

**Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia
Sdn. Bhd.**

(Company No. 762294-T)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**Financial statements for the year
ended 31 December 2017**

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(Company No. 762294-T)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

The Company is principally engaged in the underwriting of general reinsurance business. There has been no significant change in the nature of this activity during the year.

Results

	RM'000
Profit for the year	<u>13,028</u>

Reserves and provisions

There were no material transfers to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year under review except as disclosed in the financial statements.

Dividends

Since the end of the previous financial year, the Company paid a first and final dividend of 9.00 sen per ordinary share under single tier system totalling RM27,000,000 in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2016 on 9 August 2017.

No final dividend is recommended to be paid for the year under review by the Directors.

Directors of the Company

Directors who served during the financial year until the date of this report are:

Hans-Joachim Guenther	
Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah	(Appointed w.e.f. 7 March 2018)
Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir	(Appointed w.e.f. 20 February 2018)
Law Song Keng	(Appointed w.e.f. 8 March 2017)
Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun (Chairman)	(Resigned w.e.f. 20 February 2018)
Dato' Dr. R. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy	(Resigned w.e.f. 20 February 2018)
Raja Tan Sri Dato' Seri Arshad Bin Raja Tun Uda	(Resigned w.e.f. 31 January 2017)
Datuk Chan Wei Beng	(Resigned w.e.f. 31 January 2017)

Directors' interests in shares

None of the Directors holding office at 31 December 2017 had any interest in the ordinary shares or debentures of the Company and of its related corporations during the financial year.

Directors' benefits

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director of the Company has received nor become entitled to receive any benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of remuneration received or due and receivable by Directors as shown in Note 23 to the financial statements or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Company or of related corporations) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest.

There were no arrangements during and at the end of the financial year which had the object of enabling Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Issue of shares

There were no changes in the issued share capital of the Company during the financial year.

There were no debentures issued during the financial year.

Options granted over unissued shares

No options were granted to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company during the financial year.

Indemnity and insurance cost

During the financial year, the sum insured of the insurance for indemnity covered under the Directors and Officers of the Group is SGD50,000,000. The Group includes ACR Capital Holding Pte. Ltd., Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte. Ltd., Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., ACR ReTakaful Holdings Ltd., ACR ReTakaful MEA B.S.C (c), ACR ReTakaful SEA Bhd., Asia Risk-Tech Enterprises Management Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., Concord Insurance Company Limited, and ACR Holdings Limited. The Company does not extend the cover to the auditors.

Provision for insurance liabilities

Before the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of financial position of the Company were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that there was adequate provision for its insurance liabilities in accordance with the valuation methods specified in Part D of the Risk-Based Capital ("RBC") Framework for Insurers.

Other statutory information

Before the financial statements of the Company were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that:

- (i) all known bad debts have been written off and adequate provision made for doubtful debts, and
- (ii) any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of the business have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances:

- (i) that would render the amount written off for bad debts, or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts in the Company inadequate to any substantial extent, or
- (ii) that would render the amount of provision for insurance liabilities, inadequate to any substantial extent, or
- (iii) that would render the value attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading, or
- (iv) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate, or
- (v) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements, that would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Company misleading.

At the date of this report, there does not exist:

- (i) any charge on the assets of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial year and which secures the liabilities of any other person, or
- (ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial year.

No contingent liability or other liability of the Company has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

In the opinion of the Directors, the financial performance of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature nor has any such item, transaction or event occurred in the interval between the end of that financial year and the date of this report.

Board of Directors

The following is the details and the meeting attendance of each Director at board and board committee meetings during the financial year:

1. Board of Directors Meeting

Name	Attendance
<u>Non-Independent Executive Director</u>	
Hans-Joachim Guenther	6/6
<u>Non-Independent Non-Executive Directors</u>	
Raja Tan Sri Dato' Seri Arshad Bin Raja Tun Uda (Chairman) (Resigned w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	-/6
Datuk Chan Wei Beng (Resigned w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	-/6
<u>Independent Non-Executive Directors</u>	
Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun (Chairman) (Appointed as Chairman of the Board w.e.f. 8 March 2017) (Resigned w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	6/6
Dato' Dr. R. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy (Resigned w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	6/6
Law Song Keng (Appointed w.e.f. 8 March 2017)	5/6
Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir (Appointed w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	-/6
Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah (Appointed w.e.f. 7 March 2018)	-/6

