of the net asset value statement obtained from the fund manager. Discussions with the fund managers are held on a periodic basis to go over the high level performance of the fund to analyse changes in fair value measurements from period to period. In case of a year end valuation not being available, the Company has carried out certain additional procedures to assess a relevant fair valuation as at 31 December 2017.

For unlisted non-linked unit trust investments, valuation process controls are obtained from fund managers or fund administrators. Discussion of valuation processes and results are held between fund managers and investment team at least once very quarter. In the meeting, fund managers go over major transactions or highlights of the past period and the potential investments. Investment performance are also presented and communicated with the members of the management investment committee at regular meetings.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN THREE LEVEL FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY – continued

6.4 Financial instrument in Level 3 – continued

The reconciliation from beginning to ending balance for the assets and liabilities that are classified as Level 3 is presented as follows:

<u>Financial assets</u>	Financial assets at fair value through <u>profit or loss</u> US\$'000
At 1 January 2016	776,353
Payment for purchases	187,486
Proceeds from sales	(93,967)
Transfer into level 3 during the year	-
Transfer from level 3 to level 2 during the year	-
Net total losses for the period recognised in comprehensive income	
- Included in net realised and unrealised gains on investments	(3,456)
At 31 December 2016	866,416
Payment for purchases	292,330
Proceeds from sales	(75,220)
Transfer into level 3 during the year	-
Transfer from level 3 to level 2 during the year	-
Net total losses for the period recognised in comprehensive income	
- Included in net realised and unrealised losses on investments	(68,056)
At 31 December 2017	1,015,470
Change in unrealised losses for 2017 recognised in comprehensive income	
-Included in net realised and unrealised losses on investments	(68,056)

As at 31 December 2017, there was US\$Nil transfer from level 3 to level 2 because most subscriptions of the fund would be invested in the underlying investments and those investments whose fair value is based on quoted market prices, involving valuation techniques where all the model inputs are observable in the market. As at 31 December 2016, there was US\$Nil transfer from level 3 to level 2.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN THREE LEVEL FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY – continued

6.4 Information about Level 3 fair value measurement – continued

<u>Financial liabilities</u>	Financial liabilities at fair value through <u>profit or loss</u> US\$'000
At 1 January 2016	601,262
Net movement in investment contract liabilities from contributions and releases	(28,265)
Transfer into level 3 during the year	-
Transfer from level 3 to level 2 during the year	-
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2016	572,997
Net movement in investment contract liabilities from contributions and releases	203,651
Transfer into level 3 during the year	-
Transfer from level 3 to level 2 during the year	-
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2017	776,648
	<hr/>
Change in unrealised gains /(losses) for the period included in comprehensive income at 31 December 2017	-
	<hr/>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7. INSURANCE PREMIUM REVENUE

Insurance premium revenue represents gross insurance premiums written from direct and reinsurance accepted businesses, including contributions in respect of retirement business during the year, as follows:

	Gross Premium	Reinsurance Premium Accepted	Reinsurance Premium Ceded	Net Insurance Premium Revenue
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
<u>Year ended 31.12.2017</u>				
Long term business	2,114,123,062	34,540,795	(147,082,167)	2,001,581,690
General business	26,328,317	-	(33,330)	26,294,987
	<u>2,140,451,379</u>	<u>34,540,795</u>	<u>(147,115,497)</u>	<u>2,027,876,677</u>
<u>Year ended 31.12.2016</u>				
Long term business	2,028,850,750	35,047,182	(279,907,057)	1,783,990,875
General business	18,548,173	172,504	(57,092)	18,663,585
	<u>2,047,398,923</u>	<u>35,219,686</u>	<u>(279,964,149)</u>	<u>1,802,654,460</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8. INVESTMENT INCOME AND NET REALISED AND UNREALISED GAINS ON INVESTMENTS

	Year ended 31.12.2017 US\$	Year ended 31.12.2016 US\$
Investment income		
Interest income on debt securities	265,162,874	233,003,273
Interest income on bank deposits	7,458,446	9,925,700
Interest income on policy loans	15,557,566	16,171,065
Other interest income	3,633,883	18,577,357
Exchange gains/(losses)	4,347,298	(1,252,059)
Total interest income	296,160,067	276,425,336
Dividend from subsidiaries	1,215,549	70,922,443
Dividend from equity securities	106,128,766	34,647,904
Other investment income	25,646,440	22,677,766
Total investment income	429,150,822	404,673,449
Net realised gains		
Financial assets designed at fair value through profit or loss	202,351,885	141,320,749
Derivative financial instruments	(26,988,816)	(65,515,157)
	175,363,069	75,805,592
Net unrealised gains		
Financial assets designed at fair value through profit or loss	910,345,052	9,307,224
Derivative financial instruments	(25,008,824)	48,065,786
	885,336,228	57,373,010
Total net realised and unrealised gains on investments	1,060,699,297	133,178,602
TOTAL	1,489,850,119	537,852,051

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

	Year ended 31.12.2017 US\$	Year ended 31.12.2016 US\$
Profit before taxation has been arrived at after charging:		
Auditors' remuneration	1,032,961	969,131
Directors' remuneration	16,501	10,000
Depreciation	113,184	114,880
Amortisation of intangible asset	1,637,286	2,885,703
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	-	3,222
Staff costs (note)	-	-
Pension costs – defined contribution plans (note)	-	-
and after crediting:		
Interest income on debt securities		
- listed	256,094,500	220,656,910
- unlisted	9,068,374	12,346,363
Dividend income from subsidiaries	1,215,549	70,922,443
Dividend income		
- listed	19,029,418	19,996,977
- unlisted	87,099,348	14,650,927
Interest income on policy loans	15,557,566	16,171,065
Interest income on secured mortgage and other loans	470	953
Interest income on bank deposits	7,458,446	9,925,700
Interest income from subsidiaries	-	-
Interest income from immediate holding company	1,681,943	1,338,949
Other interest income	1,951,470	17,237,455
Exchange losses	(77,946,506)	(8,820,734)

Note: Staff costs and pension costs for the current and prior year were borne and recharged to the Company by an insurer subsidiary. The directors received unapportioned remuneration of US\$3,820,250 (2016: US\$2,792,227) from the Company's holding companies, fellow subsidiaries, associates or any other company for the directors' services to certain companies in the AXA China Region Group. Aggregated and unapportioned amount of top three highest-paid directors' emoluments is US\$3,836,751 (2016: US\$2,802,227). Estimated money value of benefits other than cash within directors' emoluments include medical premium, group life premium, staff share options, performance units and child education benefits.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10. TAXATION

	Year ended 31.12.2017 US\$	Year ended 31.12.2016 US\$
The charge/(credit) comprises:		
Current tax:		
Hong Kong Profits Tax		
- Current tax on profits for the year	17,727,439	15,990,891
- Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
Overseas		
- Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
- Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(88,989)
- Overseas withholding tax	4,437,454	4,711,364
Total current tax	22,164,893	20,613,266
Deferred taxation (note 18):		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(620,130)	496,723
Release of deferred tax assets previously recognized	-	3,005,065
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
Total deferred tax	(620,130)	3,501,788
Taxation	21,544,763	24,115,054

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10. TAXATION - continued

The tax charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit before taxation per the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	Year ended 31.12.2017 US\$	Year ended 31.12.2016 US\$
Profit before taxation	357,522,006	342,301,004
Adjustments:		
Profit from long term life business (note)	(355,490,257)	(341,876,372)
Profit before tax for overseas branch included in profit from long term life business	13,603,803	(7,957,697)
Adjusted profit before tax	15,635,552	(7,533,065)
Tax at the Hong Kong Profits Tax rate of 16.5% (2016: 16.5%)	2,579,866	(1,242,956)
Tax on life insurance business in Hong Kong (note)	16,368,050	15,314,976
Tax effect of non-taxable income	(24,958)	(24,953)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	1,669,044	812,667
Tax losses - not recognised	-	1,310,369
Effect of different tax rate of the branch operating in other jurisdictions	(790,189)	317,511
Over provision in prior year	-	(88,989)
Release of deferred tax assets previously recognized	-	3,005,065
Utilization of tax loss previously not recognized	(2,694,504)	-
Overseas withholding tax	4,437,454	4,711,364
Taxation	21,544,763	24,115,054

Note:

Under the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance, assessable profits from the business of life insurance are deemed to be 5 percent of net premium income for the year.

Hong Kong Profits Tax is calculated at 16.5% (2016: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year. Overseas taxation is calculated at the rate prevailing in the respective jurisdiction.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

11. DIVIDENDS

	Year ended <u>31.12.2017</u> US\$	Year ended <u>31.12.2016</u> US\$
Ordinary shares		
Interim, paid – US\$ (2016: US\$0.15) per share	-	25,793,000
Final paid – US\$0.18 (2016: US\$Nil)	32,044,500	-
Extraordinary, paid – US\$Nil (2016: US\$Nil) per share	-	-
	<u>32,044,500</u>	<u>25,793,000</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Career and Production bonus	Deferred commission	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$
COST			
At 1 January 2016	789,437	2,838,719	3,628,156
Exchange difference	-	(1,720)	(1,720)
Additions	-	1,841,177	1,841,177
Disposal	(3,222)	(2,837,000)	(2,840,222)
At 31 December 2016	786,215	1,841,176	2,627,391
Exchange difference	-	(14,241)	(14,241)
Additions	234,961	1,603,622	1,838,583
Disposal	-	(1,826,936)	(1,826,936)
At 31 December 2017	1,021,176	1,603,621	2,624,797
AMORTISATION			
At 1 January 2016	784,819	1,771,839	2,556,658
Exchange difference	3	(1,073)	(1,070)
Charged for the year	1,393	2,884,310	2,885,703
Eliminated on disposals	-	(2,837,000)	(2,837,000)
At 31 December 2016	786,215	1,818,076	2,604,291
Exchange difference	-	(14,062)	(14,062)
Charged for the year	25,290	1,611,996	1,637,286
Eliminated on disposals	-	(1,826,936)	(1,826,936)
Adjustment	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	811,505	1,589,074	2,400,579
NET BOOK VALUES			
At 31 December 2017	209,671	14,547	224,218
At 31 December 2016	-	23,100	23,100

Career bonus and production bonus are offered under an 'Experience Hire Program' by the Company starting from 2009. The bonuses are then amortised on a straight line basis over 4 years.

