

GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(Organised as a Society under the Societies Act 1966)
(UEN: S66SS0020G)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2025

**GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(UEN: S66SS0020G)**

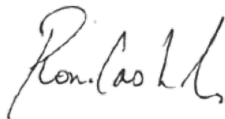
STATEMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

In the opinion of the management committee:-

- (i) the accompanying financial statements of the General Insurance Association of Singapore (the “Association”) are drawn up in accordance with the provision of the Societies Act 1966 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore, so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Association as at 31 December 2025 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Association for the financial year then ended on that date; and
- (ii) at the end of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The management committee approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

On behalf of the Management Committee,



Ronak Akhil Shah
President



Andrew Yeo Seng Thean
Vice President

Singapore, 3 March 2026



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE (UEN: S66SS0020G)**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of General Insurance Association of Singapore. (the "Association"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statement of income and expenditure and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966 (the "Act"), and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Association as at 31 December 2025 and the results, changes in funds and cash flows of the Association for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by the Management Committee set out on page 1. But does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE (UEN: S66SS0020G) (Continued)**

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE (UEN: S66SS0020G) (Continued)**

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion:-

- (a) the accounting and other records required by the Societies Regulations enacted under the Act to be kept by the Association have been properly kept in accordance with those Regulations; and
- (b) the fund-raising appeal held during the reporting year has been carried out in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Societies Regulations issued under the Societies Act and proper accounts and other records have been kept of the fund-raising appeal.

Kreston David Yeung PAC

**KRESTON DAVID YEUNG PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants**

Singapore, 3 March 2026

KRESTON DAVID YEUNG PAC (UEN: 200717891W)

A public accounting corporation incorporated with limited liability and an independent member of the **Kreston Global** network
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GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(UEN: S66SS0020G)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 S\$	2024 S\$
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Plant and equipment	3	5,090	7,327
Current assets			
Trade receivables	4	70,165	252,298
Deposits		15,542	15,542
Other receivable		54,028	-
Prepayments		51,511	134,678
Cash and cash equivalents		1,598,963	1,524,632
Total current assets		<u>1,790,209</u>	<u>1,927,150</u>
Total assets		<u>1,795,299</u>	<u>1,934,477</u>
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Fund			
Accumulated fund		1,136,053	1,195,936
Current liabilities			
Advances received	5	-	266,100
Trade payables	6	33,841	67,967
Other payables		150	24,414
Accrued operating expenses	7	625,255	380,060
Total current liabilities		<u>659,246</u>	<u>738,541</u>
Total fund and liabilities		<u>1,795,299</u>	<u>1,934,477</u>

The notes set out on pages 10 to 24 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(UEN: S66SS0020G)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 S\$	2024 S\$
Income			
Agents' registration fees		1,156,410	1,185,135
Levies on ordinary members		214,845	996,010
GIARMC net operating income	8	798,692	806,991
IUMI conference income	9	2,382,405	-
Other income	10	13,119	37,057
		<u>4,565,471</u>	<u>3,025,193</u>
Less: Expenditure (Page 7)		<u>(4,625,354)</u>	<u>(2,715,084)</u>
(Deficit)/Surplus before taxation		(59,883)	310,109
Less: Taxation	11	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net (deficit)/surplus for the year		(59,883)	310,109
GIA corporate social responsibility events	12	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year		<u>(59,883)</u>	<u>310,109</u>

The notes set out on pages 10 to 24 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(UEN: S66SS0020G)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 S\$	2024 S\$
Expenditure			
Accounting services fee		35,200	36,040
ARCM-hosting/maintenance service	13	252,844	230,828
Bank charges		554	516
Committee expenses			
- Construction and engineering committee		2,000	3,915
- Health committee		-	17
- Marine committee	14.1	24,665	21,999
- Motor committee	14.2	103,070	57,216
- Insurance fraud committee	14.3	329,900	324,900
- Talent and education	14.4	1,450	17,510
Depreciation of plant and equipment	3	2,237	4,720
Entertainment and refreshment		2,577	343
GIA annual report		14,700	14,700
ICCSC: Insurance trust index survey		31,647	63,294
IT support		62,127	52,995
IUMI conference expenses	9	1,991,595	106,760
Legal and professional fees		53,434	88,184
Meetings and seminars		12,326	32,744
Office facility membership fee		98,252	99,243
Office insurance expenses		26,503	20,608
Payroll services		9,584	9,670
Printing, stationery and postage		3,174	4,360
Public relations consultancy		76,725	76,050
Recruit agency fees		-	743
Sponsorships/donations	15	17,500	28,000
Staff costs	16	1,443,442	1,381,255
Subscriptions/membership fees		11,480	11,769
Tax service fee		-	5,000
Telecommunication		5,340	5,463
Transport and travel		10,348	8,668
Warehousing		2,680	7,574
		<u>4,625,354</u>	<u>2,715,084</u>