Board of Directors (continued)

2. Audit Committee Meeting

Name	Attendance
Law Song Keng (Chairman) (Appointed as Chairman w.e.f. 8 March 2017)	4/4
Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun (Resigned as Chairman and appointed as Member w.e.f. 8 March 2017) (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	4/4
Dato' Dr. R. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	4/4
Raja Tan Sri Dato' Seri Arshad Bin Raja Tun Uda (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	-/4
Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir (Appointed as Member w.e.f. 20 February 2017)	-/4
Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah (Appointed as Member w.e.f. 7 March 2018)	-/4

3. Risk Management Committee Meeting

Name	Attendance
Dato' Dr. R. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy (Chairman) (Resigned as Chairman w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	4/4
Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun (Appointed as Member w.e.f. 8 March 2017) (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	4/4
Law Song Keng (Appointed as Member w.e.f. 8 March 2017)	4/4
Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah (Chairman) (Appointed as Chairman w.e.f. 7 March 2018)	-/4
Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir (Appointed as Member w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	-/4
Raja Tan Sri Dato' Seri Arshad Bin Raja Tun Uda (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	-/4
Datuk Chan Wei Beng (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	-/4

Board of Directors (continued)**4. Nominating Committee Meeting**

Name	Attendance
Dato' Dr. R. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy (Chairman) (Appointed as Chairman w.e.f. 8 March 2017) (Resigned as Chairman w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	3/3
Hans-Joachim Guenther (Appointed as Member w.e.f. 8 March 2017)	3/3
Law Song Keng (Appointed as Member w.e.f. 8 March 2017)	2/3
Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun (Resigned as Chairman w.e.f. 8 March 2017) (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	3/3
Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah (Chairman) (Appointed as Chairman w.e.f. 7 March 2018)	-/3
Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir (Appointed as Member w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	-/3
Raja Tan Sri Dato' Seri Arshad Bin Raja Tun Uda (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	-/3
Datuk Chan Wei Beng (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	-/3

Board of Directors (continued)

5. Remuneration Committee Meeting

Name	Attendance
Law Song Keng (Chairman) (Appointed as Chairman w.e.f. 8 March 2017)	1/1
Dato' Dr. R. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	1/1
Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun (Resigned as Chairman w.e.f. 8 March 2017) (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	1/1
Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir (Appointed as Member w.e.f. 20 February 2018)	-/1
Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah (Appointed as Chairman w.e.f. 7 March 2018)	-/1
Raja Tan Sri Dato' Seri Arshad Bin Raja Tun Uda (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	-/1
Datuk Chan Wei Beng (Resigned as Member w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	-/1

The maximum tenure of an Independent Non-Executive Director ("INED") shall be upon him having served 9 years from the date of his first appointment as Director or upon the expiry of his prevailing term of appointment as Director as approved by Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM"), whichever is the later date.

Upon reaching such maximum tenure, the INED shall, subject to approval of BNM for his re-appointment as Director, remains as a Director but shall be re-designated as Non-Independent Non-Executive Director.

All Board members have complied with the requirement of serving on the Board of not more than fifteen companies.

Company No. 762294-T

Board of Directors (continued)

Profile of Directors

The following are the profile of the Directors of the Company:

Hans-Joachim Guenther Non-Independent Executive Director

Hans-Joachim is the Founder and CEO of PeriStrat GmbH, a boutique advisory business in Zurich.

Hans-Joachim has strong underwriting leadership track record in international reinsurance companies as well as risk management knowledge and experience in different markets, from Europe to Asia Pacific. He was previously the Chief Underwriting Officer and Head of Reinsurance for Europe & Asia Pacific of Endurance Specialty Insurance Limited. Before that, Hans-Joachim held executive positions at various other European reinsurance groups.

He holds a German Diploma (MBA equivalent) in Economics and Business Administration from the University of Cologne, Germany.

Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah (Appointed w.e.f. 7 March 2018) Independent Non-Executive Director

Datuk Mohd. Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah is concurrently the Group Managing Director of the Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Berhad and Chief Executive Officer of MIDF Amanah Investment Bank Berhad.

A board member and member of the Executive Committee of Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Berhad, he is also a Director of MIDF Amanah Investment Bank Berhad, MIDF Amanah Asset Management Berhad, ACR ReTakaful Berhad, ACR ReTakaful MEA B.S.C. as well as a commissioner of P.T. MIEL Nusantara Development.

Datuk Mohd. Najib was formerly the Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director of Malaysia National Insurance Berhad. He started his career as a Management Accountant with Hewlett Packard, and later served in Citigroup whereby he held several senior managerial roles.

His Majesty Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong conferred the "Panglima Jasa Negara" to Datuk Mohd. Najib in June 2010 and His Majesty Tuanku Raja Perlis conferred the "Dato' Paduka Mahkota Perlis" in May 2013.

Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir (Appointed w.e.f. 20 February 2018) Independent Non-Executive Director

Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad bin Syed Abdul Kadir, a Malaysian aged 70, graduated with a Bachelor of Arts (Hons.) from University Malaya in 1971. He obtained a Masters of Business Administration from the University of Massachusetts, USA in 1977 and proceeded to obtain a PhD (Business Management) from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA in 1986. In 2005, he obtained a Bachelor of Jurisprudence (Hons.) from University Malaya. He obtained the Certificate in Legal Practise in 2008 from the Malaysian Professional Legal Board. He was admitted as an Advocate and Solicitor of the High Court of Malaya in July 2009, and obtained the Master of Law (Corporate Law) from Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM) in November 2009. In June 2011, he became a member of The Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, United Kingdom and in May 2012, he became the fellow of the said Institute.

Board of Directors (continued)

Profile of Directors (continued)

Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir (Appointed w.e.f. 20 February 2018) Independent Non-Executive Director (continued)

He started his career in 1973 as Senior Project Officer, School of Financial Management at the National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) and held various positions before his final appointment as Deputy Director (Academic). In November 1988, he joined the Ministry of Education as Secretary of Higher Education and thereafter assumed the post of Deputy Secretary (Foreign and Domestic Borrowing, Debt Management), Finance Division of the Federal Treasury. From June 1993 to June 1997, he joined the Board of Directors, Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines, first as Alternate Director and later as Executive Director. Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad then joined the Ministry of Finance as Secretary (Tax Division) and subsequently became the Deputy Secretary General (Operations) of Ministry of Finance. Prior to his retirement, Datuk Dr. Syed was Secretary General, Ministry of Human Resource from August 2000 to February 2003.

During his career, he wrote and presented many papers relating to human resource development. His special achievement was that his dissertation "A Study on Board of Directors and Organizational Effectiveness" was published by Garland Publisher, Inc. of New York in 1991.

Datuk Dr. Syed is the Chairman of Sun Life Malaysia Assurance Berhad, Sun Life Malaysia Takaful Berhad and CIMB-Principal Islamic Asset Management Sdn Bhd. He is also a Director of Malakoff Corporation Berhad, BSL Corporation Berhad, Euro Holdings Berhad, Solution Engineering Holdings Berhad and ACR ReTakaful Berhad. He also holds directorships in a number of private companies.

Law Song Keng (Appointed w.e.f. 8 March 2017) Independent Non-Executive Director

Law Song Keng holds a First Class Honours in Bachelor of Science in Mathematics from University of Singapore, Master Science in Actuarial Science from Northeastern University, USA, Fellowship of Society of Actuaries in USA, Advance Management Programme from Harvard University, USA, and Honorary Fellowship of Singapore Insurance Institute.

Currently, he is a Director of IFS Capital Limited, Director of ACR Capital Holdings Pte. Ltd., Director of Great Eastern Holdings Ltd., Chairman of Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte. Ltd., Chairman of Frasers Hospitality Asset Management Pte. Ltd., Chairman of Frasers Hospitality Trust Management Pte. Ltd. and Chairman of Concord Insurance Company Limited (Hong Kong).