Both career bonus and production bonus net of accumulated amortization is subjected to an annual impairment assessment.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Leasehold improvements</u> US\$	<u>Furniture, fixtures and equipment</u> US\$	<u>Total</u> US\$
COST			
At 1 January 2016	6,476,499	7,828,142	14,304,641
Exchange difference	(1,000)	(215)	(1,215)
Additions	-	165	165
At 31 December 2016	6,475,499	7,828,092	14,303,591
Exchange difference	(12,755)	(2,739)	(15,494)
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	6,462,744	7,825,353	14,288,097
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2016	6,033,559	7,746,917	13,780,476
Exchange difference	(732)	(165)	(897)
Provided for the year	96,583	18,297	114,880
At 31 December 2016	6,129,410	7,765,049	13,894,459
Exchange difference	(10,078)	(2,251)	(12,329)
Provided for the year	95,836	17,348	113,184
At 31 December 2017	6,215,168	7,780,146	13,995,314
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2017	<u>247,576</u>	<u>45,207</u>	<u>292,783</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>346,089</u>	<u>63,043</u>	<u>409,132</u>

14. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
Unlisted shares, at cost	272,302,947	272,302,947
Unlisted unit trusts, at fair value	1,174,908,507	659,788,054
	<u>1,447,211,454</u>	<u>932,091,001</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

14. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES - continued

Details of the subsidiaries as at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>Place of incorporation</u>	<u>Class of shares held</u>	<u>Proportion of nominal value of issued capital held by the Company</u>		<u>Number of shares held</u>	<u>Number of issued shares</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>
			Directly	Indirectly			
AXA China Region Insurance Company Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary	100%	-	19,940,000 ordinary	19,940,000 ordinary	Insurance underwriter
AXA Financial Planning (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary	100%	-	1,034,000 ordinary	1,034,000 ordinary	Unit trust management services
AXA China Region Investment Services Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary	100%	-	5,000 ordinary	5,000 ordinary	Distribution of securities services
AXA Partners Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary	100%	-	4,410,000 ordinary	4,410,000 ordinary	Nominee services
AXA Financial Services Trustees Limited	Hong Kong	Ordinary	20%	40%	6,000,000 ordinary 12,000,000 ordinary (indirectly)	30,000,000 ordinary	Trustee services

<u>Name of unit trusts</u>	<u>Place of incorporation</u>	<u>Class of shares held</u>	<u>units held (directly)</u>	<u>Percentage of</u>		<u>Number of</u>
				<u>Number of units held</u>	<u>units in issue</u>	
Negative Basis Trades Fund	France	Class "A"	78.46%	701,607	894,265	Unit trust
AXA Unit Trusts – Pacific Fund Trust	Hong Kong	Class "A"	99.40%	2,268,426	2,282,184	Unit trust
AXA China Leveraged Loans Fund	France	Ordinary	100.00%	100,001	100,001	Unit trust
AXA SICAV I Emerging Market Debt Total Return	Luxembourg	Class "S1D"	56.96%	291,200	511,200	Unit trust

The financial statements of the subsidiaries have not been consolidated as the Company is a subsidiary of AXA, which is incorporated in France and prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use which comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. These financial statements are obtainable at www.axa.com.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

15. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
Unlisted unit trust, at fair value	1,086,905	53,953,211

Particulars of the Company's associates as at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

<u>Name of unit trust</u>	<u>Place of incorporation</u>	<u>Class of shares held</u>	<u>Percentage of units held (directly)</u>	<u>Number of units held</u>	<u>Number of units in issue</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>
AB Fund of Hedged Fund	Luxembourg	Class "A"	39.21%	10,797	27,536	Unit trust

The investment in associates are not accounted for using the equity method as the ultimate holding company, AXA, prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use which comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards. These financial statements are obtainable at www.axa.com.

Key financial information of the Company's associates are provided as follows:

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
Net assets	2,767,165	186,746,965
	<u>Year ended 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>Year ended 31.12.2016</u> US\$
Profit for the year	1,350,935	549,094

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

16. INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES

(a) The Company manages certain investment portfolios on behalf of its group entities. Please refer to note 30 for details. The following represents the Company's own share in the investment portfolios.

	At fair value through profit or loss	
	At 31.12.2017	At 31.12.2016
	US\$	US\$
Fixed interest debt investments		
Government		
- listed	2,493,267,876	1,459,934,931
- unlisted	46,094,700	77,818,156
Others		
- listed	5,636,065,957	4,862,206,577
- unlisted	263,837,793	306,364,293
Floating interest debt investments		
Others		
- Listed	59,753,635	12,324,062
- Unlisted	100,770,774	94,907,124
Other interest investments		
Listed equity shares	1,039,066,244	783,033,330
Unlisted unit trust investments	3,302,172,451	2,658,031,412
Private companies	254,258,693	281,929,748
Private company debentures	-	6,079,390
	<u>13,195,288,123</u>	<u>10,542,629,023</u>
Total		
- listed	9,228,153,712	7,117,498,900
- unlisted	3,967,134,411	3,425,130,123
	<u>13,195,288,123</u>	<u>10,542,629,023</u>
Analysed as:		
Current assets	39,443,183	71,484,246
Non-current assets	13,155,844,940	10,471,144,777

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

16. INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES - continued

(b) Interests in Structured Entities

In accordance with HKFRS 12 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”, a structured entity (“SE”) is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

In assessing the significance of a SE for disclosure purposes, the Company considers the nature of the Company’s relationship with the SEs including whether they are sponsored by the Company. In addition, the significance of the relationship with the SE to the Company is assessed including consideration of factors such as the Company’s investment in the SE as a percentage of the Company’s total assets, the Company’s aggregate investment return from the SE as a percentage of the Company’s total revenue and the Company’s exposure to any other risks from its involvement with the SE.

The Company has investment relationships with a variety of unlisted unit trusts and other entities (“Other Entities”), which result from its direct investment in their debt or equity and which have been assessed for control. This category includes, but is not limited to investments in money market fund, fixed income fund, equity fund, balance fund, power and infrastructure, private equity and real estate, organized as limited partnerships and limited liability companies. These Other Entities are not sponsored by the Company. The Company’s maximum exposure to losses as a result of its relationships with Other Entities is limited to its investment and amounts committed to be invested but not yet funded. The income that the Company generates from these Other Entities is recorded in investment income and net realised and unrealised gains/ (losses) on investments. The Company provides no guarantees to other investors in these Other Entities against the risk of financial loss.

For those Other Entities backing unit linked contracts, the Company retains legal title, however, returns from these are attributable to policy holders of the unit linked contracts. This category includes, but is not limited to investments in money market fund, fixed income fund, equity fund and balance fund. The Company does not bear the risk associated with these assets.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

17. LOANS

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
Policy loans	189,965,689	196,153,427
Secured mortgage loans	130,216	147,498
Loan to a fellow subsidiary	16,192,381	16,318,601
Other unsecured loans	17,187	11,953
	<u>206,305,473</u>	<u>212,631,479</u>
Current	206,305,473	212,624,555
Non-current	-	6,924

The policy loans are charged at a rate as recommended by the Appointed Actuary based on the market interest rate. The interest rate is 8% per annum (2016: 8% per annum). The secured loans bear an interest at market rate. The unsecured loans are interest free.

The directors consider that the fair value of the loans approximately equals to the corresponding carrying value.

18. DEFERRED TAXATION

The movement in deferred tax liabilities/(assets) during the year is as follows:

	<u>Unrealised investment gains/losses</u> US\$	<u>Tax losses</u> US\$	<u>Deferred origination costs</u> US\$
At 1 January 2016	147,750	(3,006,888)	-
Charge/(credit) for the year (note 10)	496,723	3,005,065	-
Exchange difference	(90)	1,823	-
At 31 December 2016	644,383	-	-
Charge/(credit) for the year (note 10)	(639,399)	-	-
Exchange difference	(4,984)	-	-
At 31 December 2017	-	-	-

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

18. DEFERRED TAXATION - continued

	Accelerated tax depreciation US\$	Provisions US\$	Total US\$
At 1 January 2016	(7,251)	(12,180)	(2,878,569)
Charge/(credit) for the year (note 10)	-	-	3,501,788
Exchange difference	4	7	1,744
At 31 December 2016	(7,247)	(12,173)	624,963
Charge/(credit) for the year (note 10)	7,191	12,079	(620,130)
Exchange difference	56	94	(4,833)
At 31 December 2017	-	-	-

19. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares	Share capital US\$
Ordinary shares of US\$1 each:		
Authorised:		
Balance at 1 January 2016	244,000,000	244,000,000
Increase of shares	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2016	244,000,000	244,000,000
Increase of shares	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2017	244,000,000	244,000,000
Issued and fully paid:		
Balance at 1 January 2016	175,782,800	175,782,800
New issues during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2016	175,782,800	175,782,800
New issues during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2017	175,782,800	175,782,800

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS

Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12. 2016</u> US\$
Gross:		
Short-term insurance contracts		
- unearned premiums	104,820	147,066
- unexpired risk provision	29	29
Life insurance contracts		
- with DPF	7,801,181,432	6,468,543,347
- without DPF	2,438,320,286	2,074,468,815
Investment contracts with DPF	213,381,111	150,625,185
Total insurance liabilities, gross	<u>10,452,987,678</u>	<u>8,693,784,442</u>
	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
Recoverable from reinsurers:		
Short-term insurance contracts		
- unearned premiums	72	198
- unexpired risk provision	-	-
Life insurance contracts		
- with DPF	489,512,696	383,226,341
- without DPF	74,136,102	144,616,939
Total reinsurer's share of liabilities (included in reinsurance assets)	<u>563,648,870</u>	<u>527,843,478</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS - continued

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
Net:		
Short-term insurance contracts		
- unearned premiums	104,748	146,868
- unexpired risk provision	29	29
Life insurance contracts		
- with DPF	7,311,668,736	6,085,317,006
- without DPF	2,364,184,184	1,929,851,876
Investment contracts with DPF	<u>213,381,111</u>	<u>150,625,185</u>
Total insurance liabilities, net	<u>9,889,338,808</u>	<u>8,165,940,964</u>

Financial liabilities – investment contracts and reinsurance assets

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
Gross:		
Investment contracts without DPF	<u>1,863,831,123</u>	<u>1,723,716,048</u>
Recoverable from reinsurers:		
Investment contracts without DPF	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net:		
Investment contracts without DPF	<u>1,863,831,123</u>	<u>1,723,716,048</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS - continued

- (a) Long-term and short-term insurance contracts – assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivity analysis

Process used to decide on assumptions

For long-term insurance contracts, prudent mortality assumptions and lower than regulatory maximum interest rates are used to determine the liabilities. These assumptions are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure the assumptions meet the regulatory requirements and the liabilities remain adequate.

The assumptions used for these insurance contracts are as follows:

- Mortality

An appropriate mortality table based on the Company's experience is chosen depending on the type of contract. A margin for prudence is then added to these assumptions. For ACRIB policies not transferred from the former AXA (Hong Kong) Life Insurance Company Limited, the mortality assumption currently used is 110% (2016: 110%). For ACRIB policies transferred from the former AXA (Hong Kong) Life Insurance Company Limited in 2012, the mortality assumption currently used is 110% (2016: 110%).

