

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

(Incorporated in Bermuda with Limited Liability)

December 31, 2022

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

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TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors herein present their report and the audited financial statements of Transamerica Life (Bermuda) Ltd. (the "Company", the "insurer" or "TLB") for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Profit or loss of the insurer for the financial year and the state of the insurer's affairs as at the end thereof:

The profit for the year of the insurer as set out in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income is US\$158,533,000 (2021: US\$91,825,000). The state of affairs of the insurer is as set out in the Statement of Financial Position and the accompanying notes.

(a) The principal activities of the insurer and of its subsidiaries in the course of the financial year and any significant change in those activities in that year;

The Company provides life insurance including term and universal life, annuity, personal accident and hospital indemnity coverages, which are distributed through a network of independent agents, brokers, financial advisors and telemarketers. The Company's products are primarily distributed in Hong Kong and Singapore. The Company is involved in ceding business to affiliated and unaffiliated companies.

(b) The amount, if any, which the directors recommend should be paid by way of dividend;

The directors approved an interim dividend of US\$57,529,000 (2021: US\$75,260,400) which was paid in June 2022.

(c) The amount, if any, which the directors propose to carry to reserves;

Details of the reserves of the Company during the year are set out in the Statement of Changes to Shareholder's Equity.

(d) If the insurer has no subsidiaries and has in the financial year made donations for charitable or other purposes to a total amount of not less than US\$128 or its equivalent, state the total amount of such donations;

Not applicable.

(e) If the insurer has subsidiaries and the insurer and its subsidiaries have between them made donations for charitable or other purposes to a total amount of not less than US\$128 or its equivalent, state the total amount of such donations;

Not applicable.

(f) If significant changes in the assets of the insurer or of any of its subsidiaries have occurred in the financial year, contain particulars of the changes;

Not applicable.

(g) If, in the financial year, the Company has issued any shares, state the reason for making the issue, the classes of shares issued and, as respects each class of shares, the number issued and the consideration received by the insurer for the issue;

Not applicable.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

- (h) If, in the financial year, the insurer has issued or redeemed any debentures, state the reason for making the issue or redemption, the classes of debentures issued or redeemed and, as respects each class of debentures, the amount issued or redeemed and the consideration received by the insurer;

Not applicable.

- (i) State the names of the persons who, at any time during the financial year and up to the date of this report, were directors or controllers of the insurer;

<u>Directors</u>	<u>Appointment Date</u>
Bonnie T. Gerst	June 13, 2016
Thomas M.P. Grondin	June 25, 2020
Marco Baptist Arie Keim	January 1, 2020
Gerard Pennefather	June 25, 2020
Chirag Shamji Rathod	January 1, 2021
J Damian Resnik	January 1, 2021

<u>Controllers</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
Chirag Shamji Rathod	January 1, 2021
Thomas M.P. Grondin	June 25, 2020
Eilard Frieze	May 15, 2020
Mark W. Mullin	January 1, 2010
Wilford H Fuller	March 31, 2021
Blake S. Bostwick	March 11, 2016 (ceased with effect from March 17, 2022)
Christopher Ashe	June 5, 2021 (ceased with effect October 5, 2022)
Fredrick J. Gingerich	March 31, 2021 (ceased with effect May 6, 2022)
Bonnie Gerst	June 1, 2022
Jamie Ohl	March 30, 2022
Transamerica Corporation	May 27, 2005
AEGON International B.V.	May 27, 2005
AEGON N.V.	May 27, 2005
Transamerica Life Insurance Company	October 1, 2008
Commonwealth General Corporation	September 30, 2015

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

(j) If, at the end of the financial year, there subsists a contract with the insurer or with the insurer's subsidiary or holding company or any subsidiary of the insurer's holding company in which a director or controller of the insurer has, or at any time in that year had, in any way, whether directly or indirectly, an interest, or there has, at any time in that year, subsisted a contract with the insurer in which a director or controller of the insurer had, at any time in that year, in any way, whether directly or indirectly, an interest (being, in either case, in the opinion of the directors, a contract of significance in relation to the insurer's business and in which the director's or controller's interest is or was material), contain:

(i) a statement of the fact of the contract's subsisting or, as the case may be, having subsisted;

The Company is party to Service Agreements with Transamerica Life Insurance Company ("TLIC"), AEGON N.V., AEGON ASSET MANAGEMENT (ASIA) LIMITED ("AAMAL"), AEGON INSIGHTS LIMITED ("AI"), Transamerica (Bermuda) SVC CTR ("TBSC"), and Money Services, Inc ("MSI") Investment Management Agreements with AEGON USA Investment Management, LLC ("AUIM") and Aegon Investment Management B.V. ("AIM") and a Mandate Agreement with Aegon Derivatives N.V. ("AD").

The Company is party to a coinsurance agreement with TLIC.

(ii) the names of the parties to the contracts (other than the insurer);

1. TLIC
2. AEGON N.V. and its subsidiary, AEGON ASIA B.V.
3. AI
4. AUIM
5. AAMAL
6. Transamerica (Bermuda) SVC CTR
7. Money Services, Inc.
8. AIM
9. AD

(iii) the name of the director or controller (if not a party to the contract);

Not applicable.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

(j) If, at the end of the financial year, there subsists a contract with the insurer or with the insurer's subsidiary or holding company or any subsidiary of the insurer's holding company in which a director or controller of the insurer has, or at any time in that year had, in any way, whether directly or indirectly, an interest, or there has, at any time in that year, subsisted a contract with the insurer in which a director or controller of the insurer had, at any time in that year, in any way, whether directly or indirectly, an interest (being, in either case, in the opinion of the directors, a contract of significance in relation to the insurer's business and in which the director's or controller's interest is or was material), contain: (continued)

(iv) an indication of the nature and value of the contract; and

1. The nature of the contract is for TLIC to provide for various types of services incidental to the conduct of the insurance business engaged in by the Company. In addition there is a coinsurance and fee agreement with TLIC. See (k) below for value of the contract.
2. The nature of the contract is for AEGON N.V. to provide for various types of services incidental to the conduct of the insurance business engaged in by the Company. See (k) below for value of the contract.
3. The nature of the contract is for the Company to provide for various types of services incidental to the conduct of the business engaged in by AI. See (k) below for value of the contract.
4. The nature of the contract is for AEGON ASIA B.V. to provide for various types of services incidental to the conduct of the insurance business engaged in by the Company. See (k) below for value of the contract.
5. The nature of the contract is for AUIM to provide investment services incidental to the conduct of the insurance business engaged in by the Company. See (k) below for value of the contract.
6. The nature of the contract is for the Company to provide for various types of services incidental to the conduct of the business engaged in by AAMAL. See (k) below for value of the contract.
7. The nature of the contract is for the Company to provide services engaged in by Transamerica (Bermuda) SVC CTR (TBSC). See (k) below for value of the contract.
8. There is an IT services agreement with Money Services, Inc. See (k) below for value of the contract.
9. The nature of the contracts are for AIM to provide investment services incidental to the conduct of the insurance business engaged in by the Company. See (k) below for value of the contract.
10. The nature of the contract is for AD to provide investment services incidental to the conduct of the insurance business engaged in by the Company. See (k) below for value of the contract.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

- (j) If, at the end of the financial year, there subsists a contract with the insurer or with the insurer's subsidiary or holding company or any subsidiary of the insurer's holding company in which a director or controller of the insurer has, or at any time in that year had, in any way, whether directly or indirectly, an interest, or there has, at any time in that year, subsisted a contract with the insurer in which a director or controller of the insurer had, at any time in that year, in any way, whether directly or indirectly, an interest (being, in either case, in the opinion of the directors, a contract of significance in relation to the insurer's business and in which the director's or controller's interest is or was material), contain: (continued)
- (v) an indication of the nature and value of the director's or controller's interest in the contract;
1. Nil
 2. Nil
 3. Nil
 4. Nil
 5. Nil
 6. Nil
 7. Nil
 8. Nil
 9. Nil
 10. Nil

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

(k) The amounts of any property transferred, payments made (whether for services or otherwise), loans advanced to or obligations assumed during the financial year by or for a director or controller of the insurer or his nominees or associates;

1. Payments made to TLIC under a Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement in 2022 – US\$1,597,889 (2021: US\$1,659,290). Payment due to TLIC for fourth quarter 2022 under a Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement will be paid in 2023 – US\$ 305,348 (2021: US\$294,784). Payment made to TLIC under a Fee Agreement in 2022 – US\$859,164 (2021: US\$ US\$766,274). No payment is due to TLIC under a Fee Agreement as at the end of 2022 (2021: US\$212,290). Receipts from TLIC under a coinsurance Agreement in 2022 – US\$ 33,839,544 (2021: US\$62,006,681). Receipts from TLIC for 2022 under a Coinsurance Agreement will be received in 2023 – US\$78,371,150 (2021: US\$14,348,571).
2. Payments made to AEGON N.V. under a Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement in 2022 – US\$3,684,072 (2021: US\$2,193,041). Payment due to AEGON N.V. for fourth quarter 2022 under Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement will be paid in 2023 – US\$925,190 (2021: US\$1,507,666).
3. Receipts from AI under a Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement in 2022 – US\$67,094 (2021: US\$149,637). Receipt due from AI for 2022 under a Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement will be received in 2023 – US\$ 44,503 (2021: US\$33,052).
4. Payments made to AEGON ASIA B.V. under a Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement in 2022 – US\$871,465 (2021: US\$1,526,399). Payment due to AEGON ASIA B.V. for 2022 under a Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement will be paid in 2023 – US\$ 298,808 (2021: US\$455,271).
5. Payments made to AUIM under an Investment Management Agreement in 2022 – US\$7,179,910 (2021: US\$5,943,519). Payment due to AUIM for fourth quarter 2022 fee under an Investment Management Agreement will be paid in 2023 – US\$ 1,761,719 (2021: US\$1,819,410).
6. Receipts from AAMAL under a Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement in 2022 – US\$1,931 (2021: US\$1,876). Receipt due from AAMAL for fourth quarter 2022 fee will be received in 2023 – US\$637 (2021: nil).
7. Payments made to Transamerica (Bermuda) SVC CTR under a Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement in 2022 – US\$ 329,977 (2021: US\$137,644). Receipt due from Transamerica (Bermuda) SVC CTR for 2022 under a Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement will be paid in 2023 – US\$33,902 (2021: receivable US\$45,244).
8. Payment made to Money Services, Inc. under a Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement in 2022 – US\$1,562,587 (2021: US\$2,069,461). Payment due to Money Services, Inc. for fourth quarter 2022 fee under a Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement will be paid in 2023 – US\$251,209 (2021: US\$250,963).

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

- (k) The amounts of any property transferred, payments made (whether for services or otherwise), loans advanced to or obligations assumed during the financial year by or for a director or controller of the insurer or his nominees or associates; (continued)

9. Payment made to Aegon Investment Management B.V. Under Consulting and Administrative Services Agreement in 2022 – US\$317,447 (2021: US\$157,176). No payment is due to Aegon Investment Management B.V. as at the end of 2022 (2021: US\$105,518).

- (l) If, at the end of the financial year, there subsist arrangements to which the insurer or the insurer's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the insurer's holding company is a party, being arrangements whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable directors or controllers of the insurer to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the insurer or any other body corporate, or there have, at any time in that year, subsisted such arrangements as aforesaid to which the insurer was a party, contain a statement explaining the effect of the arrangements and giving the names of the persons who at any time in that year were directors or controllers of the insurer and held, or whose nominees held, shares or debentures acquired in pursuance of the arrangements;

Not applicable.

- (m) If, at the end of the financial year, the insurer, or the insurer together with any associate or through a nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one third or more of the voting power of any body corporate, state the name of the body corporate, the country of its incorporation, its principal business activity, the number of shares so held and the number issued, the amounts owing to the body corporate by the insurer and owing to the insurer by the body corporate at the end of the financial year;

None.

- (n) State whether the insurer has, in the financial year, carried on insurance business (other than reinsurance business) relating to liabilities or risks in respect of which persons are required to be insured;

None.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

(o) Summary of the material reinsurance arrangements effected by the insurer;

TLB is involved in the following cessions of risks to other companies, including third party reinsurers and affiliated companies. Risks are reinsured to other companies to permit the recovery of a portion of the direct losses incurred. TLB remains liable to the extent the reinsuring companies do not meet their obligations under these reinsurance treaties.