His previous awards and honours includes Entrance Scholarship Award and Public Service Commission Bursary Award from University of Singapore, University Book Prize in Mathematics, Public Service Commission Scholarship for Master Science in Actuarial Science and Fellowship of Society of Actuaries in Northeastern University, USA, National Day Award – Public Service Star (Bintang Bakti Masyarakat) conferred by the President of the Republic of Singapore and Asia Insurance Industry "Personality of the Year Award 2001" – Asia Insurance Review Magazine.

Board of Directors (continued)

Profile of Directors (continued)

Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun (Resigned w.e.f. 20 February 2018) Independent Non-Executive Director

Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun served as the Deputy Governor of Central Bank/BNM from 2000 to 2004. Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun has 32 years of experience in holding various senior positions in Aseambankers Malaysia Berhad, Bank Rakyat and Malayan Banking Berhad respectively from 1974 to 2000.

Currently, Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun is a Director of ACR Retakaful Berhad, Scicom (M) Berhad and Etiqa Insurance Pte. Ltd.

Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun is a Member of MICPA and a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers Malaysia.

Dato' Dr. R. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy (Resigned w.e.f. 20 February 2018) Independent Non-Executive Director

Dato' Dr. R. Thillainathan holds a Class 1 Honours in Bachelor of Arts (Economics) from the University of Malaya, obtained his Master's Degree and PhD in Economics from the London School of Economics and is a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers Malaysia.

Currently, Dato' Dr. R. Thillainathan is a Director of Genting Berhad, Allianz General Insurance Company (Malaysia) Berhad, Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad, Allianz Malaysia Berhad, Private Pension Administrator, Public Investment Bank Berhad, Wawasan Open University Sdn. Bhd. and UM Holdings Sdn. Bhd. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees for Yayasan MEA.

Dato' Dr. R. Thillainathan has extensive years of experience in finance and banking. He is the past President of Malaysian Economic Association.

Raja Tan Sri Dato' Seri Arshad Bin Raja Tun Uda (Resigned w.e.f. 31 January 2017) Non-Independent Non-Executive Chairman

Raja Tan Sri Arshad is the Chairman of Maxis Berhad, Icon Offshore Berhad, Ekuiti Nasional Berhad, Yayasan Amir and Yayasan Raja Muda Selangor. He is a Director of Khazanah Nasional Berhad and Yayasan DayaDiri. He is also the Chancellor of University of Selangor.

He was formerly executive Chairman and Senior Partner of PricewaterhouseCoopers ("PwC") Malaysia, Chairman of the Leadership Team of PwC Asia 7, Chairman of the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board and Danamodal Nasional Berhad. His previous international appointments include being a member of the PwC Global Leadership Team, the PwC Global IFRS Board and the Standards Advisory Council of the International Accounting Standards Board.

His previous public appointments include being a member of the Securities Commission, the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission, the Investment Panel of the Employees Provident Fund and the Board of Trustees of the National Art Gallery.

A Fellow at the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales ("ICAEW"), Raja Tan Sri Arshad is also a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("MIA") as well as the Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("MICPA") where he served on its Council for 24 years, three of which as President.

Board of Directors (continued)

Profile of Directors (continued)

Datuk Chan Wei Beng (Resigned w.e.f. 31 January 2017) Non-Independent Non-Executive Director

Datuk Chan is the Executive Director of Khazanah Nasional Berhad.

Currently, Datuk Chan is a Director of KCS Green Energy Int'l (Group) Investment Co., Hong Kong, Khazanah Nasional Consulting (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, KCS Jining Investments Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, KCS Huaian Investments Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, 8990 Holdings, Inc. and Welab Holdings Limited.

Datuk Chan is a Member at ICAEW. He received his undergraduate degree from the School of Mining Engineering UNSW.

