

**NEW HAMPSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**— PAKISTAN BRANCH**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

**AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS**

We have audited the annexed financial statements comprising of:

- (i) balance sheet;
- (ii) profit and loss account;
- (iii) statement of cash flows;
- (iv) statement of premiums;
- (v) statement of claims;
- (vi) statement of expenses; and
- (vii) statement of investment income

of **New Hampshire Insurance Company – Pakistan Branch (the Branch)** as at **December 31, 2011** together with the notes forming part thereof, for the year then ended.

It is the responsibility of the Branch's management to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 (XXXIX of 2000) and the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (XLVII of 1984). Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management, as well as, evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion:

- (a) proper books of accounts have been kept by the Branch as required by the Insurance Ordinance, 2000;
- (b) the financial statements together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 and the Companies Ordinance, 1984, and accurately reflect the books and records of the Branch;
- (c) the financial statements together with the notes thereon present fairly, in all material respects, the state of the Branch's affairs as at December 31, 2011 in accordance with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and the information required to be disclosed by the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 and the Companies Ordinance, 1984; and
- (d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980.

**Other matter**

The financial statements of the Branch for the year ended December 31, 2010 were audited by another firm of Chartered Accountants who had expressed an unqualified opinion thereon vide their report dated April 28, 2011.



Chartered Accountants

Engagement Partner: **Rashid A. Jafer**

Dated: April 30, 2012

Karachi

A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, a member firm of the PwC network  
State Life Building No. 1-C, I.I. Chundrigar Road, P.O. Box 4716, Karachi-74000, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (21) 32426682-6/32426711-5; Fax: +92 (21) 32415007/32427938; <www.pwc.com/pk>

Lahore: 23-C, Aziz Avenue, Canal Bank, Gulberg V, P.O. Box 39, Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore-54660; Tel: +92 (42) 35715864-71; Fax: +92 (42) 35715872  
Islamabad: PIA Building, 3rd Floor, 49 Blue Area, Fazl-ul-Haq Road, P.O. Box 3021, Islamabad-44000; Tel: +92 (51) 2273457-60; Fax: +92 (51) 2277024  
Kabul: House No. 1916, Street No. 1, Behind Cinema Bariqot, Nahar-e-Darsan, Karte-4, Kabul, Afghanistan; Tel: +93 (779) 315320, +93 (799) 315320

NEW HAMPSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY - PAKISTAN BRANCH  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2011

Note	2011	2010 (Restated)	2009 (Restated)
	Rupees in '000		
7	1,002,279	928,058	871,481
Head office account			
Underwriting provisions			
Provision for outstanding claims (including IBNR)	318,476	285,081	315,159
Provision for unearned premium	479,982	381,808	350,019
Commission income unearned	97,824	76,846	74,812
Total underwriting provisions	896,282	743,735	739,990
Creditors and Accruals			
Amounts due to other insurers/reinsurers	632,819	621,732	418,272
Accrued expenses	49,016	60,683	45,564
Other creditors and others	173,384	170,044	122,677
	855,199	852,459	586,513
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,751,481	1,596,194	1,326,503
12			
Cash and bank deposits			
Cash and other equivalent	96	38	27
Current and other bank accounts	196,576	82,882	24,823
Deposits maturing within 12 months	910,000	600,000	295,000
	1,106,672	682,920	319,850
Investments	529,831	751,912	863,092
Deferred taxation	10,075	8,557	19,167
Security deposits	3,301	2,201	1,501
Other Assets			
Premium due but unpaid	89,214	204,218	131,124
Amounts due from other insurers/reinsurers	218,933	96,619	113,833
Salvage recoveries accrued	11,483	11,314	6,270
Accrued income on investment and deposits	25,916	38,297	27,930
Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims	219,137	216,058	230,907
Taxation payment less provision	49,402	56,661	45,401
Deferred commission expense	73,785	62,904	66,632
Other deferred acquisition costs	-	40,326	36,446
Prepayments	347,594	274,303	247,065
Loans to employees - unsecured - considered good	4,903	6,684	4,223
Sundry receivables	3,179	7,362	5,627
	1,043,546	1,014,746	915,458
Fixed Assets			
Tangible and Intangible assets			
Leasehold improvements	7,842	15,031	15,954
Furniture and fittings	9,100	10,696	11,605
Office equipment	4,051	7,620	7,807
Computers and EDP equipment	2,647	4,135	4,315
Vehicles	18,412	14,918	16,663
Software	5,910	11,516	16,856
Capital work-in-progress	12,373	-	5,716
	60,335	63,916	78,916
23			
TOTAL ASSETS	2,753,760	2,524,252	2,197,984
11			
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	2,753,760	2,524,252	2,197,984
Contingencies			

The annexed notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

*Atto*

*[Signature]*  
Manager of Pakistan / Principal Officer

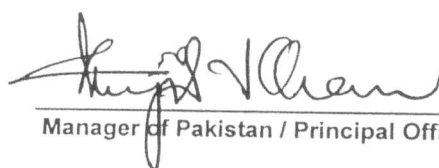
*[Signature]*  
Chief Financial Officer

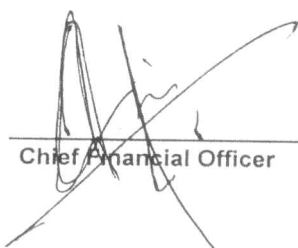
*[Signature]*  
Assistant General Manager

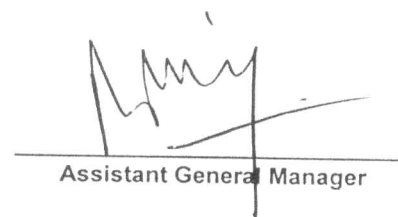
NEW HAMPSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY - PAKISTAN BRANCH  
 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

Note	Fire and property	Marine, aviation and transport	Motor	Accident and health	Miscellaneous	Aggregate	
						December 31,	
						2011	2010
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> (Rupees in thousand) <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>							
Revenue Account							
Net Premium Revenue	8,248	80,643	237,541	110,562	6,401	443,395	405,937
Net Claims	(2,019)	(47,517)	(154,632)	(63,589)	(486)	(268,243)	(201,105)
Management Expenses	(41,254)	(10,314)	(55,989)	(29,467)	(10,314)	(147,338)	(111,315)
Net Commission	89,798	3,048	(29,581)	(28,258)	4,008	39,015	9,981
	46,525	(54,783)	(240,202)	(121,314)	(6,792)	(376,566)	(302,439)
Underwriting Results	54,773	25,860	(2,661)	(10,752)	(391)	66,829	103,498
Investment Income - net						177,545	158,726
Other Income	25					84	2,151
General and administration expenses	26					(136,311)	(171,592)
Profit before tax						108,147	92,783
Taxation	27					(33,926)	(36,206)
Profit after tax						74,221	56,577

The annexed notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
 Manager of Pakistan / Principal Officer

  
 Chief Financial Officer

  
 Assistant General Manager



NEW HAMPSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY - PAKISTAN BRANCH  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

2011                      2010  
----- Rupees in '000 -----

Operating Cash Flows

(a) Underwriting activities		
Premiums received	1,288,140	1,056,998
Reinsurance premiums paid	(1,626,127)	(476,559)
Claims paid	(437,124)	(443,548)
Reinsurance and other recoveries received	717,722	227,214
Commissions paid	(196,489)	(172,381)
Commissions received	522,698	197,531
Net cash generated from underwriting activities	268,820	389,255

(b) Other operating activities		
Income tax paid	(28,184)	(36,856)
General management expenses paid - net	(204,897)	(245,648)
Net cash flow from other operating activities	(233,081)	(282,504)

Total cash generated from all operating activities                      35,739                      106,751

Investment activities

Profit / return received	178,443	135,946
Dividends received	6,724	4,867
(Payments) / Redemption for Term deposit receipt	(310,000)	(305,000)
Proceeds from redemption of investments	656,204	1,358,835
Investment made during the year	(429,364)	(1,240,109)
Fixed capital expenditure	(25,009)	(8,735)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	1,015	5,515
Total cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	78,013	(48,681)

Net cash flow from all activities                      113,752                      58,070

Cash at the beginning of the year                      82,920                      24,850

Cash at the end of the year                      196,672                      82,920