The following three summary tables describe the third party reinsurance arrangements TLB is involved with for Universal Life, Term Life and Facultative policies, ceded to third party reinsurer. These treaties are YRT (yearly renewable term), with reinsurance premium rate stated in the appendix of the treaties. Policies within the treaty cover scope and automatic binding limit, with issue dates falling between the start date and end date will be covered under the treaty. Facultative cases will require reinsurer additional approval.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

(o) Summary of the material reinsurance arrangements effected by the insurer;
(continued)

Third Party Reinsurer - Universal Life

Start date	Closed to new applications after	Reinsurer and Pool %	Retention and automatic binding limit per life
May 11, 2006	May 31, 2007	Allianz SE Reinsurance Branch Asia Pacific ("Allianz SE") (10%), Canada Life International Re Limited ("Canada Int'l") (5%), Hannover Ruckversicherung AG Hong Kong Branch ("Hannover AG") (10%), Munich American Reassurance Company ("MARC") (35%), RGA Reinsurance Company Hong Kong Branch ("RGA HK") (10%), SCOR Global Life US Re Insurance Company ("SCOR Global") (15%), Wilton Reassurance Company ("Wilton Re") (15%)	20% for HK and 25% for Pacific Rim with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
May 11, 2006	October 13, 2007	Allianz SE (16.67%), General Reinsurance AG (16.67%), Hannover AG (16.67%), MARC (16.67%), RGA HK (16.66%), Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd, Singapore Branch ("Swiss Re SG") (16.66%)	16.67% for Southeast Asia (SEA) with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
June 1, 2007	November 30, 2008	Allianz SE (15%), Hannover AG (10%), RGA HK (10%), Swiss Re SG (65%)	50% with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
July 1, 2007	November 30, 2008	Allianz SE (10%), Swiss Re SG (90%)	50% with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
December 1, 2008	November 30, 2010	Allianz SE (30%), Hannover AG (15%), Munich Re, Singapore Branch ("Munich Re SG") (30%), RGA HK (25%)	100% of first \$1 million per policy, then 50% of remaining with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
December 1, 2010	December 31, 2012	Allianz SE (20%), Hannover AG (10%), Munich Re SG (25%), RGA HK (45%)	100% of first \$1 million per policy, then 50% of remaining with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
January 1, 2013	December 31, 2014	Allianz SE (20%), Munich Re SG (80%)	100% of first \$1 million per policy, then 50% of remaining with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
January 1, 2015	Still effective	Munich Re SG (55%), Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd., Hong Kong Branch ("Swiss Re HK") (45%)	100% of first \$1 million per policy, then 50% of remaining with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
1 April 2017	Still effective	Allianz SE (15%), Munich Re SG (60%), SCOR Reinsurance Company (Asia) Ltd. ("SCOR Re Asia") (25%)	100% of first \$1 million per policy, then 50% of remaining with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

(o) Summary of the material reinsurance arrangements effected by the insurer;
(continued)

Third Party Reinsurer - Term Life

Start date	Closed to new applications after	Reinsurer and Pool %	Retention and automatic binding limit per life
May 11, 2006	October 1, 2006	Canada Int'l (T10 15%, T20 10%, T30 10%), Generali USA Life Reassurance Company (T10 15%, T20 10%, T30 10%), MARC (T10 30%, T20 25%, T30 25%), RGA (T10 10%, T20 25%, T30 25%), SCOR Global (T10 15%, T20 10%, T30 10%), Scottish Re (U.S.) Inc. (T10 15%, T20 10%, T30 10%), Wilton Re (T20 10%, T30 10%)	75% with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
October 2, 2006	April 13, 2008	Ace Life Insurance Company ("ACE") (T10 10%, T20 10%, T30 10%), Effective 1-1-2019 business ceded to ACE has been recaptured by TLB, General Re Life Corporation (T10 20%, T20 20%, T30 20%, T30ROP 33.3%), MARC (T10 25%, T20 15%, T30 10%), RGA (T10 15%, T20 25%, T30 25%, T30ROP 33.34%), SCOR Global (T10 20%, T20 20%, T30 20%, T30ROP 33.3%), SCOR Global Life Reinsurance Company of America (formerly known as XL RE Life America Inc.) (T10 10%) Wilton Re (T20 10%, T30 15%)	90% with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
April 14, 2008	November 30, 2008	Allianz SE (15%), Hannover AG (10%), RGA HK (10%), Swiss Re SG (65%)	100% of first \$1 million per policy, then 50% of remaining with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

(o) Summary of the material reinsurance arrangements effected by the insurer;
(continued)

Third Party Reinsurer - Term Life (Continued)

Start date	Closed to new applications after	Reinsurer and Pool %	Retention and automatic binding limit per life
December 1, 2008	November 30, 2010	Allianz SE (30%), Hannover AG (15%), Munich Re SG (30% for A, B, C countries listed in Exhibit F.1 and 100% for A, B, C countries listed in Exhibit F.2), RGA HK (25%)	100% of first \$1 million per policy, then 50% of remaining with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
December 1, 2010	December 31, 2012	Allianz SE (20%), Hannover AG (10%), Munich Re SG (25%), RGA HK (45%)	100% of first \$1 million per policy, then 50% of remaining with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
January 1, 2013	December 31, 2014	Allianz SE (20%), Munich Re SG (80%)	100% of first \$1 million per policy, then 50% of remaining with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
January 1, 2015	Still effective	Munich Re SG (55%), Swiss Re HK (45%)	100% of first \$1 million per policy, then 50% of remaining with maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class
November 15, 2021	Still effective	For sum assured up to USD 3m: Munich Re SG (100%) For sum assured above USD 3m to 30m: Munich Re SG (77.78%), Gen Re HK/SG (22.22%) For sum assured above 30m to 44m: Gen Re HK/SG (100%)	For sum assured up to USD 30m: 10% For sum assured above 30m to 44m: 50% Subject to a maximum limit of retention and automatic binding limit by risk class

Third Party Reinsurer - Excess Facultative

Start date	Closed to new applications after	Reinsurer	Retention per life
May 11, 2006	May 31, 2007	Swiss Re SG	Subject to maximum limit of retention by risk class
July 1, 2008	November 30, 2008	Munich Re SG	Subject to maximum limit of retention by risk class
January 31, 2014	December 31, 2014	Swiss Re HK	Subject to maximum limit of retention by risk class
January 31, 2014	Still effective	RGA HK	Subject to maximum limit of retention by risk class

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

(o) Summary of the material reinsurance arrangements effected by the insurer;
(continued)

Third Party Reinsurer - Singapore Modified Coinsurance

Start date	End date	Reinsurer	Plan Covered
1 Jan 2017	1 Jan 2020	New Re	The following products issued by TLB Singapore branch: TransUltra Elite II, Universal Life, Universal Life 2

TLIC Coinsurance

The below four treaties are on coinsurance basis. Transamerica Occidental Life Insurance Company ("TOLIC") and Transamerica Life Insurance Company ("TLIC") were affiliated companies within AEGON Group and merged on 1 October 2008. Hence the first treaty in the table below was transferred from TOLIC to TLIC on that day.

Start date	Closed to new applications after	Reinsurer	% ceded
December 31, 2006	Consolidated into 2022 treaty	TLIC	100%
August 1, 2011	Consolidated into 2022 treaty	TLIC	80% before 1 Jan 2017 and become 100% after that
January 1, 2013	Consolidated into 2022 treaty	TLIC	100%
July 1, 2022	Still effective	TLIC	100%

TLIC Stop Loss

This treaty is an aggregate stop loss treaty, during each coverage period, the reinsurer will reimburse the Ceding Company for any Excess Losses on all products with death benefit. Reinsurance premium rate and deductible calculations are stated in the appendix of the treaty. It is originally written with TOLIC, and then transferred to TLIC at 1 October 2008 when two companies merged.

Start date	Closed to new applications after	Reinsurer	Aggregate deductible
April 1, 2006	June 30, 2021	TLIC	Expected death benefit plus one standard deviation

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

(p) Particulars of any other matters, including events after the reporting date, so far as they are material for the appreciation of the state of the insurer's affairs.

There were no events that had a material effect on the state of affairs of the insurer as of the reporting date.

(q) Auditors

At an annual general meeting of the Company on September 21, 2022, it was resolved that PricewaterhouseCoopers be appointed as auditors of the Company to commence the preparation of the 2022 audit and to hold office until the close of the next annual general meeting of the Company.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chirag S. Rathod', is written over a horizontal line.

Chirag S. Rathod
Chief Executive Officer
Transamerica Life (Bermuda) Ltd.

24 APR 2023

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)**

Opinion

What we have audited

The financial statements of Transamerica Life (Bermuda) Ltd. (the "Company") set out on pages 17 to 92, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes to shareholder's equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ("IAASB"). 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report and the Financial information 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)
(CONTINUED)**

Other Information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)
(CONTINUED)**

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 12.4 APR 2023

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended December 31, 2022

	Notes	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Revenues and other income			
Gross premium		96,157	147,539
Reinsurers' share		(5,334,683)	(41,407)
Net premiums	4	(5,238,526)	106,132
Reinsurance commission income and allowance		396,966	3,642
Net investment income	4	160,086	262,268
Net realised (losses)/ gains	4	(609,280)	1,327
Fair value (losses)/ gains	4	(1,258)	2,741
Miscellaneous income		979	89
Total revenues		(5,291,033)	376,199
Benefits			
Gross benefits paid or provided		463,447	302,745
Reinsurers' share of benefits paid or provided		(303,389)	(68,668)
Decrease in insurance contract liabilities		(5,660,424)	(13,693)
Expenses			
Commission expense		8,080	13,348
Operating expenses	6	41,733	40,659
Finance costs	5	75	108
Total benefits and expenses		(5,450,478)	274,499
Profit before tax		159,445	101,700
Tax	8	(912)	(9,875)
Profit for the year		158,533	91,825
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Held to Maturity financial assets			
Changes in fair value transferred from Available for sale		(120,582)	32,896
Reclassification adjustment for amortisation	9	(15,534)	(17,311)
Available-for-sale financial assets			
Changes in fair value		(152,970)	(156,043)
Reclassification adjustment for profit/(loss) included in profit or loss	9	(119,260)	2,559
Income tax effect		31,537	10,089
Change in exchange fluctuation reserve		(18)	576
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(218,294)	(35,409)

The accompanying notes on pages 22 to 92 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
Year ended December 31, 2022

	Notes	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Assets			
Right-of-use assets	21	4,931	1,429
Intangible assets	20	5,076	5,212
Reinsurance assets	25	8,199,951	2,936,853
Tax receivables		246	1,066
Deferred tax assets		20,523	-
Financial assets:			
Policy loans	9, 10	1,480	9,144
Receivables for securities		2,366	46,899
Held-to-maturity financial assets	9	-	4,497,005
Available-for-sale financial assets	9, 11	1,320,843	2,746,019
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	7,276	12,505
Premiums deferred and uncollected – direct less commissions		1,860	2,600
Reinsurance receivables	24	34,543	31,266
Prepayment and other debtors – unsecured	12	8,122	3,201
Accrued investment income		14,354	66,058
Receivable from related companies	23	81,618	15,175
Cash and cash equivalents	13	58,108	84,516
Total assets		9,761,297	10,458,948

The accompanying notes on pages 22 to 92 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

	Notes	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Equity and liabilities			
Equity:			
Common shares – US\$1 each in par value; authorised, issued, and outstanding 42,520,000 shares		42,520	42,520
Additional paid-in capital		382,287	382,287
Unassigned surplus		809,302	676,779
Reserves		(66,103)	342,243
Total equity		1,168,006	1,443,829
Liabilities:			
Insurance contract liabilities	25	8,497,634	8,894,960
Premium deposits	17, 19	3,039	3,093
Advance premium		2,490	1,428
Claims payable	17, 18	36,893	37,339
Accrued expenses and other creditors	22	43,857	61,490
Lease liabilities	21	5,469	1,662
Payable to related companies	23	3,909	5,033
Deferred tax liabilities	8	-	10,114
Total liabilities		8,593,291	9,015,119
Total equity and liabilities		9,761,297	10,458,948

The financial statements on pages 17 to 92 was approved by the Board of Directors for issue on

24 APR 2023

and were signed on its behalf by:



Chirag S. Rathod
Chief Executive Officer



Thomas M.P. Grondin
Director



Bonnie T. Gerst
Director

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES TO SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

Year ended December 31, 2022

	Common Shares	Additional Paid-in Capital	Available for Sale Financial Assets Revaluation Reserve	Held to Maturity Financial Assets Revaluation Reserve	Exchange Fluctuation Reserve	Unassigned surplus	Total Share- holders' Equity
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
At January 1, 2021	42,520	382,287	297,333	182,809	(1,472)	651,021	1,554,498
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	91,825	91,825
Dividends paid (Note 27):							
Cash	–	–	–	–	–	(75,260)	(75,260)
Other comprehensive income for the year:							
Designated as held-to-maturity	–	–	(32,896)	32,896	–	–	–
Amortisation, held-to-maturity	–	–	–	(17,311)	–	–	(17,311)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale investments, net of tax	–	–	(120,588)	–	–	10,089	(110,499)
Change in exchange fluctuation reserve	–	–	–	–	576	–	576
At December 31, 2021	42,520	382,287	143,849	198,394	(896)	677,675	1,443,829
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	158,533	158,533
Dividends paid (Note 27):							
Cash	–	–	–	–	–	(57,529)	(57,529)
Other comprehensive income for the year:							
Designated as held-to-maturity	–	–	120,582	(120,582)	–	–	–
Amortisation, held-to-maturity	–	–	–	(15,534)	–	–	(15,534)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale investments, net of tax	–	–	(392,812)	–	–	31,537	(361,275)
Change in exchange fluctuation reserve	–	–	–	–	(18)	–	(18)
At December 31, 2022	42,520	382,287	(128,381)	62,278	(914)	810,216	1,168,006