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**GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(UEN: S66SS0020G)**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND
For the year ended 31 December 2025**

	Accumulated Fund S\$
Balance as at 01.01.2024	885,827
Net surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	<u>310,109</u>
Balance as at 31.12.2024/01.01.2025	1,195,936
Net deficit and total comprehensive expense for the year	<u>(59,883)</u>
Balance as at 31.12.2025	<u>1,136,053</u>

The notes set out on pages 10 to 24 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(UEN: S66SS0020G)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Cash flow from operating activities:-		
(Decifit)/Surplus before taxation	(59,883)	310,109
Adjustments for:-		
Interest income	(6,337)	(10,532)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	2,237	4,720
Operating cash flows before changes of working capital	(63,983)	304,297
Changes of working capital:-		
Trade and other receivables	211,272	(288,001)
Trade and other payables	(79,295)	356,955
Net cash generated from operating activities	67,994	373,251
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	-	(5,760)
Interest income	6,337	10,532
Net cash generated from investing activities	6,337	4,772
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	74,331	378,023
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,524,632	1,146,609
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,598,963	1,524,632

The notes set out on pages 10 to 24 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

**GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(UEN: S66SS0020G)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2025

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. GENERAL

The General Insurance Association of Singapore (the “Association”) is registered under the Societies Act 1966. The registered office is located at 88 Market Street #21-01 Singapore 048948.

The principal activities of the Association relate to the protection, promotion, advancement and the doing of all things in furtherance of the common interests of members and the general insurance industry.

The financial statements of the Association for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution by the Management Committee on 3 March 2026.

The financial statements of the Association are presented in Singapore dollar (S\$ or SGD), which is the Association’s functional currency.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Association have been drawn up in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Association has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Association and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

The financial statements of the Association have been prepared on the basis that it will continue to operating as a going concern.

b) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the Association’s financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

The management is of the opinion that there are no significant judgments made in applying accounting estimates and policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

c) Plant and Equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. The cost of an item of plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method so as to write off the costs of the plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives as follows:-

Office equipment	3 - 5 years
Computers	3 - 5 years
Furniture and fittings	3 years

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end to ensure that amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of plant and equipment.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income and expenditure statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

d) GIA Records Management Centre (GIARMC) Net Operating Income

On 1 May 1999, a Market Agreement was entered into with members of the Association to operate the Non-Injury Motor Accident Reports Scheme.

In connection with the Scheme, the GIA Records Management Centre (the Centre) was established for the purpose of the archival and retrieval of records.

The Association has appointed Shift Technology Pte. Ltd. as the manager to provide the staff and facilities to the Centre for maintenance of the accounting records and operate a separate bank account for the operations of the Centre. The Association is liable for all losses incurred by the Centre and is responsible for bearing all expenses and liabilities incurred. Shift Technology Pte. Ltd. will charge the Association according to the monthly contracted rates for the services rendered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

f) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Association measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Association expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Association's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, FVOCI and FVPL. The Association only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

f) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Association determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

g) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Association recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Association expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

g) Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

For trade receivables, the Association applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Association does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Association has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Association considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Association may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Association is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Association. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

h) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Association assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Association makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

j) Contingencies

A contingent liability is:-

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Association; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Association.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position of the Association, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

k) Income Recognition

Income is measured based on the consideration to which the Association expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer.

Income is recognised when the Association satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of income recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

Revenue from accident reports and Bola are recognised when the goods or services are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Agents' registration fee is recognised when due
Levy membership fee is recognised on call basis
The entrance fee is recognised when new member is admitted
Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method

l) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

l) Taxes (Continued)

Current income tax (Continued)

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year 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 end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:-

- Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

m) Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Association. The chief executive and managers are considered as key management personnel of the Association.

**GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(UEN: S66SS0020G)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

n) **Employee Benefits**

Defined Contribution Plan

As required by law, the Association makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF). CPF contributions are recognised compensation as expenses in the same period as the employment that gives rise to the contribution.