Reconciliation to profit and loss account

Operating cash flows	35,739	106,751
Depreciation expense	(22,053)	(14,792)
Amortisation	(5,606)	(5,579)
Investment income	177,545	158,726
Other Income	84	2,151
Increase in assets other than cash	43,799	79,011
Increase in liabilities	(155,287)	(269,691)
Profit after taxation	74,221	56,577

Definition of cash

Cash comprise of stamps in hand, cash in hand and bank balances

Cash for the purpose of statement of cash flows consist of:

- cash and other equivalents                      96                      38

Current and other bank accounts

- current accounts	79,683	41,370
- saving accounts	116,893	41,512
	196,576	82,882
	196,672	82,920

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement

The annexed notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Manager of Pakistan / Principal Officer

Chief Financial Officer

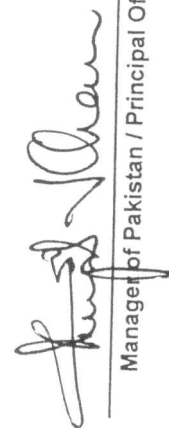
Assistant General Manager

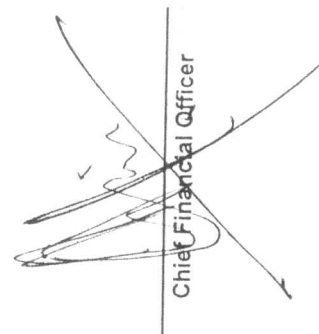
NEW HAMPSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY - PAKISTAN BRANCH  
STATEMENT OF PREMIUMS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

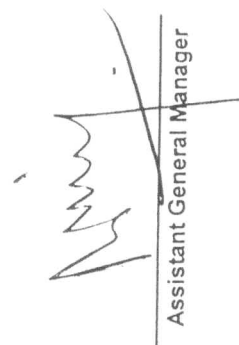
Business underwritten inside Pakistan

Class	Premiums written	Unearned premium reserve		Premiums earned	Reinsurance ceded	Prepaid reinsurance premium ceded		Reinsurance expense	Net premium revenue		
		Opening	Closing			Opening	Closing		2011	2010	
Rupees in '000											
1.	Fire and property	752,279	235,944	317,713	670,510	743,644	232,922	314,304	662,262	8,248	8,055
2.	Marine, aviation and transport	118,398	13,472	8,313	123,557	41,366	4,042	2,494	42,914	80,643	70,092
3.	Motor	258,746	88,899	103,837	243,808	6,267	3	3	6,267	237,541	220,423
4.	Accident and health	132,976	25,805	34,292	124,489	16,154	3,457	5,694	13,927	110,562	98,846
5.	Miscellaneous	76,048	17,688	15,827	77,909	69,808	16,723	15,023	71,508	6,401	8,521
Total		1,338,447	381,808	479,982	1,240,273	877,239	257,157	337,518	796,878	443,395	405,937

The annexed notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
Manager of Pakistan / Principal Officer

  
Chief Financial Officer

  
Assistant General Manager

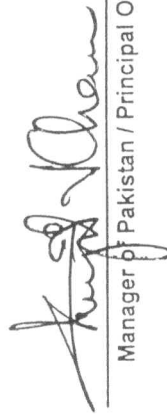
NEW HAMPSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY - PAKISTAN BRANCH  
STATEMENT OF CLAIMS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

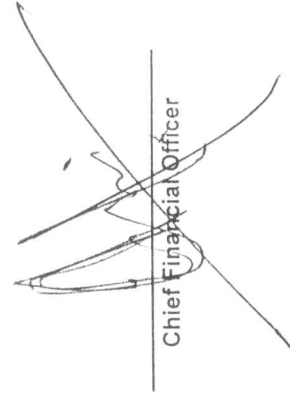
Business underwritten inside Pakistan

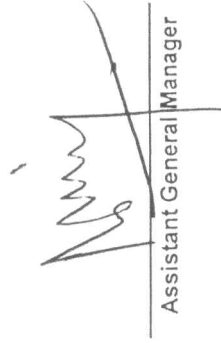
Class	Claims paid		Outstanding claims		Claims expense	Reinsurance and other recoveries received		Reinsurance recoveries in respect of outstanding claims		Reinsurance and other recoveries revenue	Net claims expense	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing			Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing	2011	2010
Rupees in '000												
Direct and Facultative												
1. Fire and property	155,502	210,202	207,825	153,125	151,667	201,603	201,042	151,106	2,019	1,131		
2. Marine, aviation and transport	52,985	19,392	34,439	68,032	16,104	5,246	9,657	20,515	47,517	31,251		
3. Motor	155,434	28,598	27,796	154,632	-	-	-	-	154,632	140,587		
4. Accident and health	44,800	16,513	42,162	70,449	3,715	29	3,174	6,860	63,589	27,818		
5. Miscellaneous	28,403	10,376	6,254	24,281	27,711	9,180	5,264	23,795	486	318		
Total	437,124	285,081	318,476	470,519	199,197	216,058	219,137	202,276	268,243	201,105		

The annexed notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

*Atto*

  
Manager of Pakistan / Principal Officer

  
Chief Financial Officer

  
Assistant General Manager


NEW HAMPSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY - PAKISTAN BRANCH  
STATEMENT OF EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

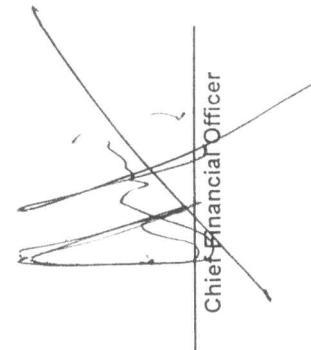
Business underwritten inside Pakistan


Class	Commissions paid or payable	Deferred commission		Net commission expense	Other management expenses	Underwriting expenses	Commissions from reinsurers	Net underwriting expense	
		Opening	Closing					2011	2010
Rupees in '000									
Direct and Facultative									
1. Fire and property	113,629	40,819	48,042	106,406	41,254	147,660	196,204	(48,544)	(26,792)
2. Marine, aviation and transport	6,225	1,686	445	7,466	10,314	17,780	10,514	7,266	10,241
3. Motor	31,876	10,915	13,210	29,581	55,989	85,570	-	85,570	51,159
4. Accident and health	34,826	6,545	9,281	32,090	29,467	61,557	3,832	57,725	54,785
5. Miscellaneous	13,301	2,939	2,807	13,433	10,314	23,747	17,441	6,306	11,941
Total	199,857	62,904	73,785	188,976	147,338	336,314	227,991	108,323	101,334

Note: Commission from reinsurers is net of opening and closing unearned commission of Rs 76,846 thousand and Rs 97,824 thousand respectively.

The annexed notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
Manager of Pakistan / Principal Officer

  
Chief Financial Officer

  
Assistant General Manager

NEW HAMPSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY - PAKISTAN BRANCH  
STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

2011                      2010  
----- Rupees in '000 -----

Income from non-trading investments

Held to maturity

Return on government securities

79,566	120,319
6,724	4,867
91,977	32,116
178,267	157,302

Available for sale

Dividend income

Return on term deposits and balances with bank

(Provision) / reversal of provision against diminution in the value of available-for-sale investments

(722)                      1,424

Net investment income

177,545                      158,726

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The annexed notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Manager of Pakistan / Principal Officer

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Chief Financial Officer

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Assistant General Manager

**NEW HAMPSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY - PAKISTAN BRANCH**  
**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011**

**1 STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS**

New Hampshire Insurance Company - Pakistan (the Branch) is a Branch operation of New Hampshire Insurance Company (the Head Office), incorporated in the United States of America with limited liability, having its registered office at 2005 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The ultimate parent of the Head Office is American International Group, Inc. The registered office of the Pakistan Branch is located at 7th Floor, Dawood Centre, M.T. Khan Road, Karachi. Subsequent to the year end, the Branch has shifted its registered office to 1st Floor, Dadex House 34-A/1, Block 6 PECHS Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi. The Branch is engaged in General Insurance business under the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 and operates through 5 sales offices (2010:5) in Pakistan.

**2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

These financial statements have been prepared on the format issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) through SEC (Insurance) Rules, 2002 vide SRO 938 dated 12 December 2002.