The accompanying notes on pages 22 to 92 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended December 31, 2022

	Note	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		159,445	101,700
Adjustment for:			
Change in operating assets			
Change in loans and receivables		(17,907)	26,220
Change in right-of-use assets, prepayment and other debtors - unsecured		(4,921)	2,247
Change in reinsurance assets		(5,263,098)	66,244
Change in operating liabilities			
Change in accrued expenses and other creditors		(17,633)	(33,463)
Change in advance premium and premium deposits		1,008	544
Change in insurance contract liabilities		(397,790)	(144,106)
Non-cash items included in profit before tax			
Realised and unrealised gains		(610,537)	2,079
Interest income		(160,086)	(262,268)
Amortisation of held-to-maturity financial assets		(15,534)	(17,311)
Depreciation expenses		2,325	2,952
Amortisation of intangible assets	20	1,424	705
Finance cost		75	107
Income tax refund		808	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(6,322,421)	(254,350)
Investing activities			
Purchase of securities		(7,287,739)	(7,948,305)
Sale of securities		13,432,874	8,054,302
Interest received		211,789	262,653
Payment for intangible assets		(1,288)	(1,629)
Net cash flows generated from investing activities		6,355,636	367,021
Financing activities			
Payments for lease liabilities		(2,094)	(3,269)
Dividends paid	27	(57,529)	(75,260)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(59,623)	(78,529)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(26,408)	34,142
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13	84,516	50,374
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	13	58,108	84,516

The accompanying notes on pages 22 to 92 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The registered office of Transamerica Life ("Bermuda") Ltd. (the "Company") is located at Victoria Place, 5th Floor, 31 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM10, Bermuda.

The Company is a stock life insurance company incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on May 27, 2005. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of AEGON N.V. through Transamerica Life Insurance Company ("TLIC"). TLIC is incorporated in the state of Iowa, USA, and is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of AEGON N.V., a holding company recognised under the laws of The Netherlands which is the Company's ultimate holding company.

The Company's principal representative in Bermuda is Marsh Management Services (Bermuda) Ltd. The Company is a registered insurer under The Insurance Act 1978, related regulations, and amendments thereto (the "Act").

The Company provides life insurance, annuity, personal accident and hospital indemnity coverages, which are distributed through a network of independent agents, brokers, financial advisors and telemarketers. The Company's products are primarily distributed in Hong Kong and Singapore. The Company is involved in ceding business to affiliated and unaffiliated companies.

2.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") (which includes all IFRS, International Accounting Standards ("IAS") and Interpretations) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of held-to-maturity financial assets and available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss all of which are carried at fair value.

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates (the functional currency). The Company's functional currency and the presentation currency is the US dollar. The financial statements are presented in thousands of US dollars (US\$'000) unless otherwise stated.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

The Company adopts IFRS 9 as issued by the IASB in July 2014, with a date of initial application of January 1, 2023 and a transition date of January 1, 2022, which results in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts previously recognized in the financial statements. The Company did not early adopt IFRS 9 in previous periods.

For the transition to IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 in the financial statements of 2023, the Company has decided, based on the amendment to IFRS 17, to apply the overlay approach for 2022 including impairment requirements. As the overlay approach can only be applied in periods where IFRS 17 comparatives are restated, 2021 as comparative period will not be restated for IFRS 9 (nor IFRS 17).

(a) Changes compared to previous accounting policies

The adoption of IFRS 9 results in changes in the Company's accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 also significantly amends other Standards dealing with financial instruments such as *IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

Classification and measurement

Under IFRS 9, classification and measurement differ for debt instruments and equity instruments.

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as mortgage loans, private loans, and government and corporate bonds. Classification and subsequent measurement depend on:

- The Company's business model for managing the asset;
- The cash flow characteristics of the asset; and
- The designation at FVPL to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch or recognition inconsistency.

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

(a) Changes compared to previous accounting policies (Continued)

Classification and measurement (Continued)

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors, such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to The Company's senior management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within it. In particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How the Company's management is compensated, i.e. whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected;
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment.

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and cash flows from the sale of the asset, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the "SPPI test"). In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Based on these factors, the Company classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- Amortized cost ("AC"): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognized
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"): Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at FVOCI.
- Fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss.

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

(a) Changes compared to previous accounting policies (Continued)

Classification and measurement (Continued)

The Company performed a detailed analysis of its business models for managing financial assets and analysis of their cash flow characteristics. For the most significant part of the Company's portfolios, debt instruments will be classified as FVOCI because they fit the business model of hold-to-collect and sell, and their cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest.

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares. Under IFRS 9, equity investments do not qualify for amortized cost or FVOCI treatment because they would fail the contractual cash flow characteristics assessment (cash flows are typically declared dividends at the discretion of the issuer, instead of interest). Thus, equity investments would generally only qualify for FVTPL treatment and not subject to impairment under expected credit loss model.

However, IFRS 9 allows the entity to make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to present changes in the fair value of equity investment in OCI rather than profit or loss. The equity investments designated as FVOCI are not subject to impairment under expected credit loss model. The Company has not elected for this option for equity investments.

Derivative instruments do not qualify for amortized cost or FVOCI treatment because they would fail the contractual cash flow characteristics test. Thus derivative instruments would generally only qualify for FVTPL treatment and not subject to impairment under expected credit loss model.

Impairment

The IAS 39 impairment methodology was based on an 'incurred loss' model, which means that an allowance was determined when an instrument was deemed credit-impaired. Under IFRS 9, the Company will assess on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ("ECL") associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI. The Company recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

(a) Changes compared to previous accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment (Continued)

When incorporating forward looking information, consideration should be given to the relevance of the information (and the availability of more relevant information) for each specific financial instrument or group of financial instruments. Forward looking information that is relevant for one financial instrument may not be relevant or as relevant for other financial instruments depending on the specific drivers of credit risk. To the extent relevant, forward-looking information used for the measurement of ECLs it needs to be consistent with that used for the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk.

The IFRS 9 ECL model of the Group will generally employ a Probability of Default ("PD") / Loss Given Default ("LGD") / Exposure at Default ("EAD") methodology; each model consists of multiple sub-models that are used to generate the measurement of expected credit loss. The LGN (Loss Given No-cure) represents the expectation of the extent of the loss on an exposure that defaults without cure. The LGN varies by type and amount of exposure, and type and amount of collateral available, the presence of other credit support, the duration of default, and the macro-economic forecast. The LGN is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default. The LGN is calculated for each future quarter.

Credit losses are calculated as the product of projected PD, LGD and EAD and are discounted using an appropriate discount rate. The ECL is determined as the probability weighted discounted credit losses that are determined for different scenarios (i.e., base, positive, adverse).

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on relative changes in credit quality since initial recognition:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'.

Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Financial instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

(a) Changes compared to previous accounting policies (Continued)

that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis.

Impairment (Continued)

The Company considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when specific criteria have been met which are determined for each class of financial instruments. These criteria involve quantitative, qualitative or backstop indicators. Examples of quantitative indicators include relative changes in forward-in-time probability of default, which represents a hybrid Point-in-Time ("PiT") where the PD is appropriately adjusted for forward-looking information, or relative changes in rating. For specific assets the Company uses qualitative indicators like a watchlist approach. Backstop indicators are also defined and are set specific per asset class. The Company uses the low credit risk exemption for specific assets that are of low credit risk (i.e. investment grade or internal credit ratings that are consistent with the definition of low credit risk). The Company's definition of default involves qualitative and quantitative criteria defined at asset class level. Backstop criteria of 90 days past due is generally applied for all asset classes, except for private loans and debt securities and deposits with financial institutions, where 5 days past due is determined. Qualitative criteria include distressed restructuring, foreclosure, breach of significant covenants without reasonably supportable waiver obtained, bankruptcy or an equivalent of an injunction for the obligor, and an internal or external credit rating falling to D.

The allowance for instruments that are credit impaired under IAS 39 will generally align with the Stage 3 category of IFRS 9. However, within the expected loss framework of IFRS 9 the entire portfolio of financial instruments will be assigned an impairment allowance through the additions of the 12-month ECL category (stage 1) and the Lifetime ECL Non-credit-impaired (Stage 2), generally leading to increases in the overall allowances.

Hedge accounting

The Company does not apply hedge accounting for its derivative financial instruments. Fair value changes on derivatives are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(b) Transition

Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities will be recognized in the opening retained earnings and other reserves at the date of transition, January 1, 2022.

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

(b) Transition (Continued)

Initial adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17

The transition to IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 changes the Company's balance sheet significantly. The main changes are:

- Insurance liabilities are measured at fulfillment value which represents the present value of future cashflow to fulfill insurance contracts, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Interest rate movements impacting the fulfillment value flow through P&L or OCI, depending on the accounting policy choice. The Company applies the OCI option for certain groups of contracts. These choices are aligned with the measurement of the related assets to ensure an accounting match for market movements on assets and liabilities;
- On top of the fulfillment value, a contractual service margin ("CSM"), reflecting unearned profits, is added to the insurance liabilities.

Additional information on financial assets in relation to the election of the deferral approach is illustrated on the next page.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

(i) Fair value of financial assets

The table below presents the fair value of the following groups of financial assets under IFRS 9 as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, and fair value changes for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021:

	Fair value as at December 31, 2022 US\$'000	Fair value as at December 31, 2021 US\$'000
Financial assets that are neither A nor B		
– Meet SPPI (C)	-	4,713,655
– Does not meet SPPI (D)	-	40,884
Financial assets held for trading (A)	7,276	12,505
Financial assets that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis (B)	1,320,843	2,746,019
Total	1,328,119	7,513,063
	Fair value change for the year ended December 31, 2022 US\$'000	Fair value change for the year ended December 31, 2021 US\$'000
Financial assets that are neither A nor B		
– Meet SPPI (C)	(4,713,655)	(5,571)
– Does not meet SPPI (D)	(40,884)	7,762
Financial assets held for trading (A)	(5,229)	3,917
Financial assets that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis (B)	(1,425,176)	(402,092)
Total	(6,184,944)	(395,984)

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

(ii) Credit risk exposure

For the financial assets that are in 'C' of the above table, the credit ratings of financial assets are referenced from qualified external rating agencies Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. The credit risk exposure is listed below:

	Carrying amount as at December 31, 2022	Carrying amount as at December 31, 2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
AAA	-	486,545
AA+	-	87,968
AA	-	142,477
AA-	-	221,087
A+	-	399,531
A	-	618,747
A-	-	659,682
BBB+	-	724,119
BBB	-	762,408
BBB-	-	254,758
BB+	-	67,921
BB	-	16,201
BB-	-	3,272
B	-	10,531
B-	-	-
Total	-	4,455,247

	As at December 31, 2022		As at December 31, 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Financial assets that are in 'C' of the above table (i) and below credit ratings of BBB-	-	-	97,925	102,105

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

The following relevant new amendments to standards have been adopted for the first time for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and have no material impact to the Company:

- Amendments to IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended uses;
- Amendments to IAS 37, Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract;
- Amendments to IFRS 3, References to the Conceptual Framework;
- Amendment to IAS 41, Taxation in Fair Value Measurements;
- Amendment to IFRS 16, Lease Incentives;
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020

The following relevant new amendments to standards have been issued but are not effective for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and have not been early adopted (the financial years for which the adoption is required for the Company are stated in parentheses). The Company has assessed the impact of these new amendments on its financial position and results of operations and they are not expected to have a material impact on the financial position or results of operations of the Company:

- Amendment to IAS 1, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (2023);
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2, Disclosure of Accounting Policies (2023);
- Amendments to IAS 8, Definition of Accounting Estimates (2023);
- Amendments to IAS 12, Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (2023);
- Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

The following relevant new standard has been issued but is not effective for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and has not been early adopted:

The IASB issued *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts* in May 2017. The Standard will replace IFRS 4, which was intended as an interim solution and allowed insurers to continue to use accounting principles that they had applied prior to the initial adoption of IFRS. IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participating features issued. The objective of the Standard is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those contracts. This information should provide users of financial statements with a basis to assess the effects that the contracts have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the insurer. The Standard also specifies presentation and disclosure requirements to enhance comparability between insurance companies.