Trainings attended

The following are the trainings attended by the Directors:

- FIDE Core Programme (Module A – Insurance)
- FIDE Core Programme (Module B – Insurance)
- Directors as gatekeepers of market participants Module 1
- Business challenges and regulatory expectations
– What directors need to know (Equities & Futures Broking) Module 2A
- Risk oversight and compliance
– Action plan for Board of Directors Module 3
- Current and emerging regulatory issues in the capital market Module 4
- The Financial Institutions Directors' Education Core Program Module A Governance and Risk Management Practices for the Financial Markets in the 21st Century
- Business challenges and regulatory expectations
– What directors need to know (Fund management) Module 2B
- BNM Compliance Conference 2017
- Risk Assurance discussion
- Audit Chairmen Conversation

Statement on corporate governance and internal controls

i) Board responsibilities

In discharging its duties, the Board of Directors ("the Board") is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Financial Services Act 2013, BNM's Guidelines and other directives. The Board also has taken concerted steps to ensure compliance with BNM's guideline on Corporate Governance (BNM/RH/PD 029-9) issued on 3 August 2016.

The duties and responsibilities of the Board are as follows:

- (i) Approve the risk appetite, business plans and other initiatives which would, singularly or cumulatively, have a material impact on the Company's risk profile;
- (ii) Oversee the selection, performance, remuneration and succession plans of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), control function heads and other members of senior management, such that the Board is satisfied with the collective competence of senior management to effectively lead the operations of the Company;
- (iii) Oversee the implementation of the Company's governance framework and internal control framework, and periodically review whether these remain appropriate in light of material changes to the size, nature and complexity of the Company's operations;
- (iv) Promote, together with senior management, a sound corporate culture within the Company which reinforces ethical, prudent and professional behaviour;
- (v) Promote sustainability through appropriate environmental, social and governance considerations in the Company's business strategies;
- (vi) Oversee and approve the recovery and resolution as well as business continuity plans for the Company to restore its financial strength, and maintain or preserve critical operations and critical services when it comes under stress; and
- (vii) Promote timely and effective communication between the Company and the BNM on matters affecting or that may affect the safety and soundness of the Company.

The following are the Committees established to assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities:

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee ("AC"), comprising non-executive and independent members of the Board, meets regularly and a total of four (4) meetings were held during the year ended 31 December 2017. AC reviews the annual audited financial statements of the Company which is then tabled to the Board for approval. The activities of the AC are governed by its Terms of Reference that are approved by the Board.

Statement on corporate governance and internal controls (continued)

i) Board responsibilities (continued)

Audit Committee (continued)

The duties and responsibilities of the AC are as follows:

- (i) To review and report the adequacy of the scope, functions and resources of the internal audit function and that it has the necessary authority to carry out its works.
- (ii) To review the results of the Company's internal audit procedures and the adequacy of actions taken by the management based on the reports.
- (iii) To ensure that the external auditors fulfil the minimum qualification criteria set by BNM and make recommendations to the Board in relation to the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditors (including their remuneration, terms of engagement and scope of the external audit).
- (iv) To review the external and internal audit plans; and assess the effectiveness of the audit process, discuss with the external and internal auditors the findings of their work and any major issue that arose during the course of the audit or any other matters which the auditors may wish to discuss.
- (v) To review and approve non-audit services rendered by the external auditors.
- (vi) To review the annual audited financial statements of the Company and thereafter submit them to the Board for approval.
- (vii) To review the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems instituted within the Company.
- (viii) To review any related party transactions and conflicts of interest situations that may arise within the Company.
- (ix) To perform any other functions as may be agreed by the AC and the Board of Directors.

Risk Management Committee

The Company has in place a formal and integrated enterprise-wide risk management framework to identify, evaluate and manage risks by identifying all major risks in critical areas of operations, assessing the possible impact of significant exposures and risk mitigation measures taken.

Statement on corporate governance and internal controls (continued)

i) Board responsibilities (continued)

Risk Management Committee (continued)

The duties and responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee are as follows:

- (i) To review and recommend risk management strategies, policies and risk tolerance for the Boards' approval.
- (ii) To review and assess the adequacy of risk management policies and framework for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks as well as the extent to which these are operating effectively.
- (iii) To ensure that adequate infrastructure, resources and systems are in place for an effective risk management i.e. ensuring that the staffs are responsible for implementing risk management systems perform those duties independently of the Company's risk taking activities.
- (iv) To review the management's periodic reports on the risk exposure, risk portfolio composition and risk management activities.
- (v) To review and assess the risk capital profiles to ensure adequacy of the capital available in the insurance and shareholder's equity to support the total capital required as specified in the RBC Framework for Insurers issued by BNM.
- (vi) To ensure that the investment of insurance funds is in accordance with the approved investment and risk management policy of the Board.
- (vii) To review the outsourcing risk management programme and policies for the Board's approval.
- (viii) To review the management's evaluation on the materiality of all existing and prospective outsourcing, based on the requirements of the standards on outsourcing for reinsurers, related party transactions, other directives imposed by BNM from time to time as well as the framework approved by the Board.
- (ix) To ensure that the approved outsourcing policies and procedures are implemented.
- (x) To review the management's periodic review on the outsourcing policies and procedures implemented to ensure their continued effectiveness in managing outsourcing risks.
- (xi) To review and receive communication from the management on the information pertaining to material outsourcing risks in a timely manner.
- (xii) To perform any other functions in relation to risk management as may be agreed by the RMC and the Board of Directors.

Statement on corporate governance and internal controls (continued)

i) Board responsibilities (continued)

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee has the responsibility of assessing and reviewing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the contribution by each Director to the effectiveness of the Board, the contribution of the Board's various committees and the performance of the CEO.

The duties and responsibilities of the Nominating Committee are as follows:

- (i) To establish the minimum requirements for the Board and the CEO to perform their responsibilities effectively.
- (ii) To oversee the overall composition of the Board in terms of the appropriate size and skills, the balance between Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors, and mix of skills and other core competencies required, through annual reviews.
- (iii) To assess and recommend nominees for directorship, the Directors nominated to serve on Board Committees, as well as nominees for the position of CEO. This would include assessing Directors and the CEO proposed for reappointment, before an application for approval is submitted to BNM.
- (iv) To establish a formal mechanism for annual review and assessment on the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the contribution by each Director to the effectiveness of the Board, the contribution of the Board's various committees and the performance of the CEO.
- (v) To recommend to the Board the removal of a Director/CEO if he is ineffective, errant or negligent in discharging his responsibilities.
- (vi) To ensure that all Directors undergo appropriate induction programmes and receive continuous training.
- (vii) To carry out annual reviews of the Fit and Proper Policy and annual assessments on the fitness and propriety of Directors and CEO.
- (viii) To oversee the appointment, management succession planning and performance evaluation of key senior officers and recommending to the Board the removal of key senior officers if they are ineffective, errant or negligent in discharging their responsibilities.

Statement on corporate governance and internal controls (continued)

i) Board responsibilities (continued)

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee has the responsibility of reviewing and recommending the Board a framework of remuneration including employee benefits such as salaries, social security contributions, paid annual leave, paid sick leave, bonuses and retirement benefits for the employees of the Company as well as the Directors and the CEO.

The duties and responsibilities of Remuneration Committee are as follows:

- (i) To make decisions in reference to the Company, business unit and individual performance, together with a review of current industry and market trends, market benchmark compensation information and any other relevant business or market information.
- (ii) To link the annual performance review in both quantitative and qualitative **assessments** of the relevant work performance, of individuals and includes a discretionary variable compensation component linked to overall Company performance.
- (iii) To reward discretionary variable compensation to all individuals based on individual's performance against individual, business-unit and firm-wide measures that are agreed and decided for each individual for the relevant performance **assessment** year.
- (iv) To proportion the variable compensation generally increases along with the level of seniority within the Company.
- (v) To reflect the variable compensation may include short-term incentives or long-term incentives to individuals for the time horizon of risks and accountabilities of the incumbent's job that may be associated with the performance of the Company and the business unit.
- (vi) To determine suitable mix of salary and other guaranteed cash, discretionary and variable short-term and long-term incentives, as well as their payout schedules in accordance with the accountabilities of staff at different levels to appropriately reward relevant performance

ii) Management accountability

Whilst the Board is responsible for creating the framework and policies within which the Company should operate, the management is accountable for the execution of the enabling policies and attainment of the Company's corporate objectives.

Statement on corporate governance and internal controls (continued)

iii) Corporate independence

All material related party transactions have been disclosed in Note 28 to the financial statements.

iv) Risk management framework

The Company maintains a risk management framework that is designed to be consistent with the basic principles of sound management practices.