**3 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of such International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as are notified under the Companies Ordinance, 1984, the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1984, the Insurance Ordinance, 2000, the SEC (Insurance) Rules, 2002 and directives issued by the SECP. Wherever the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1984, the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 the SEC (Insurance) Rules, 2002 or directives issued by the SECP differ with the requirements of IFRS, the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1984, the Insurance Ordinance, 2000, the SEC (Insurance) Rules, 2002 or the said directives prevail.

The SECP has allowed insurance companies to defer the application of International Accounting Standard (IAS) -39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" in respect of valuation of investments classified as available-for-sale. The accounting policy in respect of available-for-sale investments stated in note 5.8.

**4 ACCOUNTING CONVENTION**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain staff retirement benefits which are carried at present value respectively.

**5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

**5.1.1 New and amended standards and interpretations that are effective in the current year:**

The following revised standards and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Branch's accounting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011:

- IFRS 7, Financial Instruments (effective January 1, 2011). The amendment emphasizes the interaction between quantitative and qualitative disclosures about the nature and extent of risks associated with financial instruments. The amendment does not have any significant impact on the Branch's financial statements, other than certain additional disclosures.
- IAS 24 (revised), 'Related party disclosures' issued in November 2009. It supersedes IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures', issued in 2003. The revised standard clarifies and simplifies the definition of a related party and removes the requirement for government - related entities to disclose details of all transactions with the government and other government - related entities. The revised standard does not have any significant effect on the Branch's financial statements.
- IFRIC 14 (amendments), 'Prepayments of a minimum funding requirement'. The amendments correct an unintended consequence of IFRIC 14, 'IAS 19 – The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction'. Without the amendments, entities are not permitted to recognise as an asset some voluntary prepayments for minimum funding contributions. This was not intended when IFRIC 14 was issued, and the amendments correct this. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2011. The amendment does not have any significant impact on the Branch's financial statements.

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There are other new and amended standards and interpretations that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011 but are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Branch's operations and are, therefore, not disclosed in these financial statements.

#### 5.1.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective:

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations have been issued but are not effective for the financial year beginning January 1, 2011 and not early adopted:

IAS 19, 'Employee benefits' was amended in June 2011 applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The impact on the Branch will be as follows: to eliminate the corridor approach and recognise all actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income as they occur; to immediately recognise all past service costs; and to replace interest cost and expected return on plan assets with a net interest amount that is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability / asset. The management is yet to assess the full impact of the amendments.

There are other new and amended standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the Branch's accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012 but are considered not to be relevant or do not have any significant effect on the Branch's operations and are, therefore, not detailed in these financial statements.

#### 5.1.3 Insurance contracts

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

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

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

#### 5.2 Premium

Premium received / receivable under a policy is recognised as written from the date of attachment of the policy to which it relates. Premium income under a policy is recognised evenly over the period of insurance from inception to expiry.

Premium income also includes administrative surcharge that represents documentation and other charges recovered by the Branch from policy holders in respect of policies issued.

Receivables under insurance contracts are recognised when contractual right to receive the money is established, at the fair value of the consideration receivable less provision for doubtful debts, if any. If there is objective evidence that the receivable is impaired, the Branch reduces the carrying amount of the receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the profit and loss account.

#### 5.3 Reinsurance ceded

The Branch enters into reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business in order to limit the potential for losses arising from certain exposures. Outward reinsurance premiums are accounted for in the same period as the related premiums for the direct or accepted insurance business being reinsured.

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

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

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

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

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#### 5.4 Underwriting provisions

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

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

Provision for outstanding claims are based on the estimated cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the balance sheet date, whether reported or not, together with related claims expected settlement costs at undiscounted values. Incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims are recognised on the basis of management best estimate which takes into account the claims that are actually reported subsequent to the balance sheet date.

Any difference between the provision at the balance sheet date and settlement in the following year is included in the financial statements of that year.

##### 5.4.2 Provision for unearned premium

Provision for unearned premium represents the portion of premium written relating to the unexpired period of coverage. The Branch recognises unearned portion of premium income as a liability, calculated as a proportion of the gross premium of each policy, determined as the ratio of the unexpired period of the policy and the total period, both measured to the nearest day, as allowed under SEC (Insurance) Rules, 2002.

##### 5.4.3 Premium deficiency reserve

According to the requirements of the SEC (Insurance) Rules, 2002, a premium deficiency reserve needs to be created where the unearned premium for any class of business is not sufficient to cover the net liability expected to be incurred after the balance sheet date in respect of policies in that class of business. Any movement in the reserve is to be charged to the profit and loss account.

The management considers that the provision for the unearned premium for all classes of the business as at the year end is adequate to meet the expected future liability, after reinsurance, for claims and other expenses expected to be incurred after the balance sheet date in respect of policies in force at the balance sheet date. Hence, no premium deficiency reserve has been created in these financial statements.

##### 5.4.4 Unearned commission income

Commission income from reinsurers are deferred and recognised as a liability and are recognised in the profit and loss account as revenue in accordance with the pattern of recognition of reinsurance premiums.

#### 5.5 Other creditors and accruals

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

#### 5.6 Provisions

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

#### 5.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term highly liquid investments.

#### 5.8 Financial assets

##### 5.8.1 Classification

The Branch classifies its financial assets into the following categories: 'at fair value through profit or loss', 'available for sale', 'held to maturity' and 'loans and receivables'. The classification is determined at initial recognition and depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired.

##### At fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified into the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category at inception if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term, if it forms part of a portfolio of financial assets in which there is evidence of short term profit taking, or if so designated by the management.

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### Available for sale

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

### Held to maturity

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

### Loans and receivables

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

## 5.8.2 Initial recognition and measurement

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

## 5.8.3 Subsequent measurement

Investments classified as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' are subsequently measured at their fair values and gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account. Available for sale investments are subsequently measured at the lower of cost or market value (market value being taken as lower if the reduction is other than temporary) in accordance with the requirements of the SEC (Insurance) Rules, 2002. In case of quoted equity securities, the market value is determined by using Stock Exchange quotations at the balance sheet date. However, in case of Government securities the market value is determined using rates announced by the Financial Market Association. Investments classified as held to maturity are subsequently measured at amortised cost less any impairment losses, taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition by using the effective interest rate method.

## 5.8.4 Impairment against financial assets

The Branch assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is an objective evidence that the financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. If any such evidence exists for 'available for sale' financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit and loss account, as the case may be, is taken to the profit and loss account. For financial assets classified as 'loans and receivables', a provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Branch will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash outflows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

## 5.8.5 Derecognition

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

## 5.9 Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims

These are recognised as assets at the same time as the claims which give rise to the right of recovery are recognised as liabilities and are measured at the amount expected to be recovered after considering an impairment in relation thereto.

## 5.10 Salvage and subrogation reimbursements

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

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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.

#### 5.11 Deferred commission expense and deferred acquisition costs

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

Previously, other acquisition costs incurred in obtaining and recording policies of insurance and re-insurance were deferred as an asset on acquisition of the related policies and were charged to the profit and loss account as an expense based on the pattern of recognition of the related premium revenue.

In order to align the Branch accounting practice with the local general insurance industry, the management has decided to abandon the deferment of other acquisition cost.

The above change has been accounted for as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" and has been recognised prospectively in the profit and loss account of the Branch in the current year. Had there been no change in accounting estimate, the profit before tax for the year ended December 31, 2011 would have been higher by Rs 41.510 million and management expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 would have been lower by Rs 41.510 million.

#### 5.12 Prepaid reinsurance

Reinsurance expense is recognised evenly in the period of indemnity. The portion of reinsurance contribution not recognised as an expense is shown as a prepayment.

#### 5.13 Sundry receivables

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

#### 5.14 Fixed assets

##### Tangible

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Depreciation is charged to income over the useful life of the asset on a systematic basis applying the straight line method at the rates specified in note 23.1 to the financial statements. Depreciation is charged on additions from the month of acquisition till the month of disposal.

An item of fixed asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gain and loss on disposal of fixed assets is included in income currently.

The assets residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate at each financial year end.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amounts or are recognised as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Branch and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Gain or loss on disposal of fixed asset is included in the profit and loss account.