On June 25, 2020, the IASB decided, next to a number of significant amendments to the Standard, to defer the effective date of IFRS 17 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. As a consequence of the IFRS 17 deferral, the IASB also agreed to revise the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to allow entities to continue applying the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 until January 1, 2023. The EU has endorsed IFRS 17 including the June 25, 2020 amendments as per November 2021.

The Standard represents a fundamental change to current financial reporting and the implementation effort is significant. An implementation project was started soon after the publication of the new Standard. Based on the final amendments of June 2020 quantitative assessments are performed which continued during 2021. In 2022, methodology and policy choices were finalized which formed the basis of preparing the opening balance sheet per January 1, 2022 and the 2022 quarterly results.

(a) Changes compared to previous accounting policies

Policy loans, value of business acquired, and insurance payables and receivables, which are currently accounted for as separate assets, will be included in the measurement of the insurance liabilities.

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

(a) Changes compared to previous accounting policies (Continued)

Measurement

IFRS 17 establishes principles for the accounting for insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts, and investment contracts with discretionary participation features. It will introduce a model that measures groups of contracts based on the Company's estimate of the present value of the future cash flows that will arise as these contracts are fulfilled, and which includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a contractual service margin ("CSM") reflecting unearned profits. Contrary to current accounting, IFRS 17 will require estimates to be current, unbiased and probability-weighted, incorporating all available information in a way that is consistent with observable market data.

Insurance contracts are grouped together for measurement purposes. The Company will not use the optional exemption provided under EU-IFRS to group together specific insurance contracts that were issued more than 12 months apart, but instead, intends to apply the IFRS 17 cohort requirements to all groups of contracts that are in scope of the Standard.

IFRS 17 prescribes modifications to the general measurement model for contracts with direct participating features (the "variable fee approach") and for reinsurance contracts held. The standard also provides an option to simplify the measurement of certain short-term contracts (the "premium allocation approach"). As of the end of 2022, the Company applies the general measurement model for all of its insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held.

Acquisition costs

Currently, under IFRS 4, all acquisition costs are recognized and presented costs and included in profit or loss. Under IFRS 17, insurance acquisition cash flows that arise before the recognition of the related insurance contracts, will be presented as separate assets. These assets, which are subject to recoverability testing, are derecognized and included in the carrying amount of the related portfolio of contracts on initial recognition.

Revenue and expenses

Under IFRS 4, the revenues reported in the income statement include gross insurance premiums when due or, for products where deposit accounting was required, surrender fees and other charges. Under IFRS 17, the insurance revenue in each reporting period will reflect the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the services provided in that period.

The actual claims and expenses incurred in providing the service, will be presented in the income statement as insurance service expenses.

Insurance finance income and expenses, disaggregated between profit or loss and OCI for certain groups of contracts, will be presented separately from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses.

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

(a) Changes compared to previous accounting policies (Continued)

Revenue and expenses (Continued)

Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts, other than insurance finance expenses, will be presented as a single net amount in the income statement. Currently, amounts recovered from reinsurers and reinsurance expenses were presented separately.

Other assets and liabilities

On transition to IFRS 9 and IFRS 17, most available-for-sale investments will be accounted as fair value through other comprehensive income to reduce the accounting mismatch between assets and liabilities.

(b) Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 17 will be applied retrospectively, to the extent practicable. Under a full retrospective approach, the Company:

- Identifies, recognizes and measures each group of contracts as if IFRS 17 had always been applied;
- Derecognizes previously reported balances that would not have existed if IFRS 17 had always been applied; and
- Recognizes any resulting net difference in equity.

The Company considers the full retrospective approach to be impracticable if its application requires hindsight, for example in setting historical assumptions, or if the required historical input data cannot be made available within reasonable efforts. The latter might be concluded if information is not, or no longer, available electronically and incorporating it into the IFRS 17 reporting process would be expected to induce high costs and efforts.

If the retrospective application of IFRS 17 to a group of contracts is impracticable, either the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach will be applied. The objective of the modified retrospective approach is to achieve the closest outcome to retrospective application possible. Under the fair value approach, the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at transition is determined in accordance with IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement but with the exclusion of the guidance on demand features. The modified retrospective approach may only be applied if there is sufficient reasonable and supportable information available to do so. For groups of contracts that are eligible for both the modified retrospective approach and the fair value approach, the transition method will be elected based on a mix of operational and financial considerations.

IFRS 17 will be applied fully retrospectively to Universal Life insurance contracts issued after 2017 and Term insurance contracts issued after 2021. The modified retrospective approach will be applied to Universal Life contracts written in 2015 and in 2016. The remainder of the in-force portfolio will transition to IFRS 17 using the fair value approach.

2.2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (CONTINUED)

(b) Transition (Continued)

In estimating the fair value of insurance contracts for the transition to IFRS 17, the Company applied a methodology whereby the estimated future cash flows were adjusted for known differences between the IFRS 17 and market valuation methodologies (such as the inclusion of investment expenses for all product types) and the risk adjustment was recalculated at a higher confidence level to reflect the additional compensation that a market participant would require for financial risk and the remaining contractual services that need to be provided.

Under IFRS 17, the Company will elect to disaggregate the insurance finance income and expenses between profit or loss and OCI. The balance recognized in OCI will be determined retrospectively where possible or, alternatively, has been set to nil at the transition date.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Product classification

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk and/or financial risk.

Insurance contracts are those contracts for which the Company has accepted significant insurance risk from policyholders providing coverage for death, accident, and sickness at the inception of the contract. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. The Company also accepts financial risk on insurance contracts. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of price or rate, credit rating or credit index, or other variables.

Foreign currencies

The Company's functional currency is United States dollars. Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded using the functional currency rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currencies (continued)

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 the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of a non-monetary item measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change on fair value of the item (i.e., translation difference on the item whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licences are amortised over their estimated useful lives.

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs directly associated with the internal production of identifiable and unique software by the Company that will generate economic benefits exceeding those costs over a period greater than a year, are recognised as intangible assets. All other costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Costs of acquiring computer software licences and incurred in the internal production of computer software are amortised using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the software, which does not generally exceed a period of 3 to 15 years. The amortisation charge for the period is included in the income statement under "Operating expenses".

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (other than financial assets), the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs to sell, 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 groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it arises in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired assets.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset other than goodwill and certain financial assets is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/reversal) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such impairment loss is credited to profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Company if:

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person,
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the group or of a parent of the Company; or
- (b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies;
 - (i) the entity and the Company are members of the same group;
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
 - (iii) the entity and the Company are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company;
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and
 - (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial investments, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial investments, held-to-maturity investments and other fixed-interest securities in the form of loans secured on life insurance policies, which are classified as loans and receivables.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are non-derivative financial assets in listed and unlisted debt securities with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company holds for trading or designates upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of sale in the near term.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as investment income in profit or loss. These net fair value changes do not include any dividends or interest earned on these financial assets, which are recognised in accordance with the policies set out for "Investment income" below.

Financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the date of initial recognition and only if the criteria under IAS 39 are satisfied.

The Company evaluates its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading) to assess whether the intent to sell them in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Company is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intent to sell them in the foreseeable future significantly changes, the Company may elect to reclassify them. The reclassification from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss to loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets or held-to-maturity investments depends on the nature of the assets. This evaluation does not affect any financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option at designation, as these instruments cannot be reclassified after initial recognition.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and comprise loans, receivable for securities, premiums deferred and uncollected - direct less commission, reinsurance receivables, and receivable from related companies on the Statement of financial position. After initial measurement, such assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in investment income in profit or loss. The loss arising from impairment is recognised in profit or loss in operating expenses.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial measurement, held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment, with interest recognised on an effective yield basis. If the Company were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available for sale.

On June 23, 2022, the Company reclassified 88 securities with a fair value of US\$301,444,000 out of available-for-sale and into held-to-maturity. The fair value at the time of the reclassification became the new amortised cost of these securities and any unrealised gain or loss is amortised over the remaining lives of the securities in accordance with the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets in listed and unlisted equity investments and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available-for-sale are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets (continued)

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealised gains or losses recognised as other comprehensive income in the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss in miscellaneous income, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve to profit or loss in other expenses. Interest and dividends earned while holding the available-for-sale financial investments are reported as interest income and dividend income, respectively and are recognised in profit or loss as investment income in accordance with the policies set out for "Investment income" below.

When the fair value of unlisted equity investments cannot be reliably measured because (a) the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant for that investment or (b) the probabilities of the various estimates within the range cannot be reasonably assessed and used in estimating fair value, such investments are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

The Company evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its available-for-sale financial assets in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Company is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intent to do so in the foreseeable future significantly changes, the Company may elect to reclassify these financial assets. Reclassification to loans and receivables is permitted when the financial assets meet the definition of loans and receivables and the Company has the intent and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or to maturity. Reclassification to the held-to-maturity category is permitted only when the Company has the ability and intent to hold until the maturity date of the financial asset.

For a financial asset reclassified from the available-for-sale category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortised cost and any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognised in equity is amortised to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest rate. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the maturity amount is also amortised over the remaining life of the asset using the effective interest rate. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company also recognised an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Derivative financial instruments

A derivative financial instrument is initially recognised at its fair value on the date the contract is entered into and is subsequently carried at its fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument.

Fair value changes on derivatives that are not designated or do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise. The fair values of various derivative financial instruments are disclosed in note 9. The Company does not apply hedge accounting for its derivative financial instruments.

Interest rate swaps

The Company has entered into interest rate swaps to reduce its exposure to interest rate sensitivities by decreasing the dollar duration mismatch between its assets and liabilities (DV01). These contracts entitle the Company to receive interest at fixed or floating rates on notional principal amounts, at different durations and oblige the

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Interest rate swaps (continued)

Company to pay interest at floating or fixed rates on the same notional principal amounts, thus allowing the Company to reduce its DV01 exposure

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Available-for-sale financial investments

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss.

In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment below its cost. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires judgement. "Significant" is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and "prolonged" against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Significant or prolonged decline is defined by the Company as an unrealised loss position for generally more than six months or a fair value of less than 80% of the cost price of the investment. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instruments classified as available for sale are not reversed through profit or loss. Increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Available-for-sale financial investments (continued)

In the case of debt instruments classified as available for sale, impairment is assessed if there is objective evidence that a credit event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset that has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in profit or loss. Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of investment income. Impairment losses on debt instruments are reversed through profit or loss if the increase in fair value of the instruments can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Loans and borrowings

The Company's loans and borrowings include premium deposits, advance premium, claims payable, accrued expenses and other creditors, and payable to related companies.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method unless the effect of the discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

Premiums deferred and uncollected – direct less commissions

Premiums receivable are included in premiums deferred and uncollected in the Statement of financial position. Premiums receivable represent premiums which are due for payment. The Company normally allows policyholders to make payment within a grace period of one month from the due date. The grace period may be extended by one month further by management purely on a discretionary basis. Insurance policies continue in force if default premiums are settled before the expiry of the grace period.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Money market investments that are held for investment purposes (backing insurance liabilities, investment liabilities or equity based on asset liability management considerations) are not included in cash and cash equivalents but are presented as investments.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the reporting date of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

Dividends

Final dividends proposed by the directors are classified as unassigned surplus within the equity section of the Statement of financial position, until they have been approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. When these dividends have been approved by the shareholders and declared, they are recognised as a liability.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared, because the Company's memorandum and articles of association grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognised immediately as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

Insurance contract liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities represent net future policy liabilities as determined by the appointed actuary of the Company using a net level premium approach for traditional policies.

The provision for life insurance contracts with fixed-level premiums is calculated on the basis of the prudent prospective actuarial valuation method where the assumptions used depend on the circumstances prevailing. The liability is determined as the sum of the expected discounted value of the benefit payments, less the expected discounted value of the theoretical premiums that would be required to meet the benefits, based on the valuation assumptions as to mortality and investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued, plus a margin for adverse deviation. Provision for life insurance contracts with flexible premiums for non-coinsured non-secondary guarantee products is calculated as the cash surrender value plus the greater of unearned cost of insurance ("COI") and sterling reserve. The provision for the other life insurance contracts with flexible premiums is calculated as a percentage of account value floored by the cash surrender value, as determined by the appointed actuary that provides a prudent provision for the discounted value of future benefit payments. Changes to the liabilities at each reporting date are recorded in profit or loss as an expense. The liabilities on yearly renewable premium contracts are the liabilities for the unexpired risks carried at the reporting date. The liability is derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged, or is cancelled.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

A liability adequacy test is performed on an annual basis to verify whether the insurance liabilities are adequate using current estimates of future cash flows under the insurance contracts. The liability value is adjusted if insufficient to meet future obligations, taking into account future premiums, investment income, benefits and expenses and cash flows from embedded options, and guarantees. If the test shows that a deficiency exists, the shortfall is immediately recorded in profit or loss.

A resilience test is performed on annual basis to provide allowance for the movement of market value of required assets relative to value of liability such that negative surplus is avoided under shocked interest rate scenarios.

