

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

UTMOST WORLDWIDE LIMITED
SINGAPORE BRANCH (THE 'BRANCH')

This has been prepared to fulfil the mandatory requirements of MAS Notice 124 "Public Disclosure Requirements" for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

A WEALTH *of* DIFFERENCE

utmost[™]
WEALTH SOLUTIONS

Utmost Wealth Solutions is the brand name used by a number of Utmost companies. This item has been issued by Utmost Worldwide Limited, Singapore Branch.

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Calls may be monitored and recorded for training
purposes and to avoid misunderstandings.

BRANCH PROFILE

The Branch is registered and domiciled in Singapore. The address of the Branch's registered office is 6 Battery Road #16-02, Singapore 049909.

The Singapore Branch is a branch of Utmost Worldwide Limited; (the 'Company') incorporated in Guernsey, Channel Islands, and is not a separate incorporated legal entity.

The Company is incorporated in Guernsey, and forms part of the Utmost Group. The ultimate parent company which maintains a majority controlling interest in Utmost Group is OCM Utmost Holdings Limited, a Cayman incorporated entity. OCM Utmost Holdings Limited is an investment vehicle owned by funds that are managed and advised by Oaktree Capital Management, L.P., a subsidiary of the ultimate controlling party, Oaktree Capital Group, LLC.

The principal activity of the Branch is the sale and servicing of insurance and investment products via intermediaries to expatriates and high net worth individuals.

PRODUCTS

The Branch services a range of investment-linked savings plans with both regular premium payments (Vision and Focus) as well as single premium payment (Choice). The Branch also services Professional Portfolio plans that are open-architecture single premium plans aimed towards higher net worth individuals.

The Focus product is open to new business and the other products are being serviced for existing business as well as top-ups or increases.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The establishment and effective operation of the Branch's corporate governance, internal control and risk management frameworks is ultimately the responsibility of the Chief Executive of the Branch. Several key functions and activities are outsourced to the Company's Head Office in Guernsey and its operations in Ireland. These services include accounting and actuarial reporting, IT system provision, in-life policy servicing, product development, and investment management and administration. The Branch undertakes regular monitoring of all these activities and remains at all times responsible for the services delivered.

The Company as a whole operates under the requirements of its home country regulatory regime, managed under the auspices of the Guernsey Financial Service Commission. Under this regime, the Company is required to comply with the Finance Sector Code of Corporate Governance.

The Branch, in addition, is required to comply with legal and regulatory requirements in Singapore. The Monetary Authority of Singapore is the supervisor and regulator of Singapore's financial services sector.

As a subsidiary within the Utmost Group, the Company also operates under an internal control and risk management system prescribed by its ultimate parent in order to comply with the requirements of the UK Solvency II regulations. This system sets out that there shall be a Board of Directors, an Audit and Risk Committee of the Board, a Chief Executive Officer with senior management and management committees as a support the Chief Executive Officer in matters relating to risk. In addition, there are also a Guernsey Investment Committee and a Guernsey Board Remuneration Committee and a Guernsey sub-Board Unit-Linked Investment Committee.

The internal control system requires that the Company establish three lines of defence:

1. The operating functions (the "**Risk Owners**"), which represent the first line of defence and have ultimate responsibility for risks relating to their area of expertise.
2. Actuarial, compliance and risk management functions, which represent the second line of defence.
3. Internal audit, which represents the third line of defence (together with actuarial, compliance and risk management functions they form the "**Control Functions**").

The internal control and risk management system is integrated into the organisational structure and the decision-making processes. As well as the need to comply with applicable laws and regulations, the system requires that risks are identified, assessed, managed, monitored and reported. An Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) is carried out by the Company and forms part of the risk management system.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE (CONTINUED)

KEY ROLE	DESCRIPTION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	The Board ensures that the risk management system identifies, evaluates and controls the most significant company risks. Within the scope of its typical duties and responsibilities, the Board is ultimately responsible for setting strategy and policies in the area of risk management and internal control and ensuring their adequacy and sustainability over time, in terms of completeness, functioning and effectiveness.
AUDIT COMMITTEE	The Audit Committee is composed of non-executive directors. Its mission is to advise the Board, to put forward proposals regarding the internal control and risk management system and oversee Internal and External audit processes
CEO AND MANAGEMENT	The CEO is responsible for the implementation, maintenance and monitoring of the system of internal controls and risk management, including risks arising from non-compliance with regulations, in accordance with the policies adopted by the Board of Directors. The senior management support the CEO.
RISK AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE	The Risk and Compliance Committee is composed of non-executive directors. Its mission is to advise the Board in the implementation, maintenance and monitoring of the internal controls and risk management system.
ACTUARIAL FUNCTION	The Actuarial Function is responsible for the determination of the liabilities. The Actuarial department provides the quantification of the risk-based capital requirements and provides recommendations on asset-liability management, underwriting and reinsurance strategy and data quality.
COMPLIANCE FUNCTION	The Compliance function is responsible for advice on compliance with laws, regulations and internal policies. The Head of Compliance functionally reports to the Board of Directors.
RISK MANAGEMENT FUNCTION	The Risk Management function is in charge of implementing and overseeing the risk management system. Moreover, the Risk Management function is responsible for coordinating the risk management policies, executing risk controlling activities, and developing risk evaluation methodologies. The Chief Risk Officer functionally reports to the Board of Directors.
INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION	The Internal Audit function is responsible for evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of the system of internal controls and the need for improvement through support and advice to other business functions. The Chief Internal Auditor reports directly to the Board's Audit Committee.