The framework is made of a Policy Statement that is implemented and monitored by using a “five-line-of-defence” model. The model comprises five (5) elements of risk governance, which are as follows:

- Business units and operation team: the first line of defence – Primarily responsible for risk identification and management;
- Independent risk management and compliance functions: the second line of defence – Support for and challenge on the completeness and accuracy of risk assessment, risk reporting and adequacy of mitigation plans are performed;
- Internal audit function: the third line of defence – Independent and objective assurance on the robustness of the risk management framework and the appropriateness and effectiveness of internal control is provided;
- Management and CEO: the fourth line of defence – Establish clear guidance on business and risk strategy and ensure effective risk controls; and
- Board Risk assessment: the fifth line of defence – Provide effective oversight to ensure consistency with risk strategy.

v) Financial reporting

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that accounting records are properly kept and that the Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable approved Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (“MFRSs”) issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (“MASB”), accounting principles generally accepted in Malaysia, the Companies Act 2016, and the Financial Services Act, 2013.

vi) Public accountability

As a custodian of public funds, the Company's dealings with the public are always conducted fairly, honestly and professionally.

Remuneration policy

In line with best practice to ensure appropriate levels of remuneration to directors and employees,

- (a) the management has conducted limited survey on the fees for Non-Executive Directors paid by other insurance and reinsurance companies of Malaysia. The information obtained is used as a guide for the Remuneration Committee to determine the fees payable to the company's Non-Executive Directors.
- (b) the management participated in an annual salary benchmarking survey (with the rest of the Malaysia Insurance Industry) conducted by Towers Watson, which information and details are used by management to guide the annual salary levels and increments appropriate for the company's employees.

Remuneration Structure

Salary

All employees in the Company receive a fixed salary, consisting of a base salary paid monthly according to the position and function. The salary level is evaluated on an annual basis with no secure or contractual increase.

Employees Benefits

Employee benefits are optional, non-wage compensation provided to employees in addition to their normal wages or salaries. These types of benefits may include group insurance, maternity, education assistance, leave, mobile, parking and etc. The entitlement may vary by the level positions in the Company. These benefits may be amended, removed or increased at the discretion of the Company.

Performance Bonus

The Company uses variable cash remuneration in the form of performance bonuses to incentivise and reward high and sustainable performances. The Company does not award guaranteed bonuses. The bonuses granted for the year reflect performances relative to the financial and non-financial key performance indicators ("KPIs") and target set in the business plan.

The Company does not have any clawback arrangements with the employees. To mitigate risks, the Company subscribes to prudent remuneration practices.

Performance measures and the link to strategy

Performance metrics adopted include financial KPIs linked to the achievement of the Company's strategy and goals.

Remuneration Structure (continued)

Performance measures and the link to strategy (continued)

Financial KPIs are:

1. Gross Written Premium
2. Gross Combined Ratio
3. Operating Expenses
4. Profit After Tax

Non-financial KPIs are part of the individual KPIs for staff, including KPIs for Governance Building the Company, People and Leadership, identifying agreed projects or initiatives which serve to increase the company's sustainability and capability in the future.

In evaluating the performance metric, 3 target level are determine.

- Minimum % : Point where incentive payment begins. Below this level, no incentives are earned. This encourages best efforts even if target is unachievable
- Target % : Expected target performance as approved in the Business and Budget Plan
- Maximum % : Beyond this point, no extra incentives are earned. This prevents the risks of over associated with over leveraging

Once the Corporate KPIs are agreed between the Board and the CEO, the CEO will cascade the key performance indicators down to the rest of the Management team, and set supplementary key performance indicators for each of his reporting business/functional units.

Then, manager and employee jointly set KPIs aligned with the Corporate targets and agree on KPIs weightage.

Each employee performance assessment will be measure on the KPIs and company core values.

Remuneration Structure (continued)

Material Risk Takers

Material risk takers as defined by BNM in its policy document on Corporate Governance are employees who may or may not be a member of the senior management and:

- can materially commit or control significant amounts of the Company's resources or whose actions are likely to have significant impact on its risk profile; or
- is among the most highly remunerated officers in the Company.