- Morbidity

Prudent rates of incidence and recovery are derived from industry and company experience studies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS - continued

(a) Long-term and short-term insurance contracts – assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivity analysis - continued

• Valuation interest rate

The regulatory maximum interest rate is determined for each product group. This is the weighted average of the yield on long term government bonds for the currency matching the liabilities and 97.5% of the weighted average yield on assets, where yield means redemption yield for fixed income securities and income yield for other assets. The product grouping of the valuation interest rates was reviewed and implemented in 2017, whereby the policies are segregated into 5 product groups across 2 currency groups for Hong Kong policies, 5 product groups for Macau policies and Refundable Hospitalsurance (“HSR”) product group. A set of valuation interest rates are determined for each group based on the assets assigned to each group. The valuation interest rates selected are as follows and are equal to or lower than the regulatory maximum interest rates required for each group:

Valuation Interest Rate as at 12.31.2017

CRIB (HK) Non-HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.23%
Group 2	2.82%
Group 3	2.84%
Group 4	2.94%
Group 5	2.16%

CRIB (HK) HKD	VIR
Group 1	2.69%
Group 2	2.64%
Group 3	2.49%
Group 4	2.39%
Group 5	1.98%

CRIB (MA)	VIR
Group 1	3.07%
Group 2	3.04%
Group 3	2.95%
Group 4	2.80%
Group 5	2.24%

CRIB (HSR)	0.96%
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS - continued

(a) Long-term and short-term insurance contracts – assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivity analysis - continued

Valuation Interest Rate as at 31.12.2016

CRIB (HK) Non-HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.39%
Group 2	3.29%
Group 3	3.09%
Group 4	2.94%
Group 5	2.11%

CRIB (HK) HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.22%
Group 2	2.82%
Group 3	2.76%
Group 4	2.62%
Group 5	2.20%

CRIB (MA)	VIR
Group 1	3.05%
Group 2	3.04%
Group 3	3.04%
Group 4	2.72%
Group 5	2.11%

CRIB (HSR)	VIR
	0.96%

The policy reserves adopted for HKFRS are the same as those determined in accordance with the requirements of the HKIO. This method complies with HKFRS 4 because insurance, or investment contracts with DPF, are already subject to a de facto liability adequacy test, since the HKIO specifies that all reserves must be prudent.

Change in assumptions

The valuation mortality rate updated to 110% (2016: 110%) of best estimate mortality rate during the year. The best estimate mortality rate in respect of the National Life business is 69% of HKA01 (adjusted) (2016: 69% of HKA01) for female and 60% of HKA01 (adjusted) (2016: 65% of HKA01) for male during the year. The best estimate mortality rate in respect of the business formerly transferred from AXA (Hong Kong) Life Insurance Company Limited is 70% of HKA01 (adjusted) (2016: 70% of HKA01) for female and 60% of HKA01 (adjusted) (2016: 60% of HKA01) for male during the year. The best estimate mortality rate in respect of other life business is 56% of HKA01 (adjusted) (2016: 60% of HKA01) for female and 50% of HKA01 (adjusted) (2016: 50% of HKA01) for male during the year.

The morbidity rate in respect of the Accelerated CI business is 110% (2016:110%) for female and 105% (2016:115%) for male. The mortality rate in respect of the Additional CI business is 105% (2016:105%) for female and 70% (2016:55%) for male during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS - continued

- (a) Long-term and short-term insurance contracts – assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivity analysis – continued

The acquisition expense per policy in respect of the Investment-linked business is \$1,391 (2016: \$1,350). The acquisition expense per Annual Premium Earned in respect of the Investment-linked business is 7.3% (2016: 6.0%) for basic plans and 13.8% (2016: 13.5%) for rider plans.

The impact of this change was a US\$2 million decrease in reserves at 31 December 2017.

The valuation interest rates by product group for insurance contracts with DPF, insurance contracts without DPF and riders products, were as above. The impact of this change was a US\$689 million increase in reserves at 31 December 2017.

Sensitivity analysis

Investment return:

Gains on equity investments directly increase reported profit. Likewise, falls in the value of equities lead to a corresponding reduction in reported profit.

Changes in the value of fixed interest assets are partially offset by changes in the value of liabilities.

There are limits to the offset between asset and liability value changes due to the impact of other statutory regulations. The limits effectively put a floor on the value of liabilities.

The following valuation interest rates are used in the sensitivity analysis:

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS - continued

(a) Long-term and short-term insurance contracts – assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivity analysis – continued

Assumed market return on debt securities + 0.5%

Valuation Interest Rate as at 31.12.2017

CRIB (HK) Non-HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.51%
Group 2	3.11%
Group 3	3.16%
Group 4	3.33%
Group 5	2.55%

CRIB (HK) HKD	VIR
Group 1	2.98%
Group 2	3.00%
Group 3	2.74%
Group 4	2.68%
Group 5	2.37%

CRIB (MA)	VIR
Group 1	3.30%
Group 2	3.33%
Group 3	3.27%
Group 4	3.09%
Group 5	2.61%

Valuation Interest Rate as at 31.12.2016

CRIB (HK) Non-HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.69%
Group 2	3.62%
Group 3	3.48%
Group 4	3.20%
Group 5	2.61%

CRIB (HK) HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.43%
Group 2	3.05%
Group 3	3.01%
Group 4	2.82%
Group 5	2.59%

CRIB (MA)	VIR
Group 1	3.29%
Group 2	3.30%
Group 3	3.34%
Group 4	3.14%
Group 5	2.50%

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS - continued

(a) Long-term and short-term insurance contracts – assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivity analysis – continued

Assumed market return on debt securities – 0.5%

Valuation Interest Rate as at 31.12.2017

CRIB (HK) Non-HKD	VIR
Group 1	2.93%
Group 2	2.44%
Group 3	2.43%
Group 4	2.52%
Group 5	1.77%

CRIB (HK) HKD	VIR
Group 1	2.41%
Group 2	2.28%
Group 3	2.16%
Group 4	1.94%
Group 5	1.28%

CRIB (MA)	VIR
Group 1	2.83%
Group 2	2.77%
Group 3	2.60%
Group 4	2.35%
Group 5	1.86%

Valuation Interest Rate as at 31.12.2016

CRIB (HK) Non-HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.09%
Group 2	2.96%
Group 3	2.66%
Group 4	2.46%
Group 5	1.72%

CRIB (HK) HKD	VIR
Group 1	2.97%
Group 2	2.58%
Group 3	2.51%
Group 4	2.17%
Group 5	1.81%

CRIB (MA)	VIR
Group 1	2.81%
Group 2	2.76%
Group 3	2.65%
Group 4	2.23%
Group 5	1.72%

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS - continued

(a) Long-term and short-term insurance contracts – assumptions, change in assumptions and
sensitivity analysis – continued

Assumed equity securities market value + 5%

Valuation Interest Rate as at 31.12.2017

CRIB (HK) Non-HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.23%
Group 2	2.82%
Group 3	2.84%
Group 4	2.94%
Group 5	2.16%

CRIB (HK) HKD	VIR
Group 1	2.69%
Group 2	2.64%
Group 3	2.49%
Group 4	2.39%
Group 5	1.98%

CRIB (MA)	VIR
Group 1	3.07%
Group 2	3.04%
Group 3	2.95%
Group 4	2.80%
Group 5	2.24%

Valuation Interest Rate as at 31.12.2016

CRIB (HK) Non-HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.39%
Group 2	3.29%
Group 3	3.09%
Group 4	2.94%
Group 5	2.11%

CRIB (HK) HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.22%
Group 2	2.82%
Group 3	2.76%
Group 4	2.62%
Group 5	2.20%

CRIB (MA)	VIR
Group 1	3.05%
Group 2	3.04%
Group 3	3.04%
Group 4	2.72%
Group 5	2.11%

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS - continued

(a) Long-term and short-term insurance contracts – assumptions, change in assumptions and
sensitivity analysis – continued

Assumed equity securities market value –5%

Valuation Interest Rate as at 31.12.2017

CRIB (HK) Non-HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.23%
Group 2	2.82%
Group 3	2.84%
Group 4	2.94%
Group 5	2.16%

CRIB (HK) HKD	VIR
Group 1	2.69%
Group 2	2.64%
Group 3	2.49%
Group 4	2.39%
Group 5	1.98%

CRIB (MA)	VIR
Group 1	3.07%
Group 2	3.04%
Group 3	2.95%
Group 4	2.80%
Group 5	2.24%

Valuation Interest Rate as at 31.12.2016

CRIB (HK) Non-HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.39%
Group 2	3.29%
Group 3	3.09%
Group 4	2.94%
Group 5	2.11%

CRIB (HK) HKD	VIR
Group 1	3.22%
Group 2	2.82%
Group 3	2.76%
Group 4	2.62%
Group 5	2.20%

CRIB (MA)	VIR
Group 1	3.05%
Group 2	3.04%
Group 3	3.04%
Group 4	2.72%
Group 5	2.11%

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS – continued

- (a) Long-term and short-term insurance contracts – assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivity analysis - continued

Mortality / morbidity:

Improvements in mortality and/or morbidity lead to reduced incidence of claims and higher profits. Likewise, deterioration in these factors will reduce profits. However, various reinsurance arrangements are in place to control the impact of large individual claims and claims arising from catastrophic events.