Reinsurance

The Company cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for its insurance contracts. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the insurance contract liabilities, are settled in accordance with the reinsurance contract and are accounted for in the same period as the underlying claim.

Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for ceded reinsurance. Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire or when the contract is transferred to another party. Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or more frequently, when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when objective evidence exists that the Company may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss is recorded in profit or loss.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders.

Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company leases various properties and equipment. These leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, are recognised as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the date at which the leased assets are available for use by the Company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. The depreciation charge for right-of-use assets, by class of underlying asset, and finance cost on lease liabilities are disclosed in note 21.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate of the respective business unit (as the lessee) within the Company.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise computer hardware and small items of furniture and fixtures that are individually, when new, below US\$5,000.

Lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases across the Company. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

Lease term (continued)

Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated) by the lessee. The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current 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 authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, taking into consideration interpretations and practices prevailing in the countries in which the Company operates.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying value of an item and its tax value, with the exception of assets and liabilities that do not impact taxable or accounting profits. A tax asset is recognised for tax loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable at the reporting date that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed at the balance sheet date and are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. The carrying amount is not discounted and reflects the Company's expectations concerning the manner of recovery or settlement.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in relation to the underlying transaction either in profit and loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Premiums

Premiums in respect of traditional policies are recognised as income as and when they fall due, whereas those in respect of universal life and unit-linked contracts are accounted for as they are received. Premiums on reinsured policies that transfer underwriting risk are expensed as incurred.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Commissions

Commissions received on reinsured policies that transfer underwriting risk are recognised as income at the same time as the reinsurance premiums are recognised. Commission expense are expensed as incurred.

Realised gains and losses on investments

Realised gains and losses on investments are determined as the difference between the net sales proceeds and cost or amortised cost.

Investment income

Investment income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method by applying the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment is established. For listed securities, this is the date the security is listed as ex-dividend.

Benefits and insurance claims

Death claims and surrenders are recorded when notifications have been received. Maturities and annuity payments are recorded when due. Benefits recorded are then accrued to the liability.

Ceded reinsurance recoveries are accounted for in the same period as the underlying claim.

Events after the reporting date

The financial statements are adjusted to reflect events that occurred between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue, provided they give evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date. Events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date are disclosed, but do not result in an adjustment of the financial statements.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on the Statement of Financial Position are categorised as follows:

Level 1. Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market.

Level 2. Quoted prices in markets that are not active or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include the following:

- a) Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets
- b) Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets
- c) Inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable
- d) Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or other means

Level 3. Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. Both observable and unobservable inputs may be used to determine the fair value of positions classified in Level 3. The circumstances for using unobservable measurement include those in which there is little, if any, market activity for the assets or liabilities. Therefore, the Company must make assumptions about inputs that a hypothetical market participant would use to value the assets and liabilities.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the beginning of each quarter.

3.1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair value measurement (continued)

The Company makes estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Life insurance contract liabilities

The estimation of the ultimate liabilities arising from claims made under life insurance contracts is the Company's most critical accounting estimate. There are sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimation of the liabilities that the Company will ultimately pay for those claims.

Two major components in the estimation of the liabilities for insurance contracts are death benefits and investment returns. Estimates are made as to the expected number of deaths for each of the years in which the Company is exposed to risk. The Company bases these estimates on standard industry and national mortality tables that reflect historical mortality experience, adjusted, where appropriate, to reflect the Company's unique risk exposure. The estimated number of deaths determines the value of possible future benefits to be paid out which will be factored into ensuring sufficient cover by provisions, which in return is monitored against the current and future premiums.

Investment returns are based on the investment strategy of the Company with due regard to the expected return on assets backing the insurance contracts. Estimates for future deaths and investment returns are determined at the inception of the contract and are used to calculate the liability over the term of the contract. At each reporting date, these estimates are reassessed for adequacy, and changes will be reflected in adjustments to the liability.

The carrying value of the Company's life insurance contract liabilities (including claims payable and premium deposits) at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is US\$8,537,566,000 and US\$8,935,392,000 respectively.

3.2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

In the absence of an active market, fair value is estimated by using present value based or other valuation techniques. (See Fair value measurement under Summary of Significant Accounting Policies)

Where discounting techniques are applied, the discount rate is based on current market rates applicable to financial instruments with similar characteristics. The valuation techniques that include unobservable inputs can result in a different outcome than the actual transaction price at which the asset was acquired. Such differences are not recognized in the income statement immediately but are deferred. They are released over time to the income statement in line with the change in factors (including time) that market participants would consider in setting a price for the asset. Interest accrued to date is not included in the fair value of the financial asset.

The Company's listed financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial investments carried at fair value at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is US\$1,328,119,000 and US\$2,758,524,000 respectively. The Company's listed held-to-maturity assets held at amortised costs at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is nil and US\$4,497,005,000 respectively.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

4. REVENUE, INVESTMENT INCOME, NET GAINS AND OTHER INCOME

Revenue, which is also the Company's turnover, represents net premiums on insurance contracts. An analysis of turnover and investment income is as follows:

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Turnover		
Life insurance contracts:		
Single premiums	39,020	78,173
Regular premiums	57,137	69,366
Gross premiums	96,157	147,539
Reinsurers' share	(5,334,683)	(41,407)
Net premiums	(5,238,526)	106,132
Investment income		
Interest income from quoted fixed-interest securities	165,634	269,702
Interest income from banks, net of charges	40	(6)
Interest income from policy loans	100	578
Investment handling charges (note 29 (ii))	(4,601)	(7,129)
Other	(1,087)	(877)
Net investment income	160,086	262,268
Realised (losses)/ gains		
Gains on sale of securities	126,292	20,843
Losses on sale of securities	(727,546)	(19,449)
Impairment of debt securities	(8,026)	(67)
Net realised (losses)/ gains	(609,280)	1,327
Fair value (losses)/ gains		
Fair value (losses)/ gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading purposes)	(1,258)	2,741

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

5. FINANCE COSTS

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Interest expense on lease liabilities	75	108
Total finance costs	75	108

6. OPERATING EXPENSES

		2022	2021
	Notes	US\$'000	US\$'000
Employee benefits and expenses:			
Salaries and benefits		21,699	20,543
Pension costs	26	1,107	844
		22,806	21,387
Office expenses		7,823	8,035
Management fee paid to parent company	29	2,255	2,470
Management fee paid to affiliates	29	6,391	7,137
Other general expenses		966	736
Auditors' remuneration		1,492	894
Total operating expenses		41,733	40,659

7. DIRECTORS' AND KEY MANAGEMENT'S REMUNERATION

Director fees or endowments in the amount of US\$126,000 were paid during 2022 (2021: US\$40,000).

Other remuneration of key management personnel is paid by and recorded in the financial statements of a related company. A recharge of expenses is made to the Company as explained in note 29 (iii).

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

8. TAX

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2021: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year.

The assessable profits of the Company subject to Hong Kong profits tax are computed in accordance with the special provisions of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance. Tax for the life insurance business, as defined by the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance, is computed at a rate of 16.5% of 5% of net premium (gross premium received less reinsurance premium ceded) of the life insurance business, in accordance with Section 23(1)(a) of the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Ordinance.

The Company has a profit before tax of US\$159,445,000 in 2022 (2021: US\$101,700,000). The gross premiums received are US\$96,157,000 (2021: US\$147,539,000) and US\$5,334,683,000 (2021: US\$41,407,000) of reinsurance premiums were ceded. The gross premiums received from Hong Kong business are US\$42,908,000 (2021: US\$61,450,000) and US\$3,125,470,000 (2021: US\$30,086,000) of reinsurance premiums ceded.

Singapore income tax has been provided at the rate of 17% (2021: 17%) on the estimated chargeable income/allowable loss arising from the Company's Singapore operation during the year. The relevant chargeable income in 2022 is US\$41,524,000 (2021: US\$25,527,000). The Company has tax losses of US\$124,708,000 arising in Singapore during the year (2021: US\$167,042,000).

	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Current – Hong Kong:		
Charge for the year	-	266
Over provision in prior year	(22)	15
Current – Singapore:		
Charge for the year	34	-
Under provision in prior year	-	-
Deferred – Hong Kong:		
Charge for the year	(4,900)	-
Deferred – Singapore:		
Charge for the year	5,800	9,594
	<u>912</u>	<u>9,875</u>

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

8. TAX (CONTINUED)

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the statutory rate to the tax expense at the effective tax rate is as follows:

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Profit before tax	159,445	101,700
Tax expense at the statutory tax rate of 16.5%	26,308	16,781
Tax at 16.5% of 5% of net premium of the insurance business in Hong Kong	-	266
Hong Kong tax for prior periods	(22)	15
Results of life insurance business not taxable at Hong Kong statutory rate	(26,308)	(16,781)
Taxes related to other countries	934	9,594
Tax charge for the year	912	9,875

At December 31, 2022, the Company had income tax receivable of US\$246,000 (2021: receivable of US\$1,066,000).

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

8. TAX (CONTINUED)

Deferred Tax

The movements in net deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets during the year are as follows:

Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets

	2022	2022	2022	2022
	Profit and Loss	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Fair Value adjustments arising from available for sales securities	Total deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
At January 1	28,397	(10,185)	(28,326)	(10,114)
Deferred tax (charged)/ credited during the year	(2,297)	1,397	31,537	30,637
At December 31	26,100	(8,788)	3,211	20,523
	2021	2021	2021	2021
	Profit and Loss	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Fair Value adjustments arising from available for sales securities	Total deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
At January 1	33,664	(5,858)	(38,413)	(10,607)
Deferred tax (charged)/ credited during the year	(5,267)	(4,327)	10,087	493
At December 31	28,397	(10,185)	(28,326)	(10,114)

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

8. TAX (CONTINUED)

Deferred Tax (continued)

For presentation purposes, certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset in the Statement of financial position. The following is an analysis of the deferred tax balances for financial reporting purposes:

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Deferred tax assets	29,311	28,397
Deferred tax liabilities	(8,788)	(38,511)
Total net deferred tax liabilities/assets	20,523	(10,114)

Deferred tax assets computed on deductible temporary differences of:

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Financial assets	19,298	16,180
Taxable losses	154,405	167,042
Total deductible temporary differences	173,703	183,222

Deferred tax liabilities computed on taxable temporary differences of:

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Insurance reserves	51,695	59,914
Financial assets	412	182,803
Total taxable temporary differences	52,107	242,717

Total temporary difference:

121,596	(59,495)
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Deferred tax assets in respect of deductible temporary differences are recognised to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. For the above amounts the recognition of the deferred tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences.

All deferred taxes are non-current by nature.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS

		2022	2021
	Notes	US\$'000	US\$'000
Total financial investments:			
Policy loans	10	1,480	9,144
Held-to-maturity financial assets	(i)	-	4,497,005
Available-for-sale financial assets	(ii), 11	1,320,843	2,746,019
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(iii)	7,276	12,505
		<u>1,329,599</u>	<u>7,264,673</u>
Current portion:			
Held-to-maturity financial assets		-	214,917
Available-for-sale financial assets	11	380,593	67,982
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		7,276	-
		<u>387,869</u>	<u>282,899</u>
Non-current portion:			
Policy loans	10	1,480	9,144
Held to maturity financial assets		-	4,282,088
Available-for-sale financial assets	11	940,250	2,678,037
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	12,505
		<u>941,730</u>	<u>6,981,774</u>
		<u>1,329,599</u>	<u>7,264,673</u>

On June 23, 2022, the Company reclassified 88 securities with a fair value of US\$301,444,000 out of available-for-sale and into held-to-maturity. The fair value at the time of the reclassification became the new amortised cost of these securities and any unrealised gain or loss is amortised over the remaining lives of the securities in accordance with the effective interest method. Reclassifying available-for-sale assets to held-to-maturity will help asset and liability volatility matching on HK Global basis.

For the securities reclassified in 2022, the cumulative loss of US\$15,072,000 in other comprehensive income as at June 30, 2022 (that is, the difference between the fair value of US\$301,444,000 and the amortised cost of US\$316,516,000)

On October 31, 2022, as part of the total consideration paid under a continuation and new coinsurance reinsurance agreement with TLIC, approximately 73% of the Company's held-to-maturity investments were transferred to TLIC. As the transfer was considered as significant and triggered the tainting rule under *IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, all remaining held-to-maturity investments were reclassified into the available-for-sale category and measured at fair value. The Company reclassified all 298 securities with a fair value of US\$948,535,356 out of held-to-maturity and into available-for-sale.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

On August 31, 2021, the Company reclassified 81 securities with a fair value of US\$436,707,000 out of available-for-sale and into held-to-maturity. The fair value at the time of the reclassification became the new amortised cost of these securities and any unrealised gain or loss is amortised over the remaining lives of the securities in accordance with the effective interest method. Reclassifying available-for-sale assets to held-to-maturity will help asset and liability volatility matching on HK Global basis.