##### Intangible

These are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any. Amortisation is charged to income over the useful life of the asset on a systematic basis applying the straight line method at the rates specified in note 23.2 to the financial statements. Amortisation is calculated from the month the assets are available for use. While on disposal, amortisation is charged upto the month in which the assets are disposed of.

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## Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

## Impairment

The carrying values of the Branch's fixed assets are reviewed at each financial year end for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is taken to the profit and loss account.

### 5.15 Functional and presentation currency

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

### 5.16 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised at the time when the Branch becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are de-recognised when the contractual right to future cash flows from the asset expires or is transferred along with the risk and reward of ownership of the asset. Financial liabilities are de-recognised when obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the financial asset and liabilities is recognised in the profit and loss account of the current period.

### 5.17 Off-setting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet, if the Branch has a legally enforceable right to set-off and the Branch intends either to settle the assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### 5.18 Revenue recognition

Premium received / receivable under a policy is recognised as written from the date of attachment of the policy to which it relates. Premium income is recognised evenly over the period of policy from inception to expiry (note 5.4.2).

Commission income is being taken to the profit and loss account, on a time proportionate basis, in accordance with the pattern of recognition of reinsurance premium to which they relate.

Administrative surcharge recovered by the Branch from policy holders is included in income currently.

Return on bank balances and government securities is recognised on an accrual basis.

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

Gain/loss on sale / redemption of investments is included in the profit and loss account in the period of sale / redemption.

### 5.19 Taxation

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

## Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing laws for taxation on income earned. The charge for current tax is calculated using the prevailing tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to the profits, if enacted. The charge for current tax also include adjustments where necessary, relating to prior years which arise from assessment framed / finalised during the year.

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## Deferred

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

### 5.20 Staff retirement benefits

#### Defined benefit plan

The Branch operates an approved gratuity fund scheme (defined benefit plan) for all permanent employees who have completed minimum prescribed period of service under the scheme. The Branch makes contributions to the fund on the basis of recommendations made by an actuary.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to profit and loss account over the employees' expected average remaining working lives.

#### Defined contribution plan

The Branch operates a funded contributory provident fund (defined contribution plan) for all permanent employees. Equal monthly contributions are made, both by the Branch and the employees, to the fund at the rate of 10% of basic salary. The Branch has no further payment obligation once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

### 5.21 Premiums due but unpaid

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

### 5.22 Amount due from / to other insurers / reinsurers

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

### 5.23 Management expenses

Expenses have been allocated to profit and loss account among classes of businesses based on management's best estimate which primarily takes into account gross premium written and number of employees.

### 5.24 Foreign currencies transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak Rupees at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange gains or losses are included in income currently.

## 6 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. It also requires management to exercise judgment in application of its accounting policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

	Note
Provision for outstanding claims (including IBNR)	5.4.1
Premium deficiency reserve	5.4.3
Staff gratuity fund	5.20 and 10.2
Deferred taxation	5.19 and 14
Classification of investments	5.8.1 and 13
Provision for doubtful debts	5.6
Deferred commission	5.11
Useful lives of assets and methods of depreciation	5.14 and 23
Allocation of management expenses	5.23, 24 and 26

	2011	2010 (Restated)	2009 (Restated)
	(Rupees in '000)		
<b>7 HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT</b>			
<i>Unremitted profit</i>			
Balance at the beginning of the year	928,058	871,481	854,339
Profit after tax for the year	74,221	56,577	17,142
Balance at the end of year	<u>1,002,279</u>	<u>928,058</u>	<u>871,481</u>
<b>8 AMOUNTS DUE TO OTHER INSURERS / REINSURERS</b>			
Amounts due to group companies	540,453	564,374	369,808
Amounts due to others	92,366	57,358	48,464
	<u>632,819</u>	<u>621,732</u>	<u>418,272</u>
<b>9 ACCRUED EXPENSES</b>	Note	2011	2010
		(Rupees in '000)	
Salaries, wages and benefits		9,592	25,097
Software maintenance charges		11,725	11,686
Legal and professional charges		2,870	2,310
Agency development and recognition		2,114	3,788
Other accrued expenses		22,715	17,802
		<u>49,016</u>	<u>60,683</u>
<b>10 OTHER CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS</b>			
Service fee to a related party	10.1	116,460	111,284
Due to related parties		5,554	-
Commission		29,190	36,538
Federal Excise Duty		7,672	5,521
Federal Insurance Fee		696	722
Withholding tax		300	752
Workers' Welfare Fund		2,272	1,893
Payable to gratuity fund	10.2	2,704	4,387
Others		8,516	8,947
		<u>173,364</u>	<u>170,044</u>

- 10.1 The Branch has entered into a Services Agreement with CHARTIS MEMSA Insurance Company Limited (service provider and a related party) whereby the service provider will provide ongoing expertise, services and administrative support to the Branch. The agreement requires the fee to be charged on an arm's length basis.

There is no further change recorded and payment made during the year. The increase of Rs 5.176 million is due to exchange difference.

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## 10.2 Payable to gratuity fund

As mentioned in note 5.20, the Branch operates an approved funded gratuity scheme for all permanent employees who have completed the minimum prescribed period of service under the scheme. An actuarial valuation is carried out to determine the liability of the Branch in respect of the benefit and the latest valuation was carried out as at December 31, 2011. The information provided as follows has been obtained from the actuarial valuation carried out as at December 31, 2011. The following significant assumptions have been used for valuation of this scheme:

	2011	2010
Discount rate	13.00%	14.5%
Rate of salary increase	12.50%	14%
Rate of return	10.50%	12%

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet	2011 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2010
Present value of defined benefit obligation	26,289	22,339
Fair value of plan assets	(21,381)	(16,409)
Deficit	4,908	5,930
Unrecognized actuarial loss	(2,204)	(1,543)
Liability as at December 31,	<u>2,704</u>	<u>4,387</u>

Movement in defined benefit obligations	2011	2010
Balance as at January 1,	4,387	(878)
Charge for the year	4,372	7,194
Contributions	(4,387)	-
Payment to outgoing members by the branch	(1,668)	(1,929)
Balance as at December 31,	<u>2,704</u>	<u>4,387</u>

Charge for the year	2011	2010
Current service cost	3,108	2,974
Interest cost	3,405	3,080
Past Service Cost	-	2,769
Expected return on plan assets	(2,141)	(1,923)
Actuarial losses recognised during the year	-	294
Charge for the year ended December 31,	<u>4,372</u>	<u>7,194</u>

### Movement in the Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation:

Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation as at January 1,	2011	2010
Current service cost	22,339	17,215
Interest cost	3,108	2,974
Benefits Payable to the ex-member	3,405	3,080
Past Service Cost	(70)	-
Actuarial gain on obligation	-	2,769
Actual benefits paid during the year	(825)	(1,770)
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at December 31,	<u>(1,668)</u>	<u>(1,929)</u>
	<u>26,289</u>	<u>22,339</u>

### Movement in Fair Value of Plan Assets:

Fair value of plan assets as at January 1,	2011	2010
Expected return on plan assets	16,409	13,666
Contributions made by the Branch	2,141	1,923
Benefits paid during the year	4,387	-
Actuarial loss on plan assets	(70)	-
Fair value of plan assets as at December 31,	<u>(1,486)</u>	<u>820</u>
	<u>21,381</u>	<u>16,409</u>

### Breakup of plan assets

	2011		2010	
	Rupees in '000	%	Rupees in '000	%
Treasury Bills	14,590	68.24	14,169	86.35
Pakistan Investment Bonds	4,925	23.03	-	-
Bank deposits	1,993	9.32	2,267	13.81
Current liabilities	(127)	(0.59)	(27)	(0.16)
	<u>21,381</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>16,409</u>	<u>100</u>

5 year data on experience adjustments is as follows:

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----				
Present value of defined benefit obligations	26,289	22,339	17,215	13,078	12,686
Fair value of plan assets	21,381	16,409	13,666	4,403	4,462
Deficit	<u>(4,908)</u>	<u>(5,930)</u>	<u>(3,549)</u>	<u>(8,675)</u>	<u>(8,224)</u>

Expected contribution to the plan for the year ending December 31, 2012 is Rs 4.255 million (2011: Rs 4.373 million).