Employee Leave Entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. Accrual is made for the unconsumed leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

3. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office equipment S\$	Computers S\$	Furniture and fittings S\$	Total S\$
Cost				
At 01.01.2024	2,446	54,523	760	57,729
Addition	510	5,250	-	5,760
Write-off/Disposal	(1,900)	(9,846)	-	(11,746)
	<hr/>			
At 31.12.2024/01.01.2025/ 31.12.2025	1,056	49,927	760	51,743
	<hr/>			
Accumulated Depreciation				
At 01.01.2024	2,446	48,236	760	51,442
Depreciation	14	4,706	-	4,720
Write-off/Disposal	(1,900)	(9,846)	-	(11,746)
	<hr/>			
At 31.12.2024/01.01.2025	560	43,096	760	44,416
Depreciation	170	2,067	-	2,237
	<hr/>			
At 31.12.2025	730	45,163	760	46,653
	<hr/>			
Carrying Amount				
At 31.12.2025	326	4,764	-	5,090
At 31.12.2024	496	6,831	-	7,327
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GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
(UEN: S66SS0020G)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2025

4. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables majority consist of amount due from members and customers. They are non-interest bearing and are generally on immediate to about 30 days (2024: 30 days) term. These receivables are unsecured and not past due at the end of the reporting period.

5. ADVANCES RECEIVED

Advances received from sponsors for IUMI conference 2025 had been recognised as income during the year.

6. TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally on immediate to about 30 days (2024: 30 days) term.

7. ACCRUED OPERATING EXPENSES

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Staff costs	217,186	208,239
Professional fees	94,300	75,150
IUMI conference fee (Note 9)	289,269	-
Other operating expenses	24,500	96,670
	<u>625,255</u>	<u>380,059</u>

8. GIARMC NET OPERATING INCOME

Income		
Accident reports	1,315,644	1,254,885
Motor-Barometer of Liability Agreement (BOLA)	122,000	127,750
	<u>1,437,644</u>	<u>1,382,635</u>
Less: Expenditure		
Management fees*	627,000	563,039
Other expenses	11,952	12,605
	<u>(638,952)</u>	<u>(575,644)</u>
Net operating income	<u>798,692</u>	<u>806,991</u>

* The management fees were charged by a vendor for managing the Association's day-to-day affairs, as disclosed in Note 2(d) to the financial statements.

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9. IUMI CONFERENCE INCOME

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Income		
Other service fees	11,355	-
Sponsorship	903,000	-
Registration fee	1,468,050	-
	<u>2,382,405</u>	<u>-</u>
Total income	2,382,405	-
Less: Expenditure		
Donation	12,000	-
IUMI conference fee (Note 7)	289,269	-
Others	789	508
Seminar and event	1,693,596	83,424
Transport and travelling	(4,059)	22,828
	<u>(1,991,595)</u>	<u>(106,760)</u>
Total expenditure	(1,991,595)	(106,760)
Net surplus/(deficit)	<u>390,810</u>	<u>(106,760)</u>

10. OTHER INCOME

Government grants		
- TAC Leadership development Course fee and fellowship Award	-	16,040
- Wage credit scheme	1,011	2,275
- Childcare leave claims	1,500	1,500
Interest income	6,337	10,532
Sponsorship income	-	3,906
Seminar income	4,271	2,804
	<u>13,119</u>	<u>37,057</u>

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11. TAXATION

No provision for taxation had been made in view of unutilised losses, capital allowance and donation available to offsetting against future surplus.

The income tax expense on the results for the financial year varies from the amount of income tax determined by applying the Singapore standard rate of income tax to (deficit)/ surplus before taxation due to the following factors:-

	2025 S\$	2024 S\$
(Deficit)/Surplus before taxation	<u>(59,883)</u>	<u>310,109</u>
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17%	(10,172)	52,719
Deferred tax assets at beginning of year	(135,045)	(187,764)
Deferred tax assets at end of year	<u>145,217</u>	<u>135,045</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

At the end of the reporting period, the Association has unutilised donation, capital allowance and loss of approximately S\$264,000, S\$286,000 and S\$182,000 (2024: S\$181,000, S\$518,000 and S\$182,000) respectively available for offsetting against its future taxable income subject to agreement with Comptroller of Income Tax and compliance with the relevant sections of the Income Tax Act. No deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of its recovery.