For the securities reclassified in 2021, the cumulative gain of US\$27,135,000 in other comprehensive income as at August 31, 2021 (that is, the difference between the fair value of US\$436,707,000 and the amortised cost of US\$409,573,000)

- (i) The held-to-maturity financial assets analysed by category of instrument and issuer as at the reporting date is as follows:

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Fixed rate bonds, at market value:		
Listed government bonds	-	272,275
Unlisted government bonds	-	31,792
Listed others	-	2,525,827
Unlisted others	-	1,540,252
Variable rate bonds, at market value:		
Listed others	-	35,716
Unlisted others	-	91,143
Total held-to-maturity financial assets	-	4,497,005

- (ii) The available-for-sale financial assets analysed by category of instrument and issuer as at the reporting date is as follows:

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Fixed rate bonds, at market value:		
Listed government bonds	96,032	360,954
Unlisted government bonds	1,285	7,767
Listed others	654,240	1,631,831
Unlisted others	516,580	665,582
Variable rate bonds, at market value:		
Listed others	38,582	25,813
Unlisted others	14,122	53,702
Equity		
Listed	2	370
Total available-for-sale financial assets	1,320,843	2,746,019

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(iii) The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss analysed by category of instrument and issuer as at the reporting date is as follows:

	Notes	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Fixed rate bonds, at market value:			
Listed others		-	10,133
Variable rate bonds, at market value:			
Listed others		7,222	-
Unlisted others		-	383
Derivative financial instruments	(a)	54	1,989
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		7,276	12,505

(a) Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

	Contractual notional amount US\$'000	Fair value asset US\$'000
December 31, 2022		
Derivatives held for hedging		
Equity option	2,901	54
Total	2,901	54
December 31, 2021		
Derivatives not held for hedging		
Interest rate swaps	316,644	1,989
Total	316,644	1,989

The amount of fair value asset is on net basis. On gross basis, the amount of derivatives assets is US\$109,000 (2021: US\$3,330,000) and the amount of derivatives liabilities is US\$54,000 (2021: US\$1,341,000).

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The following table shows detail about the carrying amounts and fair values of all financial assets that have reclassified:

	As at December 31 2022	
	US\$'000	US\$'000
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Securities reclassified in 2021	434,779	430,475
Securities reclassified in 2022	-	-
	<u>434,779</u>	<u>430,475</u>

The total amount recognised in the profit and loss in relation to those securities reclassified as held-to-maturity is as follows:

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
	Amortisation		Interest income	
Securities reclassified in 2021	-	(17,930)	-	12,205
Securities reclassified in 2022	-	(1,928)	-	4,059

If the securities had not been reclassified as held-to-maturity, the total amount recognised in profit or loss would have been as follows:

	2022
	US\$'000
	Profit impact
Securities reclassified in 2021	
-Prior year impact	-
-During the year	(1,116)
	<u>(1,116)</u>
Securities reclassified in 2022	
-During the year	-

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	As at December 31 2022			
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
	Securities reclassified in 2021	Securities reclassified in 2020	Securities reclassified in 2018	Total
Profit for the year				<u>158,533</u>
Other comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Held to Maturity financial assets				
Reclassification adjustment for amortization	(1,875)	(1,986)	(13,450)	(17,311)
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Changes in fair value	(67,457)	(77,107)	9,745	(134,819)
Reclassification adjustment for loss included in profit or loss	760	804	995	2,559
Income tax effect	5,525	6,316	(798)	11,043
Exchange fluctuation reserve	171	181	224	576
Total other comprehensive income for the year	<u>(62,876)</u>	<u>(71,792)</u>	<u>(3,284)</u>	<u>(137,952)</u>

	As at the date of reclassification	
	Effective Interest Rate	US\$'000 Expected recoverable amount
Securities reclassified in 2021	2.5% to 7.5%	<u>1,242</u>
Securities reclassified in 2022	2.21% to 8.25%	<u>1,074</u>

10. POLICY LOANS

The policy loans are made to policyholders and are secured by the policies' cash surrender value. Policy loans are repayable at the discretion of the policyholders as long as the interest plus the principal of the loans does not equal or exceed the cash value or until the policy matures. The policy loans are interest-bearing at a rate between 4.8% and 7.4% per annum for 2022 and 2021 depending on the policy. The carrying amounts reasonably approximate to their fair values at the reporting date.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

11. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

		2022	2021
	Notes	US\$'000	US\$'000
Quoted fixed-interest securities, at fair value:			
Hong Kong		-	6,514
Elsewhere		1,149,683	2,717,837
		<u>1,149,683</u>	<u>2,724,351</u>
Other listed financial investments:			
Hong Kong		-	-
Elsewhere		171,160	21,667
	(i)	<u>171,160</u>	<u>21,667</u>
Total available-for-sale financial investments	9	<u>1,320,843</u>	<u>2,746,019</u>
Current portion		380,593	67,982
Non-current portion		940,250	2,678,037
	9	<u>1,320,843</u>	<u>2,746,019</u>

- (i) Other listed financial investments mainly represent hybrid securities, common stock, and beneficial interest in transit with no fixed maturity date.

The available-for-sale financial investments included in the Statement of financial position analysed by category of issuer as at the reporting date were as follows:

	Note	2022	2021
		US\$'000	US\$'000
Governments or public authorities		97,317	368,721
Banks and other financial institutions		440,450	548,575
Corporate entities		783,076	1,828,723
Total	9	<u>1,320,843</u>	<u>2,746,019</u>

The maturity profile of the available-for-sale financial investments as at the reporting date was as follows:

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
With a residual maturity of:		
One year or less	380,593	67,982
One to five years	396,578	503,156
Five to ten years	150,136	804,785
Over ten years	393,536	1,370,096
Total available-for-sale financial investments	<u>1,320,843</u>	<u>2,746,019</u>

11. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

During 2021, the highest effective interest rate of quoted fixed-interest securities is 10.5% (2021: 12.25%) per annum, and 94% (2021: 95%) of the fixed-interest securities held by the Company were investment-grade fixed-interest securities. The unrealised gain related to the Company's available-for-sale financial investments fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income, net of related tax effect, amounted to US\$392,812,000 (2021: US\$120,587,000). Net gains of US\$119,260,000 (2021: Net losses of US\$2,559,000) were removed from other comprehensive income during the year and recognised in profit or loss with the remaining net unrealised loss at the reporting date being US\$128,381,000 (2021: net unrealised gain US\$143,849,000) for available for sale financial assets and net unrealised gains US\$62,278,000 (2021: US\$198,394,000) for held to maturity financial assets.

12. PREPAYMENT AND OTHER DEBTORS – UNSECURED

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Prepayments	830	672
Other debtors	7,292	2,529
	<u>8,122</u>	<u>3,201</u>

The carrying amounts disclosed above reasonably approximate to their fair values at the reporting date.

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Cash at bank	<u>58,108</u>	<u>84,516</u>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

The carrying amounts disclosed above reasonably approximate to their fair values at the reporting date.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

14. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The Company's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are classified, for disclosure purposes, based on a hierarchy defined by IFRS 13. The hierarchy gives the highest ranking to fair values determined using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest ranking to fair values determined using methodologies and models with unobservable inputs (Level 3). An asset's or a liability's classification is based on the lowest level input significant to its measurement. For example, a Level 3 fair value measurement may include inputs that are both observable (Levels 1 and 2) and unobservable (Level 3). The levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

As at December 31, 2022, the Company held the following financial instruments measured at fair value:

	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Fixed-interest securities:				
Governments or public authority	39,970	57,347	-	97,317
Other fixed-interest listed	125,872	1,044,948	-	1,170,820
	<u>165,842</u>	<u>1,102,295</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,268,137</u>

US\$10,571,000 of other fixed-interest listed securities was transferred from Level 3 into Level 2. The transfer from Level 3 to Level 2 assets at December 31, 2022 is a result of securities having a corroborated price source at December 31, 2022. US\$4,405,000 of other fixed-interest listed securities was transferred from Level 2 into Level 3. The transfer from Level 2 to Level 3 assets at December 31, 2022 is a result of securities having an uncorroborated price source at December 31, 2022.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

14. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY (CONTINUED)

As at December 31, 2021, the Company held the following financial instruments measured at fair value:

	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1) US\$'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) US\$'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Fixed-interest securities:				
Governments or public authority	111,290	257,431	-	368,721
Other fixed-interest listed	-	2,297,413	-	2,297,413
	<u>111,290</u>	<u>2,554,844</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,666,134</u>

US\$10,021,000 of other fixed-interest listed securities was transferred from Level 3 into Level 2. The transfer from Level 3 to Level 2 assets at December 31, 2021 is a result of securities having a corroborated price source at December 31, 2021. US\$8,545,000 of other fixed-interest listed securities was transferred from Level 2 into Level 3. The transfer from Level 2 to Level 3 assets at December 31, 2021 is a result of securities having an uncorroborated price source at December 31, 2021.

Management has assessed that the fair values of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value including loans, receivables for securities, premiums deferred and uncollected, reinsurance receivables, prepayments and other debtors, accrued income, balances with related companies, cash and cash equivalents, premium deposits, advance premium, claims payable, accrued expenses and other creditors approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

14. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY (CONTINUED)

As at December 31, 2021, the Company held financial instruments at amortised cost of US\$4,497,005,000. If these financial instruments were measured at fair value, they would be reported as follows:

	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1) US\$'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) US\$'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Held-to-maturity securities:				
Governments or public authority	124,514	-	-	124,514
Other fixed-interest listed	-	4,630,025	-	4,630,025
	<u>124,514</u>	<u>4,630,025</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,754,539</u>

The movements in fair value measurements in Level 3 during the year were as follows:

	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Available-for-sale investments – unlisted:		
At January 1	19,281	18,259
Total losses recognised in profit or loss	(360)	(923)
Total (losses)/gains recognised in other comprehensive income	(1,346)	523
Transfer in	4,405	8,545
Transfer out	(10,571)	(10,021)
Purchases	-	6,697
Disposals	(11,409)	(3,799)
At December 31	<u>-</u>	<u>19,281</u>

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

General risks

As a life insurance company, the Company is in the "risk" business, and as a result is exposed to a variety of risks. The Company manages risk where business is transacted, based on principles and policies established at the TLIC and AEGON N.V. level.

The operations of the Company are subject to local regulatory requirements in Hong Kong. The regulators are interested in ensuring that the Company maintains an appropriate solvency position to meet unforeseen liabilities arising from economic shocks or natural disasters and that the risk levels are at acceptable levels.

Results of the Company's sensitivity analyses are presented throughout this section to show the estimated sensitivity of net income and equity to various scenarios. For each type of market risk, the analysis shows how net income and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at the reporting date.

Each sensitivity analysis reflects the extent to which the shock tested would affect management's critical accounting estimates and judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. Market-consistent assumptions underlying the measurement of non-listed assets and liabilities are adjusted to reflect the shock tested. The shock may also affect the measurement of assets and liabilities based on assumptions that are not observable in the market. Although management's short-term assumptions may change if there is a reasonable change in a risk factor, long-term assumptions will generally not be revised unless there is evidence that the movement is permanent. This fact is reflected in the sensitivity analyses provided below.

The sensitivities do not reflect what the net income for the period would have been if risk variables had been different because the analysis is based on the exposures in existence at the reporting date rather than on those that actually occurred during the year. Nor are the results of the sensitivities intended to be an accurate prediction of future equity or earnings. The analysis does not take into account the impact of future new business, which is an important component of future earnings. It also does not consider all methods available to management to respond to changes in the financial environment, such as changing investment portfolio allocations or adjusting premiums and crediting rates. Furthermore, the results of the analyses cannot be extrapolated for wider variations since effects do not tend to be linear. No risk management process can clearly predict future results.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Insurance risk

The Company is in the business of insuring against the risk of mortality, disability, accidents, and related risks.

Generally speaking, the Company retained all of the first US\$1,000,000 face amount per policy, namely, First Dollar Retention. For face amount in excess of US\$1,000,000, the Company had a 50:50 quota share with third party reinsurers (TPR), subject to a maximum retention of \$10,000,000 per life. The form of reinsurance arrangements are yearly renewal term (YRT). This retention structure applies to both UL and Term business.

As part of the Company's quality control process, the Company regularly allows reinsurers to audit its underwriting and claim practices and procedures to ensure that they meet the highest industry standards.

Underwriting risk

The Company's earnings depend upon the extent to which actual claims experience is consistent with the assumptions used in setting the prices for products and establishing the technical liabilities. To the extent that actual claims experience is less favorable than the underlying assumptions used in establishing such liabilities, income would be reduced. Furthermore, if these higher claims were part of a permanent trend, the Company might be required to increase liabilities, which could reduce income. Note that the impact of mortality changes is largely offset by significant use of third-party reinsurance and affiliate coinsurance.