The Company has also established various other committees and forums with remits such as monitoring investment activity, monitoring distribution activities and product development.

RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

THE BRANCH'S OBJECTIVES WHILE MANAGING CAPITAL ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- › to comply with the capital requirements under the Insurance Act, Insurance (Valuation and Capital) Regulations 2004 and MAS Notice 133 (Valuation and Capital Framework for Insurers) as part of the RBC 2 framework;
- › to safeguard the Branch's ability to provide future benefits for policyholders; and
- › to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Branch is currently meeting all of these objectives.

Due to the investment-linked nature of the business written by the Branch, the liabilities mainly consist of unit reserves that are matched with the assets held for the policyholder funds, hence the asset/liability mismatch arising from the fund is minimal.

DETERMINATION OF TECHNICAL RESERVES

Actuarial liabilities are valued in compliance with the valuation methodology as specified in the Insurance (Valuation and Capital) Regulations 2004 and MAS Notice 133.

Policy liabilities are determined for each plan separately, and these are summed together to form the total policy liabilities. The policy liability of each plan is the sum of the unit reserve and the non-unit reserve. The non-unit reserve is derived using the discounted prospective cash-flow method on best estimate assumptions plus provisions for adverse deviation ("PADs").

RESERVES – METHOD

The actuarial liability comprises the unit reserves, which are calculated as the bid value of the units or other investments attaching to the policies, together with non-unit policy reserves.

RESERVES – BASIS

- › The unit growth rate and the discount rate used in the non-unit reserves are calculated in accordance with the methodologies prescribed in MAS Notice 133.
- › Inflation is set by referencing the currencies in which the Branch's expenses are incurred and calculating a weighted assumption based on this.
- › Tax is in accordance with the tax rate set out by Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore.
- › Exchange rates are set as per the prevailing rates at the valuation date.
- › The Company performs extensive experience analysis on its entire book of business to investigate the lapse, paid up and mortality rates of the Company. These are used to set the best estimate assumptions.
- › Expense investigations are also carried out to produce the expense assumptions.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

An insurer carrying on life insurance business in Singapore is required to maintain the fund solvency margin and Capital Adequacy Ratio as stipulated in the Insurance (Valuation and Capital) Regulations 2004 and MAS Notice 133, in accordance with the Insurance Act and under the RBC2 regulatory framework. The Company maintains a Singapore Insurance Fund, for which it is required to maintain the Financial Resources at all times not less than the total risk requirement of the fund, as modified by any additional requirement imposed by the MAS. The Capital Adequacy requirement shall at all times be such that the Financial Resources of the insurer are not less than the higher of:

- › the aggregate of the total risk requirement of all insurance funds (except for an insurance fund in respect of offshore policies) established and maintained by the insurer under the Insurance Act; or
- › a minimum amount of SGD 5 million.

The Branch defines capital as regulatory capital. Regulatory capital is the minimum amount of assets that must be held to meet statutory solvency requirements. The Branch monitors its capital position to ensure that the statutory solvency requirements are met at all times.

The financial instruments held within the Branch to cover the capital requirements are mainly cash and government bonds. These instruments have limited sensitivity to market variables and thereby stabilise the solvency position. Financial Resource adjustments arising from asset concentrations are monitored closely.

The Branch complied with all capital requirements during the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

The Capital Adequacy Ratio of 261% and Financial Resources of SGD 20.3 million as at 31 December 2024 were higher than the regulatory minimum requirements of 106% and SGD 5M respectively.

INVESTMENT POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

The key objectives of investment and asset management activities are:

- › Improving investment risk management.
- › Enhancing investment performance.
- › Optimising investment management costs.
- › Maintaining liquidity in normal and stressed operating environments.

Investment activities are carried out in a sound and prudent manner to ensure that the company meets its contractual liabilities to policyholders in compliance with principles set out in the UK Solvency II requirements. Through portfolio diversification and a prudent liability-driven investment strategy, the company aims to maximise its investment returns for a given Risk Appetite, and to achieve its business objectives.