- (b) Movement in insurance liabilities

Short term insurance contracts (gross)

	Year ended 31.12.2017 US\$	Year ended 31.12.2016 US\$
At beginning of year	147,095	8,420,942
Premiums written during the year	19,542	489,756
Premiums earned during the year	(61,788)	(7,306,602)
Decrease in unexpired risk provision	-	(1,457,001)
At end of year	<u>104,849</u>	<u>147,095</u>

Long term insurance contracts with DPF (gross)

	Year ended 31.12.2017 US\$	Year ended 31.12.2016 US\$
At beginning of year	6,468,543,347	5,851,724,293
Valuation premiums received	900,414,531	699,501,667
Interest credited	189,006,524	172,483,284
Impact of change in assumptions	660,086,247	18,190,165
Impact of change in methodology	-	-
Change in resilience reserve	(41,695,890)	45,573,316
Release in reserve on claims, surrenders and maturities	(375,173,327)	(318,929,378)
At end of year	<u>7,801,181,432</u>	<u>6,468,543,347</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS - continued

(b) Movement in insurance liabilities – continued

Long term insurance contracts without DPF (gross)

	Year ended 31.12.2017 US\$	Year ended 31.12.2016 US\$
At beginning of year	2,074,468,815	1,760,023,001
Valuation premiums received	342,972,745	456,786,898
Premiums written during the year	177,202,865	153,518,423
Premiums earned during the year	(180,144,644)	(156,772,210)
Interest credited	14,440,034	14,628,365
Impact of change in assumptions	46,376,836	(29,975,162)
Impact of change in methodology	-	-
Change in resilience reserve	(2,676,057)	11,002,367
Release in reserve on claims, surrenders and maturities and unit appreciation/depreciation	(34,320,308)	(134,742,867)
At end of year	<u>2,438,320,286</u>	<u>2,074,468,815</u>

Investment contract liabilities with DPF (gross)

	Year ended 31.12.2017 US\$	Year ended 31.12. 2016 US\$
At beginning of year	150,625,185	96,308,518
Valuation premiums/contributions received	38,861,756	35,145,523
Interest credited	4,250,431	3,024,867
Impact of change in assumptions	16,425,633	6,061,780
Impact of change in methodology	-	-
Change in resilience reserve	4,165,353	8,270,483
Release in reserve on claims, surrenders and maturities, and unit appreciation/depreciation	(947,247)	1,814,014
At end of year	<u>213,381,111</u>	<u>150,625,185</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS - continued

(b) Movement in insurance liabilities – continued

Investment contract liabilities without DPF (gross)

	Year ended <u>31.12.2017</u> US\$	Year ended <u>31.12.2016</u> US\$
At beginning of year	1,723,716,048	1,787,288,605
Premiums/contributions received	217,870,864	236,591,895
Interest credited	-	-
Impact of change in assumptions	1,449,154	(104,487)
Impact of change in methodology	-	-
Change in resilience reserve	(4,185,171)	727,803
Release in reserve on claims, surrenders and maturities, and unit appreciation/depreciation	<u>(75,019,772)</u>	<u>(300,787,768)</u>
At end of year	<u>1,863,831,123</u>	<u>1,723,716,048</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR INVESTMENT
CONTRACTS - continued

(c) Movement in recoverable from reinsurers

Short term insurance contracts

	Year ended 31.12.2017 US\$	Year ended 31.12.2016 US\$
At beginning of year	198	1,047,257
Increase in period	(540)	34,094
Release in period	414	(1,081,153)
At end of year	72	198

Long term insurance contracts

	Year ended 31.12.2017 US\$	Year ended 31.12.2016 US\$
At beginning of year	527,843,280	478,025,334
Interest credited	11,134,066	9,570,184
Impact of change in assumptions	37,923,243	43,618,928
Impact of change in methodology	-	-
Impact of change in reinsurance arrangements	40,987,126	21,167,230
Change due to claims, surrenders, maturities and others	(54,238,917)	(24,538,396)
At end of year	563,648,798	527,843,280

Investment contracts without DPF

	Year ended 31.12.2017 US\$	Year ended 31.12.2016 US\$
At beginning of year	-	-
Premiums/contributions ceded	-	-
Interest credited	-	-
Change due to claims, surrenders and maturities	-	-
At end of year	-	-

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

21. CLAIMS PAYABLE

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u>	<u>At 31.12.2016</u>
	US\$	US\$
Gross:		
<u>Long term business</u>		
Claims admitted but not paid - life and annuity business	37,131,424	37,166,399
Claims incurred but not reported	42,507,456	30,388,636
<u>General business</u>		
Claims reported but not paid	6,593,161	9,369,044
Claims incurred but not reported	23,095,761	30,700,402
	<u>109,327,802</u>	<u>107,624,481</u>
Current	109,327,802	107,624,481
Non-current	-	-
	<u>At 31.12.2017</u>	<u>At 31.12.2016</u>
	US\$	US\$
Net:		
<u>Long term business</u>		
Claims admitted but not paid - life and annuity business	(17,984,348)	(11,072,511)
Claims incurred but not reported	42,507,458	30,388,636
<u>General business</u>		
Claims reported but not paid	5,217,372	7,409,213
Claims incurred but not reported	22,140,435	29,424,168
	<u>51,880,917</u>	<u>56,149,506</u>
Current	51,880,917	56,149,506
Non-current	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

22. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES – INVESTMENT CONTRACTS

Financial liabilities – investment contracts represent the amount which the policyholders of investment contracts without DPF are entitled to as at the balance sheet date. The fair values, determined based on the fair value of underlying financial assets and derivatives at the balance sheet date, approximate to the corresponding carrying amounts.

Financial liabilities – investment contracts of US\$1,863,831,123 (2016: US\$1,723,716,048) are current liabilities.

23. PENSIONS – DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

The pensions-defined contribution plans for the current and prior years were borne by an insurer subsidiary.

24. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other financial assets

The amounts due from group companies are unsecured, non interest bearing and due on demand.

The insurance receivables, debtors and amounts due from group companies at the balance sheet date are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoveries.

All of these balances are classified as current assets.

None of these financial assets is either past due or impaired.

Other financial liabilities

A balance outstanding for the Company's repurchase arrangement transaction of US\$485,173,199 as at 31 December 2017 (2016: US\$99,406,857) is included in "Creditors and accrued charges".

The amounts due to group companies are unsecured, non interest bearing and due on demand.

The insurance payables, creditors and amounts due to group companies are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The directors consider the carrying values of the above items approximately equal to their fair values.

All of these balances are classified as current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

25. EQUITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS - continued

AXA SA STOCK OPTION PLAN

Certain eligible employees of the Group have been granted options to subscribe to AXA shares at fixed prices in AXA SA, the ultimate holding company of the Company, under the AXA SA Stock Option Plan.

The grantee may exercise the option in accordance with the following schedule:

- 1/3 of the options granted are vested and exercisable on or after the second anniversary of the grant date
- 2/3 of the options granted are vested and exercisable on or after the third anniversary of the grant date
- All options granted are vested and exercisable on or after the fourth anniversary of the grant date.

For the 2012 plan and before, a performance condition is applied for Stock Option grant more than 5,000: the last tranche when vested will become exercisable only if the AXA share price has performed at least as well as the EuroStoxx Insurance Index either since the grant date or over the last 3-year period.

For the 2013 Plan, the performance condition is applied to the last third of the grant and will become exercisable as follows:

- If the performance of the AXA share is equal to 75% of the performance of the Eurostoxx Insurance Index over the same period, 50% of the options will be exercisable
- If the performance of the AXA share is equal to 100% of the performance of the Eurostoxx Insurance Index over the same period, 100% of the options will be exercisable
- If the performance of the AXA share range between 75% and 100% of the performance of the Eurostoxx Insurance Index over the same period, the number of options exercisable will vary proportionately from 50% to 100%

Since 2014 Stoxx Insurance Index (SXIP) replaces EuroStoxx Insurance Index and a new vesting schedule applies to the stock option grants:

- 1/3 of the options granted are vested and exercisable on or after the third anniversary of the grant date
- 2/3 of the options granted are vested and exercisable on or after the fourth anniversary of the grant date
- All options granted are vested and exercisable on or after the fifth anniversary of the grant date.

The exercise price of the stock options ranged from Euro 9.76 to Euro 33.78 with the average remaining anniversary of two to four years of grant date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

25. EQUITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS - continued

AXA SHAREPLAN

Under the AXA Shareplan, AXA offers employees of the AXA group opportunity to invest and hold units in funds in this shareplan which in turn hold AXA shares. This shareplan enables such employees to purchase AXA shares indirectly through the funds at fixed discounts to AXA share reference prices.

INTERNATIONAL PERFORMANCE SHARES PLANS

Since 2013, the Performance Unit Plan is replaced by International Performance Share Plan granted by AXA SA.

Under International Performance Share Plan, selected officers are initially granted a certain number of performance shares at the beginning of the 3-year vesting period. The rate of achievement of the performance targets as assessed by AXA at the end of the performance period is used to determine the number of AXA shares acquired in respect of the Performance Shares (the "Performance Shares Conversion Rate"). The Performance Shares Conversion Rate shall be determined according to the rate of performance target achievement:

- 0 performance shares conversion rate if targets achievement 0%
- 1 performance shares conversion rate if targets achievement 100%
- 1.3 performance shares conversion rate if targets achievement > or = 130%

Shares will be delivered at settlement. The number of acquired AXA shares will be equal to the number of Performance Shares definitively vested.

Since 2014 grant, International Performance Shares have a 4-year vesting period consisting of a 3-year performance period and 1-year deferral period before effective acquisition of the AXA shares that can be sold immediately.

Only 2014 International Performance Shares grant is specific as the 2014 plan has been split in two as follows:

- 50% of the grant under the 3-year vesting period
- 50% under the 4 year vesting period

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

25. EQUITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS - continued

AXA MILES

In 2012, AXA Group has announced the grant of 50 AXA Miles to all AXA Group employees. Every eligible employee was awarded 50 AXA Miles in March 2012, which convert into shares at the end of the acquisition period in March 2016. Out of the 50 AXA Miles, 25 have been granted without any particular conditions at grant date and 25 have been actually granted in March 2013 as performance conditions have been reached at that date.

In March 2016, all granted AXA Miles in 2012 were vested by eligible employees and have been converted to AXA shares.

The following tables disclose details of the relevant share options held by employees of the Company and movements in such holdings during the year:

	<u>Number of units per plan type</u>		
	<u>AXA SA Stock Option Plan</u>	<u>AXA - Performance Unit Plan</u>	<u>AXA Miles</u>
Outstanding at 1 January 2016	313,992	141,704	100
Granted during the year	53,276	35,835	-
Increase due to new appointments	-	-	-
Adjustment (due to performance Conditions / other reason)	(82,915)	(45,796)	-
Exercised during the year	(10,500)	(31,876)	(100)
Decrease due to resignation/withdrawal (forefeited)	-	-	-
Outstanding at 31 December 2016	273,853	99,867	-
Granted during the year	19,566	16,055	-
Increase due to new appointments	-	-	-
Adjustment (due to performance Conditions / other reason)	(32,445)	23,499	-
Exercised during the year	(19,434)	(14,280)	-
Decrease due to resignation/withdrawal (forefeited)	-	-	-
Outstanding at 31 December 2017	241,540	125,141	-

The expenses arising from equity-settled and cash-settled share-based payments during the year relate to options granted to certain eligible employees for services provided to the Company and other group companies. Accordingly, the entire cost of these options, representing the amortisation of the relevant share-based plans for the period up to 31 December 2017 of US\$2,834,286 (2016: US\$2,758,151), was absorbed by a subsidiary.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

26. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not yet incurred is as follows:

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u>	<u>At 31.12.2016</u>
	US\$	US\$
Unlisted unit trust investments	<u>105,817,204</u>	<u>123,750,959</u>

27. LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the balance sheet date, the Branch had commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases which fall due as follows:

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u>	<u>At 31.12.2016</u>
	US\$	US\$
Within one year	276,841	1,019,718
In the second to fifth year inclusive	<u>4,547</u>	<u>169,020</u>
	<u>281,388</u>	<u>1,188,738</u>

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Branch for certain of its office premises. Leases are negotiated on a two-year term.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

28. ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u>	<u>At 31.12.2016</u>
	US\$	US\$
Deposits with banks		
Fixed term	108,628,970	488,528,507
Current accounts	410,746,990	543,620,085
Cash	2,266	4,447
	<u>519,378,226</u>	<u>1,032,153,039</u>
Less:		
Pledged bank deposits (note 31)	(39,088,577)	(358,077,928)
Fixed term bank deposits with maturity over three months	<u>(69,540,393)</u>	<u>(130,450,579)</u>
	<u>410,749,256</u>	<u>543,624,532</u>

Deposits with banks represent cash at current accounts with banks and deposits placed with various banks with terms up to 3 years with interest rate up to 2.1625% per annum (2016: 3.30% per annum).