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## 11 CONTINGENCIES

The Branch is defendant in a law suit filed by Syed Bhais (Private) Limited in the Honorable High Court of Sindh in respect of a Marine insurance policy, with the maximum liability of Rs. 5.6 million, issued to the plaintiff. The legal advisor of the Branch is of the view that the loss claimed by the plaintiff is not covered under the subject policy as consignment was auctioned by the customs department due to non clearance of the consignment in time and hence, based on the merits of the case, the Branch is in better position to defend their interest in the above suit. Accordingly, no provision in respect of the above matter is considered necessary in these financial statements.

	Note	2011 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2010 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
<b>12 CASH AND BANK DEPOSITS</b>			
<b>Cash and other equivalent</b>			
Cash in hand		62	25
Stamps in hand		34	13
		<u>96</u>	<u>38</u>
<b>Current and other bank accounts</b>			
Current accounts		79,683	41,370
Savings accounts	12.1	116,893	41,512
		<u>196,576</u>	<u>82,882</u>
<b>Deposits maturing within 12 months</b>			
Term deposit receipts	12.2	910,000	600,000
		<u>1,106,672</u>	<u>682,920</u>
12.1 These carry markup ranging from 5% to 7.6% (2010 : 5 % to 7.6%) per annum.			
12.2 These carry markup ranging from 9.8% to 13.4% (2010 : 9.00 % to 13.10%) per annum.			

	Note	2011 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2010 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
<b>13 INVESTMENTS</b>			
Held-to-maturity	13.1	516,850	738,209
Available-for-sale	13.2	12,981	13,703
		<u>529,831</u>	<u>751,912</u>

## 13.1 Held-to-maturity

	Face Value (Rs. In '000)	Mark up rate	Maturity year	2011	2010
<b>Government Securities</b>					
Deposited with the State Bank of Pakistan (13.1.1)					
10 years Pakistan Investment Bonds	11,000	8%	2013	11,337	11,514
				<u>11,337</u>	<u>11,514</u>
<b>Others</b>					
3 years Pakistan Investment Bonds	350,000	11.25%	2011	-	345,528
3 years Pakistan Investment Bonds	200,000	11.25%	2012	198,447	196,460
10 years Pakistan Investment Bonds	54,000	8%	2013	55,530	56,330
				<u>253,977</u>	<u>598,318</u>
1 year Market Treasury Bills	270,000	11.85% to 13.84%	2012	251,536	128,377
				<u>516,850</u>	<u>738,209</u>

13.1.1 These securities are deposited with the State Bank of Pakistan in compliance with the requirements of section 29 of the Insurance Ordinance, 2000.

13.1.2 The aggregate market value of held-to-maturity investments as at December 31, 2011 amounted to Rs. 510.825million (2010: Rs 722 million).

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## 13.2 Available-for-sale

## Ordinary shares (face value of Rs.10 each) - quoted

2011 -----No. of shares-----	2010	Name of Entity	2011 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2010
225,000	225,000	Hub Power Company Limited	12,570	12,570
374,200	340,182	MCB Bank Limited	4,330	4,330
5,184	5,184	Pakistan State Oil Company Limited	956	956
			17,856	17,856
Less: Provision for diminution in value of available-for-sale investment		13.2.1	(4,875)	(4,153)
			<u>12,981</u>	<u>13,703</u>

## 13.2.1 Reconciliation of provision for diminution in value of available-for-sale investments.

Opening balance	4,153	5,577
Provision for the year	722	(1,424)
Closing balance	<u>4,875</u>	<u>4,153</u>

13.2.2 The aggregate market value of available-for-sale investments as at December 31, 2011 amounted to Rs 59.24 million (2010: Rs. 87.6 million).

13.2.3 In compliance with the accounting regulations as per the Securities and Exchange Commission (Insurance) Rules, 2002, the Branch has accounted for the available-for-sale investments at lower of cost or market value. Had the Branch valued its available-for-sale investments at fair value, in accordance with International Accounting Standards - 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", the investments as at December 31, 2011 would have been higher by Rs 46.26 million (2010: Rs 73.90 million) and surplus on revaluation of available-for-sale investments (under Head Office account) would have been Rs 46.26 million (2010 : Rs 73.90 million).

14	DEFERRED TAXATION	Note	2011 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2010
	Temporary differences arising in respect of:			
	Provision for doubtful debts		5,825	7,021
	Provision for gratuity		947	1,536
	Fixed Assets		3,303	-
			<u>10,075</u>	<u>8,557</u>
15	PREMIUM DUE BUT UNPAID			
	Considered good		89,214	204,218
	Considered doubtful		258	8,419
			<u>89,472</u>	<u>212,637</u>
	Less: Provision for doubtful debts	15.1	(258)	(8,419)
15.1	Provision for doubtful debts		<u>89,214</u>	<u>204,218</u>
	Opening balance		8,419	25,274
	Reversal for the year		(8,161)	(850)
	Written off during the year		-	(16,005)
			<u>258</u>	<u>8,419</u>
16	AMOUNT DUE FROM OTHER INSURERS/ REINSURERS			
	Considered good		218,933	96,619
	Considered doubtful		16,383	8,222
			<u>235,316</u>	<u>104,841</u>
	Less: Provision for doubtful debts	16.1	(16,383)	(8,222)
16.1	Provision for doubtful debts		<u>218,933</u>	<u>96,619</u>
	Opening balance		8,222	7,372
	Charge for the year		8,161	850
			<u>16,383</u>	<u>8,222</u>

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2011                      2010  
----- (Rupees in '000) -----

**17      Accrued income on Investment**

-      Pakistan investment Bonds	8,636	21,830
-      Term Deposit Receipts	17,280	16,467
	<u>25,916</u>	<u>38,297</u>

**18      REINSURANCE RECOVERIES AGAINST OUTSTANDING CLAIMS**

<u>219,137</u>	<u>216,058</u>
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- 18.1**      The above balance includes claims receivable from American Home Assurance Company and National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, PA (group companies) amounting to Rs 63.11 million and Rs 86.84 million respectively (2010: Rs 44.87 million and Rs 99.53 million respectively).

Note                      2011                      2010  
----- (Rupees in '000) -----

**19      TAXATION PAYMENT LESS PROVISION**

Opening refundable	56,661	45,401
Charge for the year	(35,443)	(25,596)
Payments during the year	28,184	36,856
	(7,259)	11,260
Closing refundable	<u>49,402</u>	<u>56,661</u>

- 19.1**      In 2010, the assessing officer through its orders issued has amended the assessment order for the tax year 2004 by disallowing certain expenses resulting in additional tax demand of Rs 4.4 million which was paid as required under the assessment order. Subsequently, the Branch has filed an appeal before Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) against the orders. In the current year, the Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) has decided the appeal substantially in favour of the Branch and a refund order in this respect has been issued amounting to Rs 3.124 million subsequent to current year in March 5, 2012. In respect of the remaining disallowed amount, the Branch has filed an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal. The management of the Branch is confident that this amount will be refunded / adjusted by the tax authorities.

Note                      2011                      2010  
----- (Rupees in '000) -----

**20      PREPAYMENTS**

Prepaid re-insurance premium	337,518	257,157
Rent	8,371	17,146
Other prepayments	1,705	-
	<u>347,594</u>	<u>274,303</u>

**21      LOANS TO EMPLOYEES - Unsecured - considered good**

<u>4,903</u>	<u>6,684</u>
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- 21.1**      This represents interest free domestic loans to employees upto two months salary repayable within 11 months.