RISK EXPOSURES

Please see the Financial Performance section for quantitative information relating to each risk category, where relevant.

MARKET RISK

The Branch has exposure to market risk through the nature of the products offered and the investment strategy of Branch funds. The products are entirely investment linked savings, from which the Branch earns fee income on these policyholder funds, such that the Branch is exposed to secondary market risk through fluctuations in fund related fee income. The Branch surplus funds are invested in cash and government bonds, which have limited market risk.

The main source of market risk for the Branch is related to the equity investment risk requirement specified within MAS Notice 133. This impacts the total risk requirement for the branch which has a direct impact on the level of solvency. This can fluctuate depending on the level of

non-unit reserves held by the branch, and is also dependant on market performance given the investment linked nature of the products.

CURRENCY RISK

The Branch is principally exposed to currency risk through mismatch between assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Singapore Dollar, with the mismatch being an inherent feature of the business model. The Branch monitors the currency position and can, if appropriate, take action to modify the exposure to reduce the effect on financial resources arising from any restrictions applied under the requirements of MAS Notice 133.

The Branch's currency exposure based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

Financial assets and liabilities exposed to currency risk as at 31 December 2024.

Figures expressed below in Singapore Dollars (SGD).

	USD EXPOSURE	SGD EXPOSURE	GBP EXPOSURE	OTHER	TOTAL
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	SGD	SGD	SGD	SGD	SGD
FINANCIAL ASSETS	128,069,244	45,354,960	133,839,691	14,969,214	322,233,109
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	(126,512,503)	(29,047,581)	(136,597,568)	(14,185,759)	(306,343,411)
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)	1,556,740	16,307,379	(2,757,877)	783,456	15,889,698

As at 31 December 2024, if the Singapore Dollar strengthened/weakened by 5% against the USD and GBP with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, losses after tax would increase/decrease by SGD 77,837.02 and SGD 137,893.84 respectively.

The branch is also exposed to currency risk via the financial resource adjustment for asset concentration in foreign currencies. This is a reduction of the surplus assets of the Branch related to the amount of assets held in non-SGD currencies. The asset adjustments are specified within MAS Notice 133 and contribute to the solvency calculation for the Branch. The branch monitors assets for foreign concentration risk exposures, which were zero at the end of 2024.

CASH FLOW AND FAIR VALUE INTEREST RATE RISKS

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Liabilities are valued using currency specific prevailing market interest rates.

The Branch is primarily exposed to low interest rates, which increases the value of the liabilities. Interest rate risk can arise from the Branch's investment in government bonds. This would be captured within the total risk requirements of the Branch and contribute to the solvency calculation. Given that the Branch is primarily exposed to low interest rates, the holding of government bonds leads to a reduction in the level of interest rate risk experienced, as these bonds are of a short duration.

The Branch therefore does not currently have significant exposure to interest rate risk.

RISK EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

CREDIT RISK

The Branch 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 Branch is exposed to credit risk are:

- › Cash and cash equivalents;
- › Government bonds;
- › Investment contract receivables; and
- › Other current assets (excepting prepayments).

The Branch structures the levels of credit risk that it accepts in respect of its cash holdings by placing limits on its exposure to a single counterparty, or groups of counterparties. Limits on the levels of credit risk are based on guidelines issued by the Chief Risk Officer of the company, with modification where appropriate to the circumstances of the Branch, and are ratified by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Investment Committee, under powers delegated by the Board, carries out monitoring of adherence to the guidelines. In addition, there is a Guernsey sub-Board Unit-Linked Investment Committee.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired mainly comprise of:

- › Deposits with financial institutions with appropriate credit rating by international credit rating agencies;
- › Government bonds; and
- › Investment contract receivables from policyholders.

An element of this credit risk is the counterparty default risk within the total risk requirements in the RBC2 solvency calculations. The main contributors to our counterparty default risk are our cash and other current assets. The level of counterparty default risk within the total risk requirements for the Branch is not material.

Adjustments for asset concentration also form part of the Branch's credit risk via the counterparty exposure asset concentration adjustment. This aims to capture the risk associated with exposure to a single counterparty or a group of related counterparties. The calculation of the adjustment is specified within MAS Notice 133 and contributes to the solvency calculation for the Branch.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Branch manages its liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and bank balances.

Any policy can be surrendered at any time, and all financial and insurance liabilities to contract holders are therefore shown with a minimum maturity of 0-1 years. In practice, this is extremely unlikely to happen. The Branch, under exceptional circumstances, has the right to delay any surrender or surrenders to protect the interest of other policyholders and, more specifically, the contractual ability to reflect the settlement terms achieved on the disposal of assets in the terms it offers on the settlement of liabilities backed by those assets.