The directors consider the carrying values of the above items approximately equal to their fair values.

29. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial risk management

The Company enters into financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for hedging purposes. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed on a continuous basis.

(b) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria of recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which revenues and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements.

(c) Derivatives

The Company uses derivatives as part of the normal investment management procedures. Derivatives are principally used as an effective alternative to physical assets in order to achieve a desired level of total exposure to various asset classes, and as a means to hedge against market movements.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

29. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

	<u>At 31 December 2017</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
	US\$	US\$
Forward currency contracts	2,740,856	14,224,014
Interest rate swap	8,175,008	3,248,818
Equity options	3,708,026	4,008,522
Forward Interest rate swap	430,882	1,480,385
Asset swap	-	1,788,408
	<u>15,054,772</u>	<u>24,750,147</u>

	<u>At 31 December 2016</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
	US\$	US\$
Forward currency contracts	9,435,264	6,476,168
Interest rate swap	11,376,690	2,874,982
Equity options	5,594,425	-
Step up swap	-	-
	<u>26,406,379</u>	<u>9,351,150</u>

	<u>Contractual or notional amounts</u>	
	<u>At 31.12.2017</u>	<u>At 31.12.2016</u>
	US\$	US\$
Forward currency contracts - bought	2,386,086,447	2,008,883,125
- sold	(2,397,569,605)	(2,005,924,029)
Equity options - long	442,359,742	329,085,669
- short	(38,323,847)	-
Forward Interest rate swaps	107,000,000	-
Interest rate swaps - long	213,746,000	204,100,000
- short	(371,900,000)	(349,500,000)
Asset Swap	<u>23,589,387</u>	<u>-</u>

Derivatives held by the Company are valued on a fair value basis, which involves the calculation and recognition of unrealised gains and losses on all current positions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

29. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

There are four major types of risks inherent in derivatives, these are:

- Market risk – the risk of loss due to a change in market conditions
- Liquidity risk – the risk that a transaction in a particular physical asset or derivative could have a detrimental effect on its price; for example in the extreme, it may not be possible to sell the security
- Credit risk – the risk that a loss will be incurred if a counterparty defaults on a contract
- Operational risk – the risk of losses occurring as a result of inadequate systems and control, human error or management failure

The Company has a Derivatives Policy which describes the objectives, authorisation and conditions of uses, counterparty requirements, and operating procedures in order to manage the risks inherent in derivatives. Market risk is controlled through a process of setting exposure limits to various asset classes and exposure limits to particular holdings within an asset class.

30. NET ASSETS HELD ON BEHALF OF FELLOW SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY

The Company manages a combined non-linked investment portfolio of approximately US\$1,837,958,429 (2016: US\$8,796,411,701) which are recorded in the name of the Company in accordance with the deed of trust dated 13 July 2009 entered with three of its subsidiaries. Included in this portfolio are investments (net of derivative liabilities) held on behalf and for the benefit of several Hong Kong-based insurers namely AXA Wealth Management (HK) Limited (an aggregate amount of 2017: US\$NIL, 2016: US\$23,061,560) and AXA China Region Insurance Company Limited (an aggregate amount of 2017: US\$385,982,701, 2016: US\$321,758,648) in the AXA China Region Group. The financial statements disclose the remaining balance of US\$1,451,975,728 (2016: US\$8,451,591,493) which is held for the benefit of the Company.

31. PLEDGE OF ASSETS

The Company's Macau Branch has pledged its bank deposits of US\$39 million (2016: US\$358 million) and debt securities of US\$387,325,091 (2016: US\$ Nil) to Autoridade Monetária e Cambial de Macau as a guarantee in respect of the required technical reserves.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Company entered into the following major transactions with related parties:

	Notes	Year ended <u>31.12.2017</u> US\$	Year ended <u>31.12.2016</u> US\$
Reinsurance premiums to fellow subsidiaries	a	(52,921,013)	(276,385,271)
Reinsurance recoveries from fellow subsidiaries	a	33,084,896	22,713,980
Reinsurance commissions from fellow subsidiaries	a	7,962,920	15,742,939
Reinsurance premiums from fellow subsidiaries	b	34,540,795	35,047,182
Reinsurance commissions to a fellow subsidiaries	b	(2,312,103)	(2,156,028)
Reinsurance recoveries to fellow subsidiaries	b	(2,741,569)	(4,805,748)
Investment charges paid to a fellow subsidiary	c	(11,948,731)	(10,490,580)
Interest income from immediate holding company	d	1,681,943	1,338,949
Allocation of management expenses from a subsidiary	e	<u>(148,020,670)</u>	<u>(126,837,648)</u>

- (a) The amounts relate to a reinsurance ceded arrangement made with fellow subsidiaries in the normal course of business.
- (b) The amounts relate to the reinsurance accepted arrangements made with related group companies/fellow subsidiaries including a new reinsurance treaty with a fellow subsidiary for an accident and health product with fully refundable features. Commissions are paid and received on such arrangements. All reinsurance agreements are entered into in the normal course of business.
- (c) The investment charges were made to a fellow subsidiary for the provision of the investment services throughout the year based on the size of the investment portfolios.
- (d) The floating rate of a debenture of HK\$736 million issued by the immediate holding company were unsecured and bearing interest at the rate of 0.96% per annum above HIBOR. The debenture will be fully redeemed on or before 6 June 2021.
- (e) Certain overhead costs borne by the group companies were allocated to the Company for sharing the common services and facilities on time spent basis.

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS - continued

- (f) Details of loan to a fellow subsidiary are set out in note 17 to the financial statements.
- (g) Details of the Company's balances with related parties are set out in the balance sheet and note 24 to the financial statements.
- (h) The Company manages a combined non-linked investment portfolio on behalf of a subsidiary and fellow subsidiaries, which are held by an investment custodian in the name of the Company, as described in note 30.
- (i) During the year, the Company obtained key management personnel services from its fellow subsidiary, AXA China Region Insurance Company Limited. The key management personnel received unapportioned remuneration of US\$8,183,746 (2016: US\$5,674,065).

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

33. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT PRESENTED UNDER THE SCHEDULE 3 OF THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31.12.2016</u> US\$
Transfer from revenue accounts			
Long term business		32,044,500	25,793,000
General business		10,585,002	3,864,427
		<u>42,629,502</u>	<u>29,657,427</u>
Income			
Investment income			
- listed		99,754	104,363
- unlisted		74,530	95,300
Net realised and unrealised losses on investments		(27,952)	(102,089)
Other income		(5,490,219)	(483,504)
		<u>(5,343,887)</u>	<u>(385,930)</u>
Expenses			
Investment expenses		(60,039)	(52,775)
Management and other expenses		(3,516,381)	(3,379,092)
		<u>(3,576,420)</u>	<u>(3,431,867)</u>
Profit before taxation		33,709,195	25,839,630
Tax expense		(1,609,647)	(675,914)
Profit for the year		<u>32,099,548</u>	<u>25,163,716</u>
Dividends		<u>(32,044,500)</u>	<u>(25,793,000)</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

34. BALANCE SHEET PRESENTED UNDER THE SCHEDULE 3 OF THE HONG KONG
INSURANCE ORDINANCE

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
<u>ASSETS</u>			
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	12	224,218	23,100
Adjustments under the Valuation Rules	36	(14,547)	(23,100)
		<u>209,671</u>	<u>-</u>
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	13	292,783	409,132
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	14	1,447,211,454	932,091,001
INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES	15	1,086,905	53,953,211
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES	16,31	13,195,288,123	10,542,629,023
LOANS	17	206,305,473	212,631,479
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	18	-	-
OTHER ASSETS			
Direct premiums receivable	24	238,839,883	180,335,472
Debtors and prepayments, unsecured	24	137,966,791	125,002,440
Reinsurance assets	20,21	638,462,709	579,318,453
Amounts due from reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded	24	15,958,074	606,506
Amounts due from an insurer subsidiary	24	158,783,895	133,060,270
Amount due from an immediate holding company	24	34,148,789	61,975,471
Amount due from an intermediate holding company	24	307	310
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	24	1,314,477	8,386,298
Derivative financial instruments	29	15,054,772	26,406,379
Deposits with banks			
Fixed term	28	124,851,402	491,107,505
Current accounts	28	394,524,558	541,041,087
Cash	28	2,266	4,447
		<u>1,759,907,923</u>	<u>2,147,244,638</u>
Adjustments under the Valuation Rules		-	-
		<u>1,759,907,923</u>	<u>2,147,244,638</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>16,610,302,332</u>	<u>13,888,958,484</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

34. BALANCE SHEET PRESENTED UNDER THE SCHEDULE 3 OF THE HONG KONG
INSURANCE ORDINANCE - continued

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
<u>CAPITAL SURPLUS AND LIABILITIES</u>			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	19	175,782,800	175,782,800
Reserves	35	521,483,743	521,428,695
Adjustments under the Valuation Rules	36	(14,547)	(23,100)
		521,469,196	521,405,595
		697,251,996	697,188,395
INSURANCE FUNDS			
Insurance liabilities	37	12,316,818,801	10,417,500,490
Unassigned surplus	37	1,066,311,453	762,433,758
Adjustment under the Valuation Rules	36	-	-
		13,383,130,254	11,179,934,248
RETIREMENT FUNDS	37	-	-
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES		-	624,963
OTHER LIABILITIES			
Creditors and accrued charges	24	578,067,976	200,418,251
Claims payable	21	109,327,802	107,624,481
Commissions payable	24	119,162,244	150,779,355
Policyholders' funds on deposit	24	327,309,911	269,394,850
Dividend payable	24	1,293,032,532	1,199,087,649
Amounts due to reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded	24	21,153,184	20,402,543
Amounts due to non-insurer subsidiaries	24	-	19
Amount due to an intermediate holding company	24	2,972,699	2,986,757
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	24	50,381,136	48,181,315
Derivative financial instruments	29	24,750,147	9,351,150
Current tax payables		3,762,451	2,984,508
		2,529,920,082	2,011,210,878
TOTAL CAPITAL SURPLUS AND LIABILITIES		16,610,302,332	13,888,958,484