Sensitivity analysis of net income and shareholder's equity to various underwriting risks is shown in the table that follows. The sensitivities represent an increase or decrease of lapse and mortality rates. The impact on benefit payments from changes in lapse rates will be offset by changes in provisions. Increases in mortality rates lead to an increase in the level of benefits and claims and liabilities. The impact on net income and equity of sales transactions of investments required to meet the higher cash outflow are reflected in the sensitivities.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Underwriting risk (continued)

	Estimated Effect (In US\$ Million)			
	2022		2021	
	On Equity	On Profit before tax	On Equity	On Profit before tax
20% increase in lapse rates	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
20% decrease in lapse rates	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.8)
10% increase in mortality rates	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.7)
10% decrease in mortality rates	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7

A shock in mortality rates will generally not lead to a change in the assumptions underlying the measurement of the insurance liabilities, as management will recognize that the shock is temporary. However, a long-term expected change in mortality expectations will lead to a change in liabilities.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of changes in fair value of financial instruments from fluctuation in foreign exchange rates (currency risk), market interest rates (interest rate risk), and market prices (price risk), whether such changes in price are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. These risks have been discussed in the aforesaid sections.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Credit risk

Premium receivables (included in premiums deferred and uncollected)

The credit risk in respect of customer balances, incurred on the non-payment of premiums or contributions, will only persist during the grace period specified in the policy documents or trust deed on the expiry of which either the premium is paid or the policy will be terminated or changed to reduced paid-up or term cover according to the provision of the policy.

Investment securities

The Company limits its exposure by setting minimum limits of its portfolio mix in fixed-interest securities and maximum limits of its portfolio mix in equities and other investments. The Company also sets maximum limits on currency, maturity, and credit limit on its fixed-income portfolios. The Company only deals with institutions with high creditworthiness.

It is the Company's investment policy to invest in investment-grade fixed-interest securities to limit exposure to credit risk. The Company allows a maximum of 15% of invested assets to be invested in non-investment-grade (below Standard & Poor's rating BBB-) fixed-interest securities. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amount of the non-investment-grade fixed-interest securities held by the Company was approximately 6.56% and 5.22% of its invested assets, respectively.

Reinsurance

Certain premiums and benefits are assumed from and ceded to other insurance companies under various reinsurance agreements. The Company reinsures portions of the risk on certain insurance policies which exceed its established limits, thereby providing a greater diversification of risk and minimising exposure on larger risks. The Company remains primarily liable with respect to any insurance ceded and would not be relieved of this liability in the event that the assuming insurance company became unable to meet its obligation under the reinsurance treaty.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit rating

The ratings distribution of the Company's invested assets, organized by rating category, is presented in the table below. Disclosures of ratings follow the Company's Credit Name Limit Policy ("CNLP"). Under the CNLP, a composite rating is used which is based on a combination of the ratings received from external rating agencies.

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
AAA	87,801	770,148
AA+	41,832	106,761
AA	36,193	237,405
AA-	8,229	337,956
A+	258,464	563,793
A	134,156	903,030
A-	135,926	936,173
BBB+	148,351	998,859
BBB	209,019	1,298,489
BBB-	181,047	724,372
BB+	29,977	140,711
BB	9,467	77,355
BB-	29,851	84,060
B+	3,696	11,489
B	5,360	26,579
B-	3,606	11,960
CCC+	-	913
CCC	3,836	12,192
CCC-	58	1,706
CC	409	231
C	-	1,699
D	784	7,657
Not rated	57	1,991
Total invested assets	1,328,119	7,255,529

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Credit risk (continued)

Past due but not impaired assets

An asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due. Assets are impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment which results in an impairment charge to profit or loss relating to this asset. After the impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods, the asset is no longer considered to be impaired. When the terms and conditions of financial assets have been renegotiated, the terms and conditions of the new agreement apply in determining whether the financial assets are past due. Securities in the amount of US\$196,370 were past due but not impaired as at December 31, 2022 (2021: US\$3,223,613).

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Past due		
0 – 6 months	191	1,603
6 – 12 months	5	1,365
More than 12 months	-	256
Total	196	3,224

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates.

The Company's interest risk policy requires it to manage the interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments. The policy also requires it to manage the maturities of interest-bearing financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities.

The sensitivity analysis in the table below shows an estimate of the effect of a parallel shift in the yield curve on net income and equity. Increases in interest rates result in higher investment income together with decrease in the fair value of investments, which is recognised in other comprehensive income. Similarly, a decrease in interest rate increases the universal policy liabilities mostly offset by the increase in the fair value of investments, which is recognized in other comprehensive income.

	Parallel Movement of Yield Curve (In US\$ Millions)			
	Impact on Profit Before Tax		Impact on Shareholder's Equity	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Shift up 100 basis points	0.8	2.6	(55.2)	(255.6)
Shift down 100 basis points	(0.8)	(56.7)	63.5	256.4

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currency risk

The Company's policy is to match its assets and liabilities by currency to minimise its exposure to currency risk. The Company sells policies denominated in United States dollars, and its assets are appropriately invested to meet these liabilities. As at the reporting date, there were no investments denominated in foreign currency. The Company's foreign currency exposure is from transactions denominated in Hong Kong dollar and other foreign currencies. While Hong Kong dollar is pegged to the United States dollar, the balance of other foreign currency liabilities is not material.

Equity risk

The Company's price risk exposure relates to financial assets and liabilities whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, principally investment securities not held for the account of unit-linked business.

Such investment securities are subject to price risk due to changes in market values of instruments arising either from factors specific to individual instruments or their issuers or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The Company's price risk policy requires it to manage such risk by setting and monitoring objectives and constraints on investments and diversification plans and to limit the investment in each country, sector, and market.

Significant changes in equity markets are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's net income or equity due to limited equity investments.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is inherent in the Company's business. Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet cash commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from the inability to sell financial assets quickly at their fair values, counterparty failing to repay contractual obligation, insurance liability falling due for payment earlier than expected or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

The major liquidity risks the Company confronts are the daily calls on its available cash resources in respect of claims arising from insurance.

The Company manages liquidity through a company liquidity risk policy, which includes determining what constitutes liquidity risk for the Company and the minimum proportion of funds to meet emergency calls, the setting up of contingency funding plans, specifying the sources of funding and the events that would trigger the plan, specifying the concentration of funding sources, the reporting of liquidity risk exposures and breaches to the monitoring authority, monitoring the compliance with liquidity risk policy, and the reviewing of the Company's liquidity risk policy for pertinence and changing environment.

The tables below analyze certain financial assets and liabilities of the Company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, into their relevant maturity group based on their remaining periods at the reporting date to their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. (For Structured Securities, expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.)

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
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15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk (continued)

At December 31, 2022

	1 year or less US\$'000	2 years or less but > 1 year US\$'000	3 years or less but > 2 years US\$'000	4 years or less but > 3 years US\$'000	5 years or less but > 4 years US\$'000	> 5 years US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Financial assets:							
Policy loans	-	-	-	-	-	1,480	1,480
Receivables for securities	2,366	-	-	-	-	-	2,366
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial investments – fixed interest securities	380,593	303,173	13,532	41,163	38,710	543,672	1,320,843
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,222	-	-	-	-	-	7,222
- Derivative financial instruments	54	-	-	-	-	-	54
Premiums deferred and uncollected	1,860	-	-	-	-	-	1,860
Reinsurance receivables	8,199,951	-	-	-	-	-	8,199,951
Prepayment and other debtors	8,122	-	-	-	-	-	8,122
Accrued investment income	14,354	-	-	-	-	-	14,354
Receivable from related companies	81,618	-	-	-	-	-	81,618
Cash and cash equivalents	58,108	-	-	-	-	-	58,108
	8,754,248	303,173	13,532	41,163	38,710	545,152	9,695,978
Financial liabilities:							
Insurance contract liabilities net of reinsurance assets - Class A (Note 25)	30,307	29,687	40,923	27,965	10,296	118,522	257,700
Insurance contract liabilities net of reinsurance assets - Class C (Note 25)	-	-	-	29	304	39,650	39,983
Premium deposits	-	-	-	-	-	3,039	3,039
Advance premium	2,490	-	-	-	-	-	2,490
Claims payable	36,893	-	-	-	-	-	36,893
Accrued expenses and other creditors	43,857	-	-	-	-	-	43,857
Lease liabilities	2,370	2,191	907	1	-	-	5,469
Payable to related companies	3,909	-	-	-	-	-	3,909
	119,826	31,878	41,830	27,995	10,600	161,211	393,340

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk (continued)

At December 31, 2021

	1 year or less US\$'000	2 years or less but > 1 year US\$'000	3 years or less but > 2 years US\$'000	4 years or less but > 3 years US\$'000	5 years or less but > 4 years US\$'000	> 5 years US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Financial assets:							
Policy loans	-	-	-	-	-	9,144	9,144
Receivables for securities	46,899	-	-	-	-	-	46,899
Held-to-maturity financial assets	214,917	257,449	398,061	356,224	235,030	3,035,324	4,497,005
Available-for-sale financial investments – fixed interest securities	67,982	48,168	106,668	131,823	216,497	2,174,881	2,746,019
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,516	-	-	-	-	-	10,516
- Derivative financial instruments	1,989	-	-	-	-	-	1,989
Premiums deferred and uncollected	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	2,600
Reinsurance receivables	31,266	-	-	-	-	-	31,266
Prepayment and other debtors	3,201	-	-	-	-	-	3,201
Accrued investment income	66,058	-	-	-	-	-	66,058
Receivable from related companies	15,175	-	-	-	-	-	15,175
Cash and cash equivalents	84,516	-	-	-	-	-	84,516
	545,119	305,617	504,729	488,047	451,527	5,219,349	7,514,388
Financial liabilities:							
Insurance contract liabilities net of reinsurance assets - Class A (Note 25)	145,729	147,486	152,094	154,620	156,026	5,190,029	5,945,984
Insurance contract liabilities net of reinsurance assets - Class C (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	-	12,123	12,123
Premium deposits	-	-	-	-	-	3,093	3,093
Advance premium	1,428	-	-	-	-	-	1,428
Claims payable	37,339	-	-	-	-	-	37,339
Accrued expenses and other creditors	61,490	-	-	-	-	-	61,490
Lease liabilities	1,349	260	48	4	1	-	1,662
Payable to related companies	5,033	-	-	-	-	-	5,033
	252,368	147,746	152,142	154,624	156,027	5,205,245	6,068,152

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Capital management

Externally imposed capital requirements are set and regulated by the Hong Kong Insurance Ordinance. These requirements are put in place to ensure sufficient solvency margins and to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company discloses its capital as equity in the Statement of Financial Position. The Company manages its capital requirements by assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels on a regular basis, in accordance with the Hong Kong Insurance Ordinance.

The Company fully complied with the externally imposed capital requirements during the reported period, and no changes were made to its objectives, policies and processes from the previous period.

16. REINSURANCE

The Company is involved in the assumption of reinsurance from other companies and the cession of reinsurance to other companies, including affiliated companies. Risks are reinsured with other companies to permit the recovery of a portion of the direct losses. Policy liabilities and accruals are reported in the accompanying financial statements on a gross basis for ceded reinsurance. The Company remains primarily liable whether or not the reinsuring companies meet their obligations under these reinsurance treaties.