Note                      2011                      2010  
----- (Rupees in '000) -----

**22      SUNDRY RECEIVABLES**

Advances to suppliers	1,070	4,500
Others	2,109	2,862
	<u>3,179</u>	<u>7,362</u>

**23      FIXED ASSETS**

Tangible assets	42,052	52,400
Intangible assets	5,910	11,516
Capital work-in-progress	12,373	-
	<u>60,335</u>	<u>63,916</u>

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## 23.1 Tangible Assets

	Cost		2011 Accumulated Depreciation			Written down value as at December 31, 2011	Rate of Depreciation per annum %
	As at January 1, 2011	Additions / (Disposals)	As at December 31, 2011	As at January 1, 2011	Charge for the year / (Disposals)	As at December 31, 2011	
	(Rupees in thousand)						
Leasehold property	56	-	56	56	-	56	20
Leasehold improvements	30,225	- (404)	29,821	15,194	6,859 (74)	21,979	20
Furniture and fittings	16,250	- (190)	16,060	5,554	1,441 (35)	6,960	10
Office equipment	11,641	717 -	12,358	4,021	4,286	8,307	20
Computer and EDP equipment	29,099	1,014 -	30,113	24,964	2,502 -	27,466	33.33
Vehicles	34,524	10,905 (5,646)	39,783	19,606	6,965 (5,200)	21,371	20
<b>December 31, 2011</b>	<b>121,795</b>	<b>12,636 (6,240)</b>	<b>128,191</b>	<b>69,395</b>	<b>22,053 (5,309)</b>	<b>86,139</b>	<b>42,052</b>

	Cost		2010 Accumulated Depreciation			Written down value as at December 31, 2010	Rate of Depreciation per annum %
	As at January 1, 2010	Additions / (Disposals)	As at December 31, 2010	As at January 1, 2010	Charge for the year / (Disposals)	As at December 31, 2010	
	(Rupees in thousand)						
Leasehold property	56	-	56	56	-	56	20
Leasehold improvements	29,656	1,929 (1,360)	30,225	13,702	1,898 (406)	15,194	10
Furniture and fittings	16,054	1,627 (1,431)	16,250	4,449	1,446 (341)	5,554	10
Office equipment	11,041	1,008 (408)	11,641	3,234	1,080 (293)	4,021	10
Computer and EDP equipment	25,672	3,543 (116)	29,099	21,357	3,679 (72)	24,964	33.33
Vehicles	36,931	6,105 (8,512)	34,524	20,268	6,689 (7,351)	19,606	20
<b>December 31, 2010</b>	<b>119,410</b>	<b>14,212 (11,827)</b>	<b>121,795</b>	<b>63,066</b>	<b>14,792 (8,463)</b>	<b>69,395</b>	<b>52,400</b>

## 23.1.1 Capital work in progress

	2011 --- (Rupees in '000) ---	2010
Civil works	7,726	-
Office equipment	409	-
Motor vehicles	4,238	-
	<b>12,373</b>	<b>-</b>



	Note	2011 ---- (Rupees in '000) ----	2010
<b>23.1.2 Depreciation has been allocated as follows:</b>			
Management expenses	24	11,539	7,001
General and administration expenses	26	10,514	7,791
		<u>22,053</u>	<u>14,792</u>

23.1.3 Cost of fully depreciated fixed assets that are still in Branch use as at December 31, 2011 amounted to Rs 40.430 million (2010: Rs 35.027 million).

23.1.4 During the year the Branch has changed the estimated useful life of its leasehold improvements and office equipment from ten years to five years. The management believes that the revision in useful life provides a more reasonable estimate of the benefits to be obtained from the use of these assets.

The above change has been accounted for as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" and has been recognised prospectively in the profit and loss account of the Branch in the current year. Had there been no change in the accounting estimate, the profit before taxation for the year ended December 31, 2011 would have been higher by Rs 7.62 million and depreciation charge for the year ended December 31, 2011 would have been lower by Rs 7.62 million.

23.2	Intangible Assets	Cost			Accumulated Amortisation			Written down value as at December 31, 2011	Rate of Amortisation per annum
		As at January 1, 2011	Additions	As at December 31, 2011	As at January 1, 2011	Amortisation for the year	As at December 31, 2011		
		----- (Rupees in thousand) -----							%
	Software	28,030	-	28,030	16,514	5,606	22,120	5,910	20
	December 31, 2011	<u>28,030</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,030</u>	<u>16,514</u>	<u>5,606</u>	<u>22,120</u>	<u>5,910</u>	
	December 31, 2010	<u>27,791</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>28,030</u>	<u>10,935</u>	<u>5,579</u>	<u>16,514</u>	<u>11,516</u>	20

<b>23.2.1 Amortisation has been allocated as follows:</b>	Note	2011 ----(Rupees in '000)----	2010
Management expenses	24	2,127	1,941
General and administration expenses	26	3,479	3,638
		<u>5,606</u>	<u>5,579</u>

## 24 MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

Salaries, wages and benefits	24.1	44,312	49,244
Rents, taxes, electricity etc.		15,660	12,630
Communication		2,965	2,953
Advertisement and sales promotion		4,797	3,806
Printing and stationery		2,501	2,101
Service fee for support services	10.1	-	8,032
Traveling and entertainment		1,410	1,389
Car running and maintenance		5,749	5,171
Software maintenance charges		10,003	15,049
Depreciation	23.1.2	11,539	7,001
Amortisation	23.2.1	2,127	1,941
Subscription and membership fees		4,144	3,301
Other expenses		1,805	2,577
		<u>107,012</u>	<u>115,195</u>
Other deferred acquisition cost:			
- Opening		40,326	36,446
- Closing		-	(40,326)
		<u>40,326</u>	<u>(3,880)</u>
		<u>147,338</u>	<u>111,315</u>

24.1 Include staff retirements benefits amounting to Rs. 3.70 million (2010 : Rs. 4.53 million).

## 25 OTHER INCOME

Gain on sale of fixed assets	2011 ----(Rupees in '000)----	2010
	<u>84</u>	<u>2,151</u>

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26	GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	Note	2011	2010
			----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
	Salaries, wages and benefits	26.1	61,817	70,713
	Rent, taxes, electricity etc.		17,135	16,449
	Communication		2,669	3,007
	Advertisement and sales promotion		1,468	157
	Printing and stationery		2,636	2,517
	Traveling and entertainment		1,706	979
	Depreciation	23.1.2	10,514	7,791
	Amortisation	23.2.1	3,479	3,638
	Software maintenance charges		17,975	28,150
	Repairs and maintenance		2,592	4,200
	Legal and professional charges		1,718	518
	Auditors' remuneration	26.2	417	400
	Insurance		3,261	2,940
	Car running and maintenance		3,508	3,243
	Service fee for support services	10.1	-	20,864
	Workers' Welfare Fund		2,272	1,893
	Exchange loss		1,131	126
	Other expenses		2,013	4,007
			<u>136,311</u>	<u>171,592</u>

26.1 Include staff retirements benefits amounting to Rs. 4.74 million (2010 : Rs. 6.54 million).

26.2	Auditors' remuneration	2011	2010
		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
	Audit fee	310	295
	Other certification services	57	55
	Out of pocket expenses	50	50
		<u>417</u>	<u>400</u>

## 27 TAXATION

Current - for the year	39,639	25,619
- for prior years	(4,196)	(23)
Deferred	<u>(1,517)</u>	<u>10,610</u>
	<u>33,926</u>	<u>36,206</u>

### 27.1 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

The tax on the Branch's profit (before tax) differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Branch's applicable tax rate as follows:

	2011	2010
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Profit before tax	<u>108,147</u>	<u>92,783</u>
Tax calculation at the rate of 35 % (2010: 35%)	37,851	32,474
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3,461	(5,611)
Tax effect of dividend income	(1,673)	(1,244)
Prior year adjustments	(4,196)	(23)
Tax effect on temporary difference	<u>(1,517)</u>	<u>10,610</u>
	<u>33,926</u>	<u>36,206</u>

## 28 REMUNERATION OF MANAGER FOR PAKISTAN

	2011	2010
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Salary and other benefits	6,255	5,900
Branch's provided accommodation and utilities	<u>5,475</u>	<u>5,525</u>
	<u>11,730</u>	<u>11,425</u>

In addition, Manager for Pakistan has been provided with free use of Branch's car and household fixtures, in accordance with the practice of the Branch.