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

35. RESERVES

Under HKIO basis

	Share <u>premium</u> US\$	Retained profits and <u>valuation adjustments</u> US\$	<u>Total</u> US\$
At 1 January 2016	383,257,000	138,800,979	522,057,979
Profit for the year	-	25,163,716	25,163,716
Dividends (note 11)	-	(25,793,000)	(25,793,000)
At 31 December 2016	383,257,000	138,171,695	521,428,695
Profit for the year	-	32,099,548	32,099,548
Dividends (note 11)	-	(32,044,500)	(32,044,500)
At 31 December 2017	<u>383,257,000</u>	<u>138,226,743</u>	<u>521,483,743</u>

36. ADJUSTMENTS UNDER THE HONG KONG INSURANCE (GENERAL BUSINESS)
(VALUATION) RULES

Under HKIO basis

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
Investments in securities -		
Adjustment under section 4 of the Valuation Rules	-	-
Adjustment under section 8 of the Valuation Rules	-	-
Adjustment under section 14 of the Valuation Rules	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other assets -		
Adjustment under section 14 of the Valuation Rules	-	-
Insurance funds -		
Adjustment under section 10 of the Valuation Rules	14,547	23,100
	<u>14,547</u>	<u>23,100</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

37. INSURANCE LIABILITIES/FUNDS AND RETIREMENT FUND

Under HKIO basis

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u>	<u>At 31.12.2016</u>
	US\$	US\$
Policy reserves, net		
Individual life and annuity business	8,068,354,692	6,657,752,476
Linked long term business	3,684,710,067	3,231,757,368
Group life business	395	271
General insurance business	104,777	146,897
Reinsurance assets	563,648,870	527,843,478
Insurance liabilities, gross	<u>12,316,818,801</u>	<u>10,417,500,490</u>
Unassigned surplus		
Individual life and annuity business and		
linked long term business	1,066,311,453	762,433,758
Retirement business management category I	-	-
Retirement business management category II	-	-
Unassigned surplus	<u>1,066,311,453</u>	<u>762,433,758</u>
Adjustment under the Valuation Rules	-	-
Insurance funds	<u>13,383,130,254</u>	<u>11,179,934,248</u>
Policy reserves		
Retirement business management category I	-	-
Retirement business management category II	-	-
Retirement fund	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

38. LONG TERM AND RETIREMENT BUSINESSES REVENUE ACCOUNT PRESENTED UNDER THE SCHEDULE 3 OF THE HONG KONG
INSURANCE ORDINANCE

	2017				2016							
	Individual life and annuity US\$	Linked long term US\$	Group life US\$	Retirement business management category I US\$	Retirement business management category II US\$	Total US\$	Individual life and annuity US\$	Linked long term US\$	Group life US\$	Retirement business management category I US\$	Retirement business management category II US\$	Total US\$
Fund brought forward												
Policy reserves	6,657,752,476	3,231,757,368	271	-	- 9,889,510,115	6,019,768,080	2,997,551,003	-	-	-	-	- 9,017,319,083
Unassigned surplus	970,389,618	(208,288,580)	332,720	-	- 762,433,758	693,274,697	(223,863,251)	78	-	-	-	- 469,411,524
	7,628,142,094	3,023,468,788	332,991	-	- 10,651,943,873	6,713,042,777	2,773,687,752	78	-	-	-	- 9,486,730,607
Gross premiums												
- first year	413,044,498	33,239,150	733,281	-	- 447,016,929	459,827,478	59,465,736	905,004	-	-	-	- 520,198,218
- renewal	1,406,043,433	277,885,703	992,514	-	- 1,684,921,650	1,104,860,862	385,074,036	-	-	-	-	- 1,489,934,898
- single	46,155,048	125,576,675	-	-	- 171,731,723	10,540,248	258,218,206	-	-	-	-	- 268,758,454
Reinsurance premiums												
Accepted												
- first year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- renewal	34,540,795	-	-	-	- 34,540,795	35,047,182	-	-	-	-	-	- 35,047,182
Reinsurance regular												
premiums ceded												
- first year	(62,318,194)	(21,135)	(19,581)	-	- (62,358,910)	(56,473,873)	(23,331)	(58,631)	-	-	-	- (56,555,835)
- renewal	(57,610,748)	(1,674,418)	(173,485)	-	- (59,458,651)	(49,155,420)	(1,651,831)	(7,598)	-	-	-	- (50,814,849)
- single	(50,115)	(112,229,149)	-	-	- (112,279,264)	(231,151)	(235,889,135)	-	-	-	-	- (236,120,286)
	1,779,804,717	322,776,826	1,532,729	-	- 2,104,114,272	1,504,415,326	465,193,681	838,775	-	-	-	- 1,970,447,782
Contributions												
Investment income												
- listed	271,823,282	3,200,882	-	-	- 275,024,164	237,345,832	3,203,691	-	-	-	-	- 240,549,523
- unlisted	79,732,447	74,219,927	-	-	- 153,952,374	124,824,430	39,099,833	-	-	-	-	- 163,924,263
Net realised and unrealised												
gains/(losses) on investments	577,065,593	483,661,656	-	-	- 1,060,727,249	81,980,861	51,299,830	-	-	-	-	- 133,280,691
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	30,134,884	36,889,065	-	-	- 67,023,949	29,662,215	11,353,459	-	-	-	-	- 41,015,674
	10,366,703,017	3,944,217,144	1,865,720	-	- 14,312,785,881	8,691,271,441	3,343,838,246	838,853	-	-	-	- 12,035,948,540

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

38. LONG TERM AND RETIREMENT BUSINESSES REVENUE ACCOUNT PRESENTED UNDER THE SCHEDULE 3 OF THE HONG KONG
INSURANCE ORDINANCE - continued

	2017					2016						
	Individual life and annuity US\$	Linked long term US\$	Group life US\$	Retirement business management category I US\$	Retirement business management category II US\$	Total US\$	Individual life and annuity US\$	Linked long term US\$	Group life US\$	Retirement business management category I US\$	Retirement business management category II US\$	Total US\$
Claims and other benefits												
- Death and disability claims	169,032,401	11,057,181	1,104,533	-	-	181,194,115	149,040,087	12,377,152	692,270	-	-	162,109,509
- Surrenders	118,242,766	382,501,834	-	-	-	500,744,600	126,165,298	409,957,226	-	-	-	536,122,524
- Maturities	112,974,271	15,520	-	-	-	112,989,791	22,564,304	-	-	-	-	22,564,304
- Dividends	194,158,886	(563,125)	-	-	-	193,595,761	212,773,114	10,954,491	-	-	-	223,727,605
- Withdrawals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance claims accepted	2,741,569	-	-	-	-	2,741,569	4,805,748	-	-	-	-	4,805,748
Claims and other benefits recoverable												
- Death and disability claims	(53,242,661)	(854,319)	(140,590)	-	-	(54,237,570)	(37,682,957)	(420,341)	(292,095)	-	-	(38,395,393)
- Surrenders	-	(87,346,999)	-	-	-	(87,346,999)	-	(224,797,342)	-	-	-	(224,797,342)
- Maturities	(77,730,546)	-	-	-	-	(77,730,546)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net claims and other benefits	466,176,686	304,810,092	963,943	-	-	771,950,721	477,665,594	208,071,186	400,175	-	-	686,136,955
Direct commissions												
- first year	322,845,310	34,927,644	25,833	-	-	357,798,787	383,354,337	41,022,937	59,330	-	-	424,436,604
- renewal	74,020,508	7,447,680	65,015	-	-	81,533,203	61,601,860	6,396,742	(41)	-	-	67,998,561
- single	5,331,824	5,713,598	-	-	-	11,045,422	1,261,048	7,952,163	-	-	-	9,213,211
Reinsurance commissions on premiums accepted												
- first year	2,312,103	-	-	-	-	2,312,103	2,156,028	-	-	-	-	2,156,028
- renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance commissions on regular premiums ceded												
- first year	(34,443,055)	(3,999)	-	-	-	(34,447,054)	(14,136,914)	(2,755)	-	-	-	(14,139,669)
- renewal	(8,865,095)	(236,737)	-	-	-	(9,101,832)	(7,745,385)	(132,251)	-	-	-	(7,877,636)
- single	-	(5,672,293)	-	-	-	(5,672,293)	-	(8,374,505)	-	-	-	(8,374,505)
Net commissions	361,201,595	42,175,893	90,848	-	-	403,468,336	426,490,974	46,862,331	59,289	-	-	473,412,594

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

38. LONG TERM AND RETIREMENT BUSINESSES REVENUE ACCOUNT PRESENTED UNDER THE SCHEDULE 3 OF THE HONG KONG
INSURANCE ORDINANCE - continued

	2017					2016						
	Individual life and annuity US\$	Linked long term US\$	Group life US\$	Retirement business management category I US\$	Retirement business management category II US\$	Total US\$	Individual life and annuity US\$	Linked long term US\$	Group life US\$	Retirement business management category I US\$	Retirement business management category II US\$	Total US\$
Management and other expenses	173,008,524	61,821,900	110,760	-	-	234,941,184	91,914,164	50,511,099	1,038	-	-	142,426,301
Investment expenses	19,516,177	10,545,596	-	-	-	30,061,773	23,144,541	8,313,666	-	-	-	31,458,207
Taxation charge	18,248,515	1,642,246	44,355	-	-	19,935,116	16,782,604	6,611,176	45,360	-	-	23,439,140
Increase in policy reserves	1,007,644	-	-	-	-	1,007,644	1,338,470	-	-	-	-	1,338,470
Transfer to profit and loss account	287,949,508	(255,905,008)	-	-	-	32,044,500	25,793,000	-	-	-	-	25,793,000
Transfer of Policy Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund carried forward												
Policy reserves	8,068,354,692	3,684,710,067	395	-	-11,753,065,154	6,657,752,476	3,231,757,368	271	-	-	-9,889,510,115	
Unassigned surplus	971,239,676	94,416,358	655,419	-	-1,066,311,453	970,389,618	(208,288,580)	332,720	-	-	-762,433,758	
	9,039,594,368	3,779,126,425	655,814	-	-12,819,376,607	7,628,142,094	3,023,468,788	332,991	-	-	-10,651,943,873	
	10,366,703,017	3,944,217,144	1,865,720	-	-14,312,785,881	8,691,271,441	3,343,838,246	838,853	-	-	-12,035,948,540	

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

**FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

39. GENERAL BUSINESS REVENUE ACCOUNT PRESENTED UNDER THE SCHEDULE 3 OF THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE

	2017						2016							
	Accident and health US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	General liability US\$	Pecuniary loss US\$	Goods in transit US\$	Property damage US\$	Total US\$	Accident and health US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	General liability US\$	Pecuniary loss US\$	Goods in transit US\$	Property damage US\$	Total US\$
Premiums														
- direct underwriting	26,312,055	(2,850)	7,564	25	36	11,487	26,328,317	18,300,770	31,349	39,235	2,667	119,852	54,300	18,548,173
- reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,941	49,621	87,683	-	3,773	15,486	172,504
Reinsurance premiums ceded														
- direct underwriting	(33,816)	407	(12)	(8)	-	99	(33,330)	(26,889)	(16,430)	(648)	(116)	(2,999)	(4,407)	(51,489)
- reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(86)	(1,156)	(2,043)	-	(100)	(2,218)	(5,603)
Change in unearned premium	41,598	68	88	18	-	348	42,120	438,958	410,655	3,513,832	41,181	32,797	1,332,364	5,769,787
	26,319,837	(2,375)	7,640	35	36	11,934	26,337,107	18,728,694	474,039	3,638,059	43,732	153,323	1,395,525	24,433,372
Gross claims														
- direct underwriting	21,985,652	(192,906)	(7,878,794)	(5,124)	(56,360)	(252,996)	13,599,472	16,306,390	769,686	2,750,149	(8,896)	(218,691)	863,685	20,462,323
- reinsurance accepted	40	(124)	-	-	-	-	(84)	2,068	-	2,503	-	-	34	4,605
Claims recoverable														
- direct underwriting	(10,881)	(28,986)	(219,942)	(330)	(29)	221,492	(38,676)	(44,234)	(410,211)	(818,505)	-	17	(768,619)	(2,041,552)
- reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net claims	21,974,811	(222,016)	(8,098,736)	(5,454)	(56,389)	(31,504)	13,560,712	16,264,224	359,475	1,934,147	(8,896)	(218,674)	95,100	18,425,376
Commissions														
- direct underwriting	1,505,071	(257)	14	4	-	(76)	1,504,756	1,337,661	71,689	650,615	8,444	38,492	301,018	2,407,919
- reinsurance accepted	124,621	-	-	-	-	-	124,621	1,701	5,130	8,784	-	377	1,571	17,563
Reinsurance commissions ceded														
- direct underwriting	(1,533)	151	-	(2)	-	33	(1,351)	622	(1,681)	(205)	2	-	296	(966)
- reinsurance accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net commissions	1,628,159	(106)	14	2	-	(43)	1,628,026	1,339,984	75,138	659,194	8,446	38,869	302,885	2,424,516
Change in unexpired risk Management and other expenses	435,397	3,375	123,160	83	858	494	563,367	1,066,142	21,544	36,063	722	32,570	19,013	1,176,054
Underwriting result	2,281,470	216,372	7,983,202	5,404	55,567	42,987	10,585,002	58,344	17,882	2,465,656	43,460	300,558	978,527	3,864,427

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

**FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

40. ADJUSTMENTS UNDER THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE

(a) Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	2017				2016	
		HKFRS basis US\$	Adjustments US\$	HKIO basis US\$	HKFRS basis US\$	Adjustments US\$	HKIO basis US\$
INSURANCE PREMIUM REVENUE	40(c)	2,027,876,677	102,532,582	2,130,409,259	1,802,654,460	186,456,907	1,989,111,367
Gross premiums and contributions							
Reinsurance premiums accepted	40(c)	2,140,451,379	189,547,240	2,329,998,619	2,047,398,923	250,040,820	2,297,439,743
Reinsurance premiums ceded		34,540,795	-	34,540,795	35,219,686	-	35,219,686
Investment income		(147,115,497)	(87,014,658)	(234,130,155)	(279,964,149)	(63,583,913)	(343,548,062)
Net realised and unrealised		428,976,538	-	428,976,538	404,473,786	-	404,473,786
gains on investments	40(c)	1,060,727,249	-	1,060,727,249	133,280,691	-	133,280,691
Other income	40(c)	98,758,744	(31,734,795)	67,023,949	244,406,234	(203,390,560)	41,015,674
Gross claims		(194,793,587)	-	(194,793,587)	(182,571,831)	-	(182,571,831)
Reinsurance claims accepted		(2,741,485)	-	(2,741,485)	(4,810,354)	-	(4,810,354)
Claims recoverable		54,276,246	-	54,276,246	40,436,945	-	40,436,945
Surrenders, maturities, dividends and withdrawals							
Gross commissions	40(c)	(497,137,189)	(145,115,418)	(642,252,607)	(489,708,962)	(67,908,129)	(557,617,091)
Commissions on reinsurance accepted		(451,882,168)	-	(451,882,168)	(504,056,295)	-	(504,056,295)
Commissions on reinsurance ceded		(2,436,724)	-	(2,436,724)	(2,173,591)	-	(2,173,591)
Management and other expenses		49,222,530	-	49,222,530	30,392,776	-	30,392,776
Change in unexpired risk		(235,504,551)	-	(235,504,551)	(143,602,355)	-	(143,602,355)
Investment expenses		-	-	-	1,457,001	-	1,457,001
Increase in insurance liabilities		(30,061,773)	-	(30,061,773)	(31,458,207)	-	(31,458,207)
Increase in reinsurance assets	40(c), (d)	(1,760,902,915)	(140,115,074)	(1,901,017,989)	(980,103,159)	63,572,557	(916,530,602)
Decrease in deferred origination costs		36,497,426	-	36,497,426	48,770,887	-	48,770,887
Increase in investment liabilities	40(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(214,432,705)	214,432,705	-	(21,269,225)	21,269,225	-
INSURANCE PROFIT		366,442,313		366,442,313	346,118,801		346,118,801

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

40. ADJUSTMENTS UNDER THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE - continued

(a) Statement of comprehensive income - continued

	2017			2016		
Notes	HKFRS basis US\$	Adjustments US\$	HKIO basis US\$	HKFRS basis US\$	Adjustments US\$	HKIO basis US\$
OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENSES						
Investment income	174,284	-	174,284	199,663	-	199,663
Net realised and unrealised losses on investments	(27,952)	-	(27,952)	(102,089)	-	(102,089)
Other income	(5,490,219)	-	(5,490,219)	(483,504)	-	(483,504)
Investment expenses	(60,039)	-	(60,039)	(52,775)	-	(52,775)
Management and other expenses	(3,516,381)	-	(3,516,381)	(3,379,092)	-	(3,379,092)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	357,522,006		357,522,006	342,301,004		342,301,004
TAXATION	(21,544,763)	-	(21,544,763)	(24,115,054)	-	(24,115,054)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	335,977,243		335,977,243	318,185,950		318,185,950
TRANSFER TO UNASSIGNED SURPLUS	-	(303,877,695)	(303,877,695)	-	(293,022,234)	(293,022,234)
PROFIT AFTER TRANSFER	335,977,243		32,099,548	318,185,950		25,163,716

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

40. ADJUSTMENTS UNDER THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE - continued

(b) Balance Sheet

	2017			2016		
Notes	HKFRS basis US\$	Adjustments US\$	HKIO basis US\$	HKFRS basis US\$	Adjustments US\$	HKIO basis US\$
<u>ASSETS</u>						
Intangible assets	224,218	-	224,218	23,100	-	23,100
Adjustments under the Valuation Rules	-	(14,547)	(14,547)	-	(23,100)	(23,100)
	224,218		209,671	23,100		-
Plant and equipment	292,783	-	292,783	409,132	-	409,132
	1,447,211,454	-	1,447,211,454	932,091,001	-	932,091,001
Investments in subsidiaries						
	1,086,905	-	1,086,905	53,953,211	-	53,953,211
Investments in associates						
	13,195,288,123	-	13,195,288,123	10,542,629,023	-	10,542,629,023
Adjustments under the Valuation Rules	-	-	-	-	-	-
40(f)						
	13,195,288,123		13,195,288,123	10,542,629,023		10,542,629,023
Loans	206,305,473	-	206,305,473	212,631,479	-	212,631,479
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
40(e)						
Deferred origination costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
40(d)						

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

40. ADJUSTMENTS UNDER THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE - continued

(b) Balance Sheet - continued

	Notes	2017			2016		
		HKFRS basis US\$	Adjustments US\$	HKIO basis US\$	HKFRS basis US\$	Adjustments US\$	HKIO basis US\$
<u>ASSETS</u>							
Other assets							
Direct premiums receivable		238,839,883	-	238,839,883	180,335,472	-	180,335,472
Debtors and prepayments		137,966,791	-	137,966,791	125,002,440	-	125,002,440
Reinsurance assets		638,462,709	-	638,462,709	579,318,453	-	579,318,453
Amounts due from reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded		15,958,074	-	15,958,074	606,506	-	606,506
Amounts due from non-insurer subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount due from an insurer subsidiary		158,783,895	-	158,783,895	133,060,270	-	133,060,270
Amount due from immediate holding company		34,148,789	-	34,148,789	61,975,471	-	61,975,471
Amount due from an ultimate holding company		307	-	307	310	-	310
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries		1,314,477	-	1,314,477	8,386,298	-	8,386,298
Derivative financial instruments		15,054,772	-	15,054,772	26,406,379	-	26,406,379
Pledged bank deposits		39,088,577	-	39,088,577	358,077,928	-	358,077,928
Fixed term bank deposits		69,540,393	16,222,432	85,762,825	130,450,579	2,578,998	133,029,577
Cash and cash equivalents		410,749,256	(16,222,432)	394,526,824	543,624,532	(2,578,998)	541,045,534
Adjustment under the Valuation Rules	40(f)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<u>1,759,907,923</u>		<u>1,759,907,923</u>	<u>2,147,244,638</u>		<u>2,147,244,638</u>
Total assets		<u>16,610,316,879</u>		<u>16,610,302,332</u>	<u>13,888,981,584</u>		<u>13,888,958,484</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

40. ADJUSTMENTS UNDER THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE - continued

(b) Balance Sheet - continued

		2017		2016			
	Notes	HKFRS basis US\$	Adjustments US\$	HKIO basis US\$	HKFRS basis US\$	Adjustments US\$	HKIO basis US\$
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>							
Capital and reserves							
Share capital		175,782,800	-	175,782,800	175,782,800	-	175,782,800
Reserves	40(g)	1,587,795,196	(1,066,311,453)	521,483,743	1,283,862,453	(762,433,758)	521,428,695
Adjustments under the Valuation Rules	40(f)	-	(14,547)	(14,547)	-	(23,100)	(23,100)
		1,587,795,196		521,469,196	1,283,862,453		521,405,595
		1,763,577,996		697,251,996	1,459,645,253		697,188,395
Insurance liabilities/funds and retirement fund	40(c), (g)	10,452,987,678	2,930,142,576	13,383,130,254	8,693,784,442	2,486,149,806	11,179,934,248
Adjustment under the Valuation Rules	40(f)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10,452,987,678		13,383,130,254	8,693,784,442		11,179,934,248
Deferred tax liabilities	40(e)	-	-	-	624,963	-	624,963