As at October 31, 2022, a continuation and new coinsurance reinsurance agreement with TLIC was made and entered to reinsure a substantial portion of the life business from the Company to TLIC with a book value comfort trust. TLIC has been accepting 100% of the UL block with secondary guarantees ("Ceded Block"). TLIC now assumes 100% of the remaining inforce universal life ("UL") business issued by the Company (UL plans that are closed to new business prior to July 1, 2022) net of current third-party reinsurance taking on the risk of Yearly Renewable Term (YRT) rate increases ("Retained Block"). The Ceded Block and Retained Block have been combined into a single reinsurance treaty. Reinsurance assets in the Statement of Financial Position were recorded with the new single reinsurance treaty.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

16. REINSURANCE (CONTINUED)

Premiums earned and provision and claims liability amounts reflect the following reinsurance ceded amounts:

	Ceded/Retroceded to				Net Amount US\$'000
	Direct Amount US\$'000	Unaffiliated Assumed Companies US\$'000	Affiliated Ceded Companies US\$'000	Unaffiliated Ceded Companies US\$'000	
Year ended December 31, 2022:					
Premium revenue	96,157	-	(5,291,427)	(43,256)	(5,238,526)
At December 31, 2022:					
Provision for future policy benefits	8,470,413	27,221	(8,180,105)	(19,846)	297,683
Policy and contract claims payable	36,846	47	(19,171)	(14,520)	3,202
	8,507,259	27,268	(8,199,276)	(34,366)	300,885

	Ceded/Retroceded to				Net Amount US\$'000
	Direct Amount US\$'000	Unaffiliated Assumed Companies US\$'000	Affiliated Ceded Companies US\$'000	Unaffiliated Ceded Companies US\$'000	
Year ended December 31, 2021:					
Premium revenue	147,539	-	728	(42,135)	106,132
At December 31, 2021:					
Provision for future policy benefits	8,866,560	28,400	(2,910,122)	(26,731)	5,958,107
Policy and contract claims payable	37,178	161	(12,714)	(18,828)	5,797
	8,903,738	28,561	(2,922,836)	(45,559)	5,963,904

17. PAYABLE TO POLICYHOLDERS

	Notes	2022	2021
		US\$'000	US\$'000
Current:			
Class A		36,872	37,328
Class C		21	11
Claims payable	18	36,893	37,339
Non-current:			
Premium deposits – Class A	19	3,039	3,093
		39,932	40,432

Claims incurred but not reported as at December 31, 2022, amounted to US\$422,300 (2021: US\$1,227,000) and are included in claims payable.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

18. CLAIMS PAYABLE

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Gross claims payable (Note 17)	36,893	37,339
Policy and contract claims payable by:		
Affiliated Ceded Companies (Note 16)	(19,171)	(12,714)
Unaffiliated Ceded Companies (Note 16)	(14,520)	(18,828)
Total Policy and contract claims payable	(33,691)	(31,542)
Net claims payable	3,202	5,797
The movement during the year is as follows:		
At January 1	5,797	26,158
Provided during the year, net of payments made	(2,595)	(20,361)
At December 31	3,202	5,797
Net claims payable	3,202	5,797

19. PREMIUM DEPOSITS

Premium deposits are amounts that are left on deposit with the Company for the payment of future premiums.

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
At January 1	3,093	3,093
Net received during the year	(54)	-
At December 31 (Note 17)	3,039	3,093

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

20. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software <u>US\$'000</u>
Cost	
At January 1 2021	4,968
Additions	<u>1,629</u>
At December 31 2021	6,597
Additions	<u>1,288</u>
At December 31 2022	<u>7,885</u>
Accumulated amortisation	
At January 1 2021	(680)
Charge for the year	<u>(705)</u>
At December 31 2021	(1,385)
Charge for the year	<u>(1,424)</u>
At December 31 2022	<u>(2,809)</u>
Net book value	
At December 31 2021	<u>5,212</u>
At December 31 2022	<u>5,076</u>

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

21. LEASES

This note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessee.

(i) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

The Statement of Financial Position shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Right-of-use assets		
- Properties	4,917	1,411
- Equipment	14	18
	<u>4,931</u>	<u>1,429</u>
Lease liabilities		
- Current lease liabilities	2,370	1,349
- Non-current lease liabilities	3,099	313
	<u>5,469</u>	<u>1,662</u>

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the 2022 financial year were US\$5,827,000 (2021: US\$760,000).

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
- Properties	2,321	2,948
- Equipment	4	4
	<u>2,325</u>	<u>2,952</u>
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	<u>75</u>	<u>107</u>
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in operating expenses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

21. LEASES (CONTINUED)

(iii) The Company's leasing activities and how these are accounted for

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

22. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CREDITORS

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Commission payables	325	1,320
Reinsurance payables	6,747	5,634
Unearned policy loan interest	732	693
Accounts payable	32,310	10,880
Accrued bonuses and vacation	3,531	4,329
Accrued salaries	212	266
Pledged collateral	-	38,368
	<u>43,857</u>	<u>61,490</u>

Pledged collateral

The Company pledges assets that are on its Statement of Financial Position in repurchase transactions. More specifically, the Company enters into dollar roll repurchase agreement transactions whereby the Company takes delivery of mortgage-backed security pools and sells them to a counterparty along with an agreement to repurchase substantially the same pools at some point in the future, typically one month forward. The Company receives cash from the counterparty in an amount at least equal to the fair value of the securities transferred by the Company as of the transaction date. The Company does not have the legal right to recall or substitute the underlying assets prior to the transaction's scheduled termination. Upon scheduled termination, the counterparty is obligated to return substantially similar assets. These transactions are accounted for as collateralized borrowings and the repurchase agreement liability is included in accrued expenses and other creditors.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

23. NET RECEIVABLE/(PAYABLE) TO RELATED COMPANIES

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Receivable related to coinsurance agreement	78,371	14,349
Receivable related to reinsurance agreement	-	-
Receivable related to service agreements	3,247	826
	<u>81,618</u>	<u>15,175</u>
 Payable related to service agreements	 (3,909)	 (5,033)
	<u>(3,909)</u>	<u>(5,033)</u>

24. REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Net claims recoverable	852	(276)
In course of settlement (ICOS)	31,648	29,987
Ceded Incurred but not reported (IBNR)	2,043	1,555
	<u>34,543</u>	<u>31,266</u>

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

25. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Insurance contract liabilities are composed of liabilities for expected future non-guaranteed and guaranteed benefits and take into account expected future premium receipts.

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Class A	8,455,368	8,880,457
Class C	42,266	14,503
Gross insurance contract liabilities	<u>8,497,634</u>	<u>8,894,960</u>
Reinsurers' share of insurance contract liabilities		
Class A	(8,197,668)	(2,934,473)
Class C	(2,283)	(2,380)
Net insurance contract liabilities	<u>297,683</u>	<u>5,958,107</u>

Amounts in insurance contract liabilities are as follows:

	2022		
	Gross Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share	Net Liabilities
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
At January 1	8,894,960	(2,936,853)	5,958,107
Premiums received	96,157	(5,334,683)	(5,238,526)
Liabilities for death, surrender, maturity	(493,483)	71,585	(421,898)
Claims paid, surrender, maturity	(463,447)	303,389	(160,058)
Changes in insurance contract liabilities	(30,036)	(231,804)	(261,840)
At December 31	<u>8,497,634</u>	<u>(8,199,951)</u>	<u>297,683</u>

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

25. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

	2021		
	Gross Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share	Net Liabilities
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
At January 1	8,974,897	(3,003,097)	5,971,800
Premiums received	147,539	(41,407)	106,132
Liabilities for death, surrender, maturity	(227,476)	107,651	(119,825)
Claims paid, surrender, maturity	(302,745)	68,668	(234,077)
Changes in insurance contract liabilities	75,269	38,983	114,252
At December 31	8,894,960	(2,936,853)	5,958,107

Key assumptions

The valuation of liabilities is based upon the regulatory requirements of Hong Kong and the prevailing statutory requirements of the state of domicile of the Company's parent company. For traditional policies (e.g. par whole life, term, non-par whole life), the Company valued its direct liabilities using U.S. statutory requirements. Based on the analysis performed, US statutory reserves are in excess of the Hong Kong minimum method described in Hong Kong Insurance Ordinance CAP 41E and continues to provide an adequate reserve basis for Traditional Life policies. Both methods use a net level premium reserve method with a cash value floor but use different assumptions. The Company is holding the larger of the two aggregate amounts.

For Universal Life and Indexed Universal Life policies, liability has been set at 100% of cash surrender value plus the greater of unearned Cost of Insurance and Sterling Reserve for non-secondary guarantee products, 120% of account value for secondary guarantee products and 153% (2021: 161%) of account value for old coinsured products floored by the cash surrender value. This amount was determined to be adequate to meet the requirements of CAP 41E and Actuarial Guidance Note 3, based on cash flow testing results.

The principles upon which distributions of profits to participating policyholders are made are based upon a predetermined profit margin which varies by product.

The mortality tables used in the valuation of traditional policies for US statutory requirements are AE, 41CSO, 58CSO, 80CSO, and 2001CSO. For purposes of calculating Hong Kong regulatory provisions, the Company used its expected mortality assumption plus a margin for adverse deviation.

The assumed rate of interest in the US statutory liability calculations varies from 2.5% to 6.0%. For purposes of calculating Hong Kong regulatory provisions, the Company used a prudent rate based on:

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

25. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Key assumptions (Continued)

- a. For HKD-denominated products, the average of (1) the rate of Government Bond issued by HKSAR Government as at the valuation date, and (2) average rates of Government Bond issued by HKSAR Government from Jan 2020 to Dec 2022.
- b. For USD-denominated products, the average of (1) US government long term treasury yield as at the valuation date, and (2) average rates of US government long term treasury fixed-interest securities from 2020-2022.
- c. For non-coinsured block of universal life policies, the setting of valuation interest rate (VIR) which makes references to the second supplement of AGN3 issued by the ASHK and the generally adopted approach among market players.

No explicit provision is made for future expenses or profits in the valuation. These items are implicitly covered by the conservative interest and mortality assumptions used in the calculations of the net premiums.

Sensitivities

The Company's actual claims are compared to the mortality experience assumed in the calculation of the insurance contract liabilities. Mortality experience in 2022 and 2021 has been favorable compared to expectations.

At December 31, 2022 (in US\$ million)

	Assumption Change	Impact on Gross Liabilities	Impact on Net Liabilities	Impact on Profit Before Tax	Impact on Equity
Mortality	Increase by 10% (i.e., (mortality rate *1.1))	89.7	-	(0.3)	(0.3)
Investment return	Decrease by 100 basis points	-	-	(1.2)	63.1

At December 31, 2021 (in US\$ million)

	Assumption Change	Impact on Gross Liabilities	Impact on Net Liabilities	Impact on Profit Before Tax	Impact on Equity
Mortality	Increase by 10% (i.e., (mortality rate *1.1))	72.6	-	(0.7)	(0.7)
Investment return	Decrease by 100 basis points	291.5	54.2	(66.7)	246.4

26. RETIREMENT AND COMPENSATION PLANS

All Hong Kong full-time employees are eligible to participate in a defined contribution retirement plan to which both the Company and the employee contribute. The Company and employee contributions are calculated and accrued according to Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme rules or exempted Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance whichever is applicable. The Company's expense was US\$870,000 and US\$583,000 for 2022 and 2021, respectively.

As required by law, the Company makes contributions to the Singapore statutory pension scheme, the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"). CPF contributions are recognised as expense in the same period as the employment that gives rise to the contributions. The Company's expense was US\$237,000 and US\$260,000 for 2022 and 2021, respectively.

27. DIVIDENDS

The directors approved an interim dividend of US\$57,529,000 of which US\$54,118,000 was paid to TLIC and US\$3,412,000 to AIBV in the year ending December 31, 2022.

The directors approved an interim dividend of US\$75,260,400 of which US\$70,800,000 was paid to TLIC and US\$4,460,400 to AIBV in the year ending December 31, 2021.

28. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2022, the Company has undertaken a Letter of Credit with Citi Bank, N.A. for policies ceded by a 3rd party insurer for an amount of US\$2,000,000. The Letter of Credit shall be automatically extended, without written amendment, to July 31 in each succeeding calendar year, unless with a written notice and be at least 60 calendar days after the date of written notification.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company has undertaken a Letter of Credit with Citi Bank, N.A. for policies ceded by a 3rd party insurer for an amount of US\$2,000,000. The Letter of Credit shall be automatically extended, without written amendment, to July 31 in each succeeding calendar year, unless with a written notice and be at least 60 calendar days after the date of written notification.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
Year ended December 31, 2022

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of the material transactions with companies related to the Company were as follows:

	Notes	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Transactions with fellow subsidiaries:			
AEGON USA Investment Management LLC			
Investments handling fee	(i)	7,122	7,129
AEGON INSIGHTS LIMITED			
Management fee	(iii)	(86)	(110)
AEGON ASIA			
Management fee	(iii)	1,172	1,010
AEGON ASSET MANAGEMENT			
Management fee	(iii)	(3)	(3)
AEGON INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT B.V.			
Investment handling fee	(iii)	319	370
TRANSAMERICA (BERMUDA) SVC CTR			
Management fee	(ii)	321	281
MONEY SERVICES, INC.			
Other expense allocation transaction	(iii)	1,614	2,098
Transactions with ultimate holding company:			
AEGON NV			
Management fee	(iii)	3,054	3,491
Transactions with immediate holding company:			
Transamerica Life Insurance Company ("TLIC")			
Coinsurance net (income) expense	(ii)	(30,183)	(46,224)
Investment handling fee	(iii)	(2,840)	-
Other expense allocation transaction	6, (iii)	2,255	2,470

- (i) AEGON USA Investment Management, LLC charges a fee to manage the Company's assets. Fees are based on assets under management. The terms of the arrangement were agreed between the Company and its counterparty.
- (ii) Net coinsurance expense (income) with TLIC under a coinsurance agreement. The terms of the arrangement were agreed between the Company and its counterparty.
- (iii) Member companies in AEGON group have engaged in an Expenses Allocation Agreement (the "Agreement"). Expenses incurred that are allocable according to the Agreement are allocated through intercompany transactions. The terms of the arrangement were agreed between the Company and its counterparties.

TRANSAMERICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended December 31, 2022

30. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on

24 APR 2023