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## 29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	As at December 31, 2011		
	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Available for sale
-----Rupees in '000-----			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and bank deposits	1,106,672	-	-
Investments	-	516,850	12,981
Premium due but unpaid	89,214	-	-
Amounts due from other insurers / reinsurers	218,933	-	-
Accrued income on investment and deposits	25,916	-	-
Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims	219,137	-	-
Loan to employees - unsecured - considered good	4,903	-	-
Sundry receivables	1,130	-	-
	<u>1,665,905</u>	<u>516,850</u>	<u>12,981</u>
			<u>2,195,736</u>

	As at December 31, 2011	
	Other financial liabilities	Total
-----Rupees in '000-----		
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
Provision for outstanding claims (including IBNR)	318,476	318,476
Amounts due to other insurers / reinsurers	632,819	632,819
Accrued expenses	49,016	49,016
Other creditors and accruals	162,424	162,424
	<u>1,162,735</u>	<u>1,162,735</u>

	As at December 31, 2010		
	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Available for sale
-----Rupees in '000-----			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and bank deposits	682,920	-	-
Investments	-	738,209	13,703
Premium due but unpaid	204,218	-	-
Amounts due from other insurers / reinsurers	96,619	-	-
Accrued income on investment and deposits	38,297	-	-
Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims	216,058	-	-
Loan to employees - unsecured - considered good	6,684	-	-
Sundry receivables	2,862	-	-
	<u>1,247,658</u>	<u>738,209</u>	<u>13,703</u>
			<u>1,999,570</u>

	As at December 31, 2010	
	Other financial liabilities	Total
-----Rupees in '000-----		
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
Provision for outstanding claims (including IBNR)	285,081	285,081
Amounts due to other insurers / reinsurers	621,732	621,732
Accrued expenses	60,683	60,683
Other creditors and accruals	161,156	161,156
	<u>1,128,652</u>	<u>1,128,652</u>

Atto

### 30. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is an amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Consequently, differences may arise between the carrying values and the fair value estimates. The fair values of all the financial assets and liabilities are estimated to be not significantly different from their carrying values.

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

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (e.g. listed shares, treasury bills etc) are based on the quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year end date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets held by the Branch is current bid price.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market 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 estimated fair value of other financial assets and liabilities is considered not significantly different from carrying values as the items are either short term in nature or periodically repriced.

IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures' requires the Branch to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

	2011			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rupees in '000			
Financial asset designated as available-for-sale				
Equity securities	12,981	-	-	12,981
	2010			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rupees in '000			
Financial asset designated as available-for-sale				
Equity securities	13,703	-	-	13,703

### 31. RISK MANAGEMENT

#### 31.1. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The Branch's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks namely market risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk that could result in the Branch's net assets or reduction in the profit. The Branch's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Branch's financial performance. The Branch management has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Branch's risk management framework and is responsible for developing risk management policies and its monitoring.

##### 31.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other equity prices. The Branch manages the market risk by monitoring exposure on marketable securities by following internal risk management policies.

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

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### 31.1.1.2 Price risk

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

The Branch's quoted securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about the future value of investment securities. The Branch limits market risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio and by continuous monitoring of developments in equity market.

The following table summarizes the Branch's other price risk as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. It shows the effects of an estimated increase / decrease of 5% in the market prices as on the fair values of the quoted equity securities with other factors remaining constant. However, in practice the actual results may differ from the sensitivity analysis.

	Fair value Rupees in '000	Price change	Effect on fair value Rupees in '000
December 31, 2011	59,240	+5% -5%	2,962 (2,962)
December 31, 2010	87,693	+5% -5%	4,385 (4,385)

### 31.1.1.3 Interest rate risk exposure

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Branch invests in securities and has deposits that are subject to interest / mark-up rate risk. The Branch limits interest / mark-up rate risk by monitoring changes in interest / mark-up rates in the currencies in which its cash and investments are denominated.

The Branch is exposed to interest / markup rate risk in respect of the following:

-----2011-----								
Interest Rates	Interest / mark-up bearing			Non-interest / mark-up bearing			Total	
	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub total	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub total		
----- (Rupees '000) -----								
<b>Financial assets</b>								
Cash and bank deposits	5% - 13.4%	1,026,893	-	1,026,893	79,779	-	79,779	1,106,672
Investments	8% - 13.84%	449,983	66,867	516,850	12,981	-	12,981	529,831
Premium due but unpaid		-	-	-	89,214	-	89,214	89,214
Amount due from other insurers / reinsurers		-	-	-	218,933	-	218,933	218,933
Accrued income		-	-	-	25,916	-	25,916	25,916
Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims		-	-	-	219,137	-	219,137	219,137
Loan to employees - unsecured - considered good		-	-	-	4,903	-	4,903	4,903
Sundry and other receivables		-	-	-	1,130	-	1,130	1,130
		1,476,876	66,867	1,543,743	651,993	-	651,993	2,195,736
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Provision for outstanding claims (including IBNR)		-	-	-	318,476	-	318,476	318,476
Amounts due to other insurers / reinsurers		-	-	-	632,819	-	632,819	632,819
Accrued expenses		-	-	-	49,016	-	49,016	49,016
Other creditors and accruals		-	-	-	162,424	-	162,424	162,424
		-	-	-	1,162,735	-	1,162,735	1,162,735
		1,476,876	66,867	1,543,743	(510,742)	-	(510,742)	1,033,001

*Atto*

-----2010-----							
Interest Rates	Interest / mark-up bearing			Non-interest / mark-up bearing			Total
	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub total	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub total	

(Rupees '000)

Financial assets

Cash and bank deposits	5% - 13.10%	641,512	-	641,512	41,408	-	41,408	682,920
Investments	8% - 12.64%	473,905	264,304	738,209	13,703	-	13,703	751,912
Premium due but unpaid		-	-	-	204,218	-	204,218	204,218
Amount due from other insurers / reinsurers		-	-	-	96,619	-	96,619	96,619
Accrued income		-	-	-	38,297	-	38,297	38,297
Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims		-	-	-	216,058	-	216,058	216,058
Loan to employees - unsecured - considered good		-	-	-	6,684	-	6,684	6,684
Sundry and other receivables		-	-	-	2,862	-	2,862	2,862
		1,115,417	264,304	1,379,721	619,849	-	619,849	1,999,570

Financial liabilities

Provision for outstanding claims (including IBNR)	-	-	-	285,081	-	285,081	285,081
Amounts due to other insurers / reinsurers	-	-	-	621,732	-	621,732	621,732
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	60,683	-	60,683	60,683
Other creditors and accruals	-	-	-	161,156	-	161,156	161,156
	-	-	-	1,128,652	-	1,128,652	1,128,652

1,115,417	264,304	1,379,721	(508,803)	-	(508,803)	870,918
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The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Branch's profit before tax and head office account based upon average balances and rates:

	Increase / (decrease) in	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on Head Office Account
December 31, 2011	100 (100)	15,437 (15,437)	10,034 (10,034)
December 31, 2010	100 (100)	13,797 (13,797)	8,968 (8,968)

**31.1.1.4 Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial asset or liability will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency rates. Foreign currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions in foreign currencies. The Branch's principal transactions are carried out in Pak Rupees and its exposure to foreign currency risk arises primarily with respect to US dollar. Financial liabilities exposed to foreign currency risk amounted to Rs. 116.460 million (2010:Rs. 111.284 million) at the end of the year.

**31.1.5 Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk, which arises with the possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Branch attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures by undertaking transactions with a large number of counter parties in various industries and by continually assessing the credit worthiness of counter parties. The table below analyses the Branch's maximum exposure to credit risk:

	2011	2010
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Bank accounts and deposits*	1,106,576	682,882
Accrued income on investment and deposits**	17,280	16,467
Premiums due but unpaid***	89,472	212,637
Amounts due from other insurers / reinsurers	235,316	104,841
Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims	219,137	216,058
	<u>1,667,781</u>	<u>1,232,885</u>

Atto



The credit quality of Branch's bank deposits and accrued income can be assessed with reference to external credit ratings as follows:

	Credit Rating	Credit Rating	2011 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2010 ----- Rupees in '000 -----
<b>* Bank accounts and deposits*</b>				
Various	A1+	PACRA	672,672	357,837
Various	A1+	JCR-VIS	115	26
Various	P-1	Moodey's	433,789	325,018
			<u>1,106,576</u>	<u>682,881</u>
<b>** Accrued income on investment and deposits**</b>				
Various	A1+	PACRA	12,306	8,778
Various	P-1	Moodey's	4,974	7,689
			<u>17,280</u>	<u>16,467</u>

\*\*\* The age analysis of premiums due but unpaid is as follows:

	2011 ----- Rupees in '000 -----	2010 ----- Rupees in '000 -----
Upto 1 year	311,135	303,029
1 - 2 years	13,368	7,333
Over 2 years	285	7,116
	<u>324,788</u>	<u>317,478</u>

#### 31.1.6 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Branch will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Branch might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal circumstances. To guard against the risk, the Branch has diversified funding sources and assets are managed with liquidity in mind, maintaining a healthy balance of cash and cash equivalents and readily marketable securities. The maturity profile is monitored to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Branch's financial liabilities. The contractual maturities of these liabilities at the year end have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. Financial liabilities not having a contractual maturity are assumed to mature on the expected date on which these liabilities will be settled.