12. GIA CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EVENTS

	2025 S\$	2024 S\$
Income		
Cash donation	4,700	200
Sponsorship	113,400	119,100
Donation/Sponsorship from GIA	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Total income	128,100	129,300
Less: Expenses incurred		
Tournament/Event fees	(8,137)	(11,165)
Goodie bags and prizes	(1,479)	(700)
Collateral production	(4,110)	(3,990)
Miscellaneous	<u>(400)</u>	<u>(1,021)</u>
Net surplus	113,974	112,424
Less: Donation to:		
SUN-DAC	-	(56,212)
Handicaps Welfare Association	-	(56,212)
Pay of Hope	(56,987)	-
Lutheran Community Car Services Limited	<u>(56,987)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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13. ARCM-HOSTING/MAINTENANCE SERVICES

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Agents Registration and CPD Management (ARCM)		
System expenses consist of:-		
Agent/IT audit	103,350	81,500
Litigation monitoring services	11,391	11,252
System support	138,000	138,000
Miscellaneous	103	76
	<u>252,844</u>	<u>230,828</u>

14. COMMITTEE EXPENSES

14.1 Marine Committee

Transportation/Travelling	2,590	-
Membership fee	20,368	21,216
Miscellaneous	1,707	783
	<u>24,665</u>	<u>21,999</u>

14.2 Motor Committee

IT consultant	15,900	15,900
IT support	447	4,768
Professional fees	36,950	-
Miscellaneous	5,931	4,148
Public Relations Consultancy	32,400	32,400
Event	6,442	-
Sponsorship to Singapore Road Safety Council	5,000	-
	<u>103,070</u>	<u>57,216</u>

14.3 Insurance Fraud Committee

Fraud management system - Motor	242,000	240,000
Fraud management system - Travel	72,000	69,000
IT Consultant	15,900	15,900
	<u>329,900</u>	<u>324,900</u>

14.4 Talent and Education

Event and seminar	-	3,978
GIA Internship Programme	-	10,632
Miscellaneous	1,450	2,900
	<u>1,450</u>	<u>17,510</u>

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15. SPONSORSHIPS/DONATIONS

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Donation to:-		
Consumers Association of Singapore	3,000	-
Society for the aged sick	4,500	-
Community Capability Trust	-	5,000
Singapore Road Safety Council	-	5,000
Sponsorship to:-		
GIA Game for good 2025	10,000	-
GIA Captain for Hope	-	10,000
CASE Fund Raising	-	8,000
	<u>17,500</u>	<u>28,000</u>

16. STAFF COSTS

Key management's remuneration:		
Salaries and other costs	605,670	615,182
Employer's contribution to CPF	52,751	51,980
Staff salaries and other costs	688,504	621,900
Employer's contribution to CPF	96,517	92,193
	<u>1,443,442</u>	<u>1,381,255</u>

17. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

In addition to information disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the following significant related parties transactions took place during the financial year between the Association and related parties on terms agreed mutually: -

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
<u>With key management personnel</u>		
- Salaries and other costs	605,670	615,182
- Employer's contribution to CPF	52,751	51,980
	<u>658,421</u>	<u>667,162</u>
Number of key management personnel	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

The management committee members work group members are volunteers and none of them received any emoluments in respect of their services as committee members of the Association for both financial years.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2025

18. COMMITMENTS

The Association had commitments relating on expenditure contracted for as at the end of the reporting period but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows: -

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Expenditure commitments in respect of:-		
- IT related expenses	3,267,584	4,330,584
- Office facility membership fee	89,367	182,619
- IUMI Conference 2025	-	466,488
	<u>3,356,951</u>	<u>4,979,691</u>

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The main risks arising from the Association's financial instruments are credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk. The Association does not use derivative and other instruments in its risk management activities. The Association does not hold, use or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. The Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and these risks are summarised below: -

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Association. In managing credit risk exposure, credit review and approval processes as well as monitoring mechanisms are applied.

The Association's major classes of financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial assets is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset on the statement of financial position. Association minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties. The Association place its cash and fixed deposit with established financial institution in Singapore.

The Association has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 90 days.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Association will not be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. In the management of liquidity risk, the Association monitors and maintains a level of cash and bank balances deemed adequate by the Management Committee to finance the Association's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

All financial assets and financial liability as at the end of the reporting period are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand or due within one year from the end of the reporting period.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2025

20. FAIR VALUE

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represents their respective fair values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

21. FUND MANAGEMENT

The Association manages its funds by monitoring current and expected liquidity requirements to meet short-term cash flow as and when necessary and to fulfill its continuing services to the members.

The Association is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

They have been no changes to the capital management approach during the financial year.

22. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period: -

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Financial assets		
<u>At amortised costs:-</u>		
Trade and other receivables	139,735	267,840
Cash and cash equivalents	1,598,963	1,524,632
	<u>1,738,698</u>	<u>1,792,472</u>
Financial liabilities		
<u>At amortised costs:-</u>		
Advance received	-	266,100
Trade and other payables	33,990	92,381
Accruals	625,255	380,060
	<u>659,245</u>	<u>472,441</u>

23. NEW OR AMENDED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Certain new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The management does not expect that adoption of these accounting standards or interpretations will have a material impact on the financial statements.