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

40. ADJUSTMENTS UNDER THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE - continued

(b) Balance Sheet - continued

	Notes	2017			2016		
		HKFRS basis US\$	Adjustments US\$	HKIO basis US\$	HKFRS basis US\$	Adjustments US\$	HKIO basis US\$
Other liabilities							
Creditors and accrued charges		578,067,976	-	578,067,976	200,418,251	-	200,418,251
Claims payable		109,327,802	-	109,327,802	107,624,481	-	107,624,481
Commissions payable		119,162,244	-	119,162,244	150,779,355	-	150,779,355
Policyholders' funds on deposit		327,309,911	-	327,309,911	269,394,850	-	269,394,850
Dividend payable		1,293,032,532	-	1,293,032,532	1,199,087,649	-	1,199,087,649
Amounts due to reinsurers and intermediate under reinsurance contracts ceded		21,153,184	-	21,153,184	20,402,543	-	20,402,543
Amounts due to non-insurer subsidiaries		-	-	-	19	-	19
Amount due to an insurer subsidiary		-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount due to an intermediate holding company		2,972,699	-	2,972,699	2,986,757	-	2,986,757
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries		50,381,136	-	50,381,136	48,181,315	-	48,181,315
Financial liabilities in investment contracts	40(c)	1,863,831,123	(1,863,831,123)	-	1,723,716,048	(1,723,716,048)	-
Derivative financial instruments		24,750,147	-	24,750,147	9,351,150	-	9,351,150
Current tax payables		3,762,451	-	3,762,451	2,984,508	-	2,984,508
		<u>4,393,751,205</u>		<u>2,529,920,082</u>	<u>3,734,926,926</u>		<u>2,011,210,878</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>16,610,316,879</u>		<u>16,610,302,332</u>	<u>13,888,981,584</u>		<u>13,888,958,484</u>

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

40. ADJUSTMENTS UNDER THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE - continued

- (c) Under HKIO, deposits collected and benefit payments of investment contracts without DPF are accounted for through the statement of comprehensive income.
- (d) For products classified as investment contracts without DPF, HKAS 39 allowed origination costs to be deferred (“DOC”) and reported as an intangible asset in the balance sheet. Under the HKIO, the acquisition expenses are taken into account in accordance to section 15 of the HKIO Chapter 41E – Insurance (Determination of Long Term Liabilities) Rules, which sets out the maximum annual premium to be valued not to be increased by an amount greater than 150% of the annual premium. Having regard to the nature of the product, it is more relevant to not defer origination costs.
- (e) The adjustment refers to the deferred tax impact of the recognition of the DOC under HKIO basis.
- (f) In the case of certain assets and liabilities of the general insurance business, adjustments are made to the value of the assets or liabilities to comply with the Hong Kong Insurance (General Business) (Valuation) Rules (“the Valuation Rules”).

Under the Valuation Rules, fixed and variable interest investments held by the general and shareholders' funds, which are included in the categories of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, are stated at 75% to 100% of the fair value at the balance sheet date. In addition, certain limits are applied to the admissible assets in accordance with the Valuation Rules. Adjustments to the valuation of the investments and other assets at the balance sheet date to comply with the Valuation Rules are dealt with in reserves.

Under the Valuation Rules, deferred acquisition costs are not admissible. Adjustments to the valuation of the insurance funds at the balance sheet date to exclude such deferred acquisition costs in accordance with the Valuation Rules are dealt with in reserves.

- (g) The adjustment represents the recognition of unassigned surplus as insurance liabilities under the HKIO basis.
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AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

LONG TERM BUSINESS (INCLUDING GROUP LIFE) BALANCE SHEET PRESENTED UNDER
THE SCHEDULE 3 OF THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
<u>LONG TERM ASSETS</u>		
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	209,671	-
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	292,783	409,132
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	1,447,211,454	932,091,001
INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES	1,086,905	53,953,211
INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES		
Fixed interest debt investments		
Government		
- listed	2,480,174,559	1,446,399,125
- unlisted	46,094,700	77,818,156
Others		
- listed	5,636,065,957	4,862,206,577
- unlisted	263,837,793	306,364,293
Floating interest debt investments		
- listed	59,753,635	12,324,062
- unlisted	100,770,774	94,907,124
Variable interest investments		
Listed equity shares	1,039,066,244	783,033,330
Unlisted unit trust investments	3,302,172,451	2,658,031,412
Private companies	254,258,693	281,929,748
Private company debentures	-	6,079,390
	<u>13,182,194,806</u>	<u>10,529,093,217</u>
LOANS	206,305,473	212,631,479
DEFERRED TAXATION ASSETS	-	-
OTHER ASSETS		
Direct premiums receivable	230,662,524	173,689,689
Debtors and prepayments, unsecured	137,716,504	124,863,509
Reinsurance assets	636,131,522	576,082,190
Amounts due from reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded	15,954,304	-
Amounts due from non-insurer subsidiaries		
Current portion	-	-
Non-current portion	-	-
Amount due from an insurer subsidiary	166,727,822	135,843,828
Amount due from immediate holding company	34,148,789	61,975,471
Amount due from ultimate holding company	307	310
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	194,089	7,176,855
Derivative financial instruments	15,042,920	26,406,379
Deposits with banks		
Fixed term	113,847,487	482,077,928
Current accounts	378,108,480	525,466,569
Cash	2,266	4,447
	<u>1,728,537,014</u>	<u>2,113,587,175</u>
TOTAL LONG TERM ASSETS	<u>16,565,838,106</u>	<u>13,841,765,215</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

LONG TERM BUSINESS (INCLUDING GROUP LIFE) BALANCE SHEET PRESENTED UNDER
THE SCHEDULE 3 OF THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE – continued

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u>	<u>At 31.12.2016</u>
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>
<u>LONG TERM LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS</u>		
CAPITAL AND RESERVE		
Interfund	<u>685,374,893</u>	<u>693,669,695</u>
INSURANCE FUNDS		
Insurance liabilities, gross	12,316,713,952	10,417,353,395
Unassigned surplus	<u>1,066,311,453</u>	<u>762,433,758</u>
	<u>13,383,025,405</u>	<u>11,179,787,153</u>
DEFERRED TAXATION LIABILITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>624,963</u>
OTHER LIABILITIES		
Creditors and accrued charges	576,588,365	199,087,212
Claims payable	79,638,880	67,555,035
Commissions payable	117,958,127	149,771,056
Policyholders' funds on deposit	327,309,310	269,394,245
Dividend payable	1,293,032,532	1,199,087,649
Amounts due to reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded	21,109,214	19,953,339
Amount due to non- insurer subsidiaries	7,175	-
Amount due to an insurer subsidiary	-	-
Amount due to intermediate holding company	2,972,522	2,986,578
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	50,314,256	48,188,546
Derivative financial instruments	24,744,976	9,351,150
Taxation	<u>3,762,451</u>	<u>2,308,594</u>
	<u>2,497,437,808</u>	<u>1,967,683,404</u>
TOTAL LONG TERM LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS	<u>16,565,838,106</u>	<u>13,841,765,215</u>

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

GENERAL BUSINESS (INCLUDING SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS) BALANCE SHEET PRESENTED
UNDER THE SCHEDULE 3 OF THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
<u>GENERAL BUSINESS (INCLUDING SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS) ASSETS</u>		
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	14,547	23,100
Adjustment under section 10 of the Valuation Rules	(14,547)	(23,100)
	-	-
INVESTMENTS		
Fixed interest debt investments		
Government		
- listed	13,093,317	13,535,806
- unlisted	-	-
Others		
- listed	-	-
	13,093,317	13,535,806
Adjustment under section 4 of the Valuation Rules	-	-
Adjustment under section 8 of the Valuation Rules	-	-
	13,093,317	13,535,806
OTHER ASSETS		
Direct premiums receivable	8,177,359	6,645,783
Debtors and prepayments, unsecured	250,287	138,931
Reinsurance assets	2,331,187	3,236,263
Amounts due from reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded	3,770	606,506
Amounts due from immediate holding company	-	-
Amount due from non- insurer subsidiaries	7,175	-
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	1,120,388	1,216,674
Tax recoverable	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	11,852	-
Deposits with banks		
Fixed term	11,003,915	9,029,577
Current accounts	16,416,078	15,574,518
Adjustment under section 14 of the Valuation Rules	-	-
	39,322,011	36,448,252
TOTAL GENERAL BUSINESS (INCLUDING SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS) ASSETS	52,415,328	49,984,058

AXA CHINA REGION INSURANCE COMPANY (BERMUDA) LIMITED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PREPARED UNDER THE INSURANCE ORDINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

GENERAL BUSINESS (INCLUDING SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS) BALANCE SHEET PRESENTED
UNDER THE SCHEDULE 3 OF THE HONG KONG INSURANCE ORDINANCE - continued

	<u>At 31.12.2017</u> US\$	<u>At 31.12.2016</u> US\$
<u>GENERAL BUSINESS LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</u>		
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Share capital	175,782,800	175,782,800
Reserves	521,483,743	521,428,695
Interfund	(685,374,893)	(693,669,695)
Adjustments under sections 4, 8, 9, 10 and 14 of the Valuation Rules	(14,547)	(23,100)
	<u>(163,905,697)</u>	<u>(172,264,100)</u>
	<u>11,877,103</u>	<u>3,518,700</u>
INSURANCE FUNDS		
Insurance liabilities, gross	104,849	147,095
Adjustment under section 10 of the Valuation Rules	-	-
	<u>104,849</u>	<u>147,095</u>
OTHER LIABILITIES		
Creditors and accrued charges	1,479,611	1,331,039
Claims payable	29,688,922	40,069,446
Commissions payable	1,204,117	1,008,299
Policyholders' funds on deposit	601	605
Dividend payable	-	-
Amounts due to reinsurers and intermediaries under reinsurance contracts ceded	43,970	449,204
Amounts due to non-insurer subsidiaries	-	19
Amounts due to insurer subsidiaries	7,943,927	2,783,558
Amounts due to intermediate holding company	177	179
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	66,880	-
Derivative financial instruments	5,171	-
Taxation	-	675,914
	<u>40,433,376</u>	<u>46,318,263</u>
TOTAL GENERAL BUSINESS LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	<u>52,415,328</u>	<u>49,984,058</u>