	2011			
	With in one year	Over one year to five years	Over five years	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Provision for outstanding claims	318,476	-	-	318,476
Amounts due to other insurers / reinsurers	632,819	-	-	632,819
Accrued expenses	49,016	-	-	49,016
Other creditors and accruals	162,424	-	-	162,424
	<u>1,162,735</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,162,735</u>
	2010			
	With in one year	Over one year to five years	Over five years	Total
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Provision for outstanding claims	285,081	-	-	285,081
Amounts due to other insurers / reinsurers	621,732	-	-	621,732
Accrued expenses	60,683	-	-	60,683
Other creditors and accruals	161,156	-	-	161,156
	<u>1,128,652</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,128,652</u>

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### 31.2 Insurance risks

The Branch mainly issues the following types of insurance contracts:

- Fire and property
- Marine, aviation and transport
- Motor
- Accident and health
- Miscellaneous

These contracts are normally one year insurance contracts except marine and accident and health business contracts which are generally for a period of 3 months and 1 month respectively.

#### 31.2.1 Frequency and severity of claims

The principal risk the Branch faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore the objective of the Branch is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

#### 31.2.2 Reinsurance Arrangements

Such risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements. Strict claim review policies to assess all new and ongoing claims and regular detailed review of claims handling procedures are also put in place to reduce the risk exposure of the Branch. The Branch further enforces a policy of actively managing and prompt pursuing of claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future development.

The Branch's class wise risk exposure (based on maximum loss coverage in a single policy) is as follows:

	2011		
	Maximum sum insured	Reinsurance cover	Highest net liability
	----- Rupees in '000 -----		
Fire and property	14,437,500	14,435,700	1,800
Marine, aviation and transport	2,078,075	623,423	1,454,652
Motor	12,500	-	12,500
Accident and health	89,000	84,700	4,300
Miscellaneous	605,000	603,185	1,815
	<u>17,222,075</u>	<u>15,747,008</u>	<u>1,475,067</u>
	2010		
	Maximum sum insured	Reinsurance cover	Highest net liability
	----- Rupees in '000 -----		
Fire and property	9,140,000	9,140,000	-
Marine, aviation and transport	918,000	275,000	643,000
Motor	12,000	3,500	8,500
Accident and health	48,000	44,000	4,000
Miscellaneous	284,000	281,000	3,000
	<u>10,402,000</u>	<u>9,743,500</u>	<u>658,500</u>

#### 31.2.3 Geographical concentration of insurance risk

To optimize benefits from the principle of averages and law of large numbers, geographical spread of risk is of extreme importance. There are a number of parameters which are significant in assessing the accumulation of risks with reference to the geographical location. Risk surveys are carried out on a regular basis for the evaluation of physical hazards associated with the location, occupation and coverage of the insured.

The ability to manage catastrophic risk is tied to managing the density of risk within a particular area. It provides a way to better visualize the risk exposures so the Branch determines the appropriate amount of reinsurance coverage to protect the business portfolio.

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### 31.2.4 Uncertainty in the estimation of future claims payment

Claims on general insurance contracts are payable on a claim occurrence basis. The Branch is liable for all insured events that occur during the term of the insurance contract.

An estimated amount of the claim is recorded immediately on the intimation to the Branch. The estimation of the amount is based on management judgment or preliminary assessment by the independent surveyor appointed for this purpose. The initial estimates include expected settlement cost of the claims. For the estimation of provision of claims incurred but not reported (IBNR), the management makes the best estimate which takes into account the claims that are actually reported subsequent to the balance sheet date.

There are several variable factors which affect the amount and timing of recognized claim liabilities. The Branch takes all reasonable measures to mitigate the factors affecting the amount and timing of claim settlements. However, uncertainty prevails with estimated claim liabilities and it is likely that final settlement of these liabilities may be different from initial recognized amount.

### 31.2.5 Key assumptions

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimation of claims and premium deficiency reserves is that the Branch's future claim development will follow similar historical pattern for occurrence and reporting. The management uses qualitative judgment to assess the extent to which past occurrence and reporting pattern will not apply in future. The judgment includes external factors e.g. treatment of one-off occurrence claims, changes in market factors, economic conditions, etc.

The assumed net of reinsurance loss ratios for each class of business is as follows:

Class	Assumed Net Loss 2011	Assumed Net Loss 2010
Fire and property	24%	14%
Marine, aviation and transport	59%	45%
Motor	65%	64%
Accident and health	58%	28%
Miscellaneous	8%	4%

### 31.2.6 Sensitivity analysis

The insurance claim liabilities are sensitive to the incidence of insured events and severity / size of claims. The impact of 10% variation in claims value with other factors remaining constant is summarized below. However, in practice the actual results may differ from sensitivity analysis:

	<u>Profit before tax</u>		<u>Head Office Account</u>	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
10% increase in loss	(26,824)	(20,111)	(17,436)	(13,072)
10% decrease in loss	26,824	20,111	17,436	13,072

### 31.2.7 Claim development

The development of claims against insurance contracts issued is not disclosed as uncertainty about the amount and timing of claim settlement is usually resolved within one year.

### 31.3 Reinsurance risk

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

To minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies, the Branch obtains reinsurance rating from a number of reinsurers, who are dispersed over several geographical regions.

An analysis of all reinsurance assets recognized by the rating of the entity from which it is due are as follows:

Rating	Amount due from other insurers / reinsurers		Reinsurance recoveries against outstanding claims	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	----- Rupees in '000 -----			
A or above including Pakistan Reinsurance Company Limited	218,933	96,619	219,137	216,058

### 32 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties of the Branch comprises of head office, ultimate parent and subsidiaries / branches of ultimate parent. The Branch, in the normal course of business, carries out transactions at arm's length with various related parties. Details of transactions with related parties during the year and the balances as at the year end, other than the remuneration of Manager for Pakistan (detailed in note 28), are as follows:

	2011	2010
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
<b>Transactions during the year</b>		
Premiums ceded	626,015	493,489
Commission income	174,228	141,276
Claims recoverable	139,625	157,647
Remittance	336,084	-
Software maintenance charges	25,552	27,188
Service fee for support services	-	28,896
<b>Balances at the year end</b>		
Due to related parties including accrued expenses	29,977	16,626
Service fee for support services	116,460	111,284

### 33 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Number of permanent employees at the end of the year were 68 (2010 : 73).

### 34 AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the management on 30-APR-2012.

### 35 RESTATEMENT

Uptil last year the amount due to group companies under reinsurance arrangements was included in the head office account (note 7) as current account instead of being included under amount due to other insurers / reinsurers (note 8). From the current year the head office account consists of unremitted profit only and the amount due to group companies under reinsurance arrangements has been included in the amount due to other insurers / reinsurers. The corresponding figures have been restated as required under International Accounting Standards. The impact of the change on comparative information as reported previously is summarised as follows:

	2010	2009
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
<b>HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT (note 7)</b>		
Decrease in head office account	(564,374)	(369,808)
<b>AMOUNTS DUE TO OTHER INSURERS / REINSURERS (note 8)</b>		
Increase in amounts due to other insurers / reinsurers	564,374	369,808

There is no impact of this restatement on the profit and loss account and the cash flow statement.

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## 36 GENERAL

36.1 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand rupees.

36.2 Prior year's figures have been reclassified, wherever necessary, for the purposes of comparison. However, such reclassifications were not material.

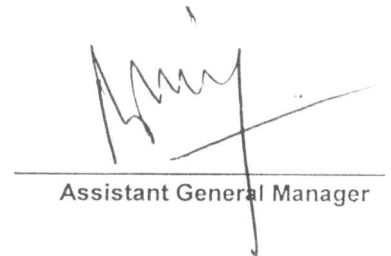
AKO



Manager of Pakistan / Principal Officer



Chief Financial Officer



Assistant General Manager