UNDERWRITING RISKS

The Branch offers investment linked savings products, the values of which are determined by the underlying investment instruments selected by the policyholder. As the Branch incurs expenses in the sale and administration of these policies, its primary risk exposures are related to policyholder options to discontinue the policy in part or in full in one or more of the following ways:

- Full surrender where the policyholder elects to withdraw the full value of the policy. This is a particular risk at early durations before the expenses incurred in the sale of the policy have been fully recovered;
- Partial withdrawal where the policyholder elects to withdraw some of the value of the policy, thereby reducing future fund related charges; or
- Ceasing payment of future regular premiums due, reducing future fund value and therefore fund related charges.

While the Branch is exposed to mortality risk at early durations in a contract's life of the regular premium product, the exposure to mortality risk is not significant due to the nature of the products on offer.

There is also a risk that expenses incurred in managing and administering the business will increase.

CONCENTRATION RISKS

As mentioned above, asset concentration in foreign currencies can lead to adjustments to the financial resources as a reduction of the surplus assets of the branch based on the amount of assets held in non-SGD currency. This is monitored closely by the branch and at the end of 2024, no such adjustment was required.

The exposure to a single counterparty (or a group of related counterparties) also forms part of the concentration risk. Under MAS Notice 133, an adjustment is calculated to capture the risk associated with this.

RISK EXPOSURES (CONTINUED)

OTHER RISKS

The Branch is also exposed to financial service industry risks such as operational, regulatory and cyber risk. These are monitored and managed under Utmost Group and Utmost Worldwide policies.

Operational risk is allowed for within the RBC2 solvency calculations, where it is generally subject to the condition of being 10% of the total of the C1 (underwriting risk) and C2 (market risk) risk requirements.





FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	31 DEC 2024	31 DEC 2023	31 DEC 2022
	SGD	SGD	SGD
PREMIUMS RECEIVED	19,305,542	21,505,029	30,569,115
CLAIMS MADE	(44,243,297)	(31,134,864)	(19,565,474)
POLICY LIABILITIES	(303,865,712)	(283,701,886)	(263,991,547)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR YEAR	(8,669,143)	5,878,850	(3,822,606)

FINANCIAL RESOURCES - YEAR END 2024	SGD
Surplus	15,889,698
Charged Assets	-
Adjustments for Asset Concentration	-
Counterparty Exposure	-
Equity Securities Exposure	-
Unsecured Loans Exposure	-
Property Exposure	-
Foreign Currency Risk Exposure	-
Exposure to assets in miscellaneous risk requirements	-
Exposure to non-liquid assets in SG Insurance Fund (for general business only)	-
Allowance for negative reserves	4,399,660
Total Financial Resources	20,289,358

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

C1 RISK REQUIREMENTS	
Mortality	5,016
Longevity	114,215
Expense	1,760,381
Lapse	3,058,221
Catastrophe	22,817
Diversification benefit	(696,471)
Provision for Adverse Deviations	(2,181,900)
Total C1	2,082,278

C2 RISK REQUIREMENTS	
Equity	5,883,722
Interest rate	1,403,052
Credit spread	-
Property	-
Foreign currency mismatch	56,796
Diversification benefit pre counterparty risk	(640,741)
Loan counterparty	-
Derivative counterparty	-
Reinsurance recoverable counterparty	-
Outstanding premiums counterparty	-
Bank deposit counterparty	57,545
Other counterparty	28,305
Diversification benefit of C2 post counterparty risk	(42,515)
Miscellaneous	-
Total C2	6,746,162

C1 and C2 diversification benefit	(1,768,228)
Operational risk requirement	706,021
Total Risk Requirements	7,766,233
Capital Adequacy Ratio	261%
Minimum Regulatory Capital Adequacy Ratio	106%

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www.utmostinternational.com

Utmost Worldwide Limited, Singapore Branch, is registered in Singapore as a foreign company (UEN T10FC0110K). Registered address 6 Battery Road, #16-02, Singapore 049909.

Authorised by the Monetary Authority of Singapore to conduct life assurance business in Singapore. Member of the Life Insurance Association of Singapore. Member of the Singapore Finance Dispute Resolution Scheme.

Utmost Worldwide Limited is incorporated in Guernsey, registered number 27151. Registered Office address: Utmost House, Le Truchot, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 1GR.

It is authorised and regulated by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission to conduct long term business and general business. Utmost Worldwide Limited also holds a permit issued by the Jersey Financial Services Commission to conduct long term business in Jersey.

Utmost Wealth Solutions is a trading name used by Utmost Worldwide Limited.

Websites may refer to products that are not authorised or regulated and/or are not available for offering to planholders in certain jurisdictions.

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