As defined above, the Company's material risk takers comprise of employees undertaking the following roles:

1. CEO
2. Head of Finance
3. Head of Underwriting

Table A		
Total value of remuneration awards for the financial year	Unrestricted	Deferred
	RM	RM
Fixed remuneration		
• Cash-based	1,283,455	Nil
• Shares and share-linked instruments	Nil	Nil
• Other	Nil	Nil
Variable remuneration		
• Cash-based	383,223	Nil
• Shares and share-linked instruments	Nil	Nil
• Other	Nil	Nil

Company No. 762294-T

Immediate holding and ultimate holding companies

The immediate and ultimate holding companies are Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte. Ltd. and ACR Capital Holdings Pte. Ltd., respectively, both companies incorporated in Singapore.

Auditors

The auditors, KPMG PLT, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

The auditors' remuneration is disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Board:



.....
Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir



.....
Hans-Joachim Guenther

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Date: 16 March 2018

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
 (Company No. 762294-T)
 (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Assets			
Property and equipment	3	9,154	9,393
Investment properties	4	38,721	38,721
Investments	5	267,347	303,672
Reinsurance assets	6	402,956	471,294
Insurance receivables	7	53,586	54,619
Other receivables	8	5,164	9,335
Tax recoverable		6,806	1,943
Deferred acquisition costs	9	3,106	2,266
Deferred tax assets	10	434	-
Deposits with financial institutions	11	-	15,500
Cash and cash equivalents	12	104,927	156,900
Total assets		<u>892,201</u>	<u>1,063,643</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	13	275,000	255,000
Share premium		-	20,000
Reserves	13	(10,923)	1,897
Total equity		<u>264,077</u>	<u>276,897</u>
Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	14	-	60,000
Insurance contract liabilities	15	561,315	649,076
Insurance payables	16	58,431	70,179
Other payables	17	8,378	4,909
Deferred tax liabilities	10	-	2,582
Total liabilities		<u>628,124</u>	<u>786,746</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>892,201</u>	<u>1,063,643</u>

The notes on pages 29 to 100 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(Company No. 762294-T)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Operating revenue	18	172,538	210,301
Gross earned premiums	15(b)	172,364	277,452
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	15(b)	(143,264)	(238,154)
Net earned premiums	19	29,100	39,298
Investment income	20	14,461	16,846
Realised gains and losses	21	(84)	2,761
Commission income	22	40,592	62,762
Other operating income	24	4,140	9,736
Other revenue		59,109	92,105
Gross benefits and claims paid		(122,129)	(206,128)
Claims ceded to reinsurers		95,444	162,603
Change in gross contract liabilities		73,474	117,009
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers		(55,677)	(84,281)
Net claims incurred		(8,888)	(10,797)
Commission expenses	22	(39,593)	(60,404)
Management expenses	23	(14,491)	(12,602)
Other operating expenses	24	(9,220)	(8,138)
Finance cost		(1,518)	(4,800)
Other expenses		(64,822)	(85,944)
Profit before tax		14,499	34,662
Tax expense	25	(1,471)	(7,548)
Profit for the year		13,028	27,114
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of Company		13,028	27,114

The notes on pages 29 to 100 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Profit for the year		<u>13,028</u>	<u>27,114</u>
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
- Surplus on property revaluation		214	209
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets			
- Gains arising during the year		1,165	15
- Reclassification adjustments for (gains)/losses included in profit or loss		84	(2,761)
	5(c)	1,249	(2,746)
- Impairment loss of available-for-sale financial assets	20	-	676
		<u>1,463</u>	<u>(1,861)</u>
Tax effect thereon:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
- Surplus on property revaluation		(11)	(10)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets			
- Gains arising during the year		(280)	(4)
- Reclassification adjustments for (gains)/losses included in profit or loss		(20)	663
		(300)	659
- Impairment loss of available-for-sale financial assets		-	(162)
- Impact of changes in tax rate to 24%		-	7
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		<u>1,152</u>	<u>(1,367)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity holders of Company		<u>14,180</u>	<u>25,747</u>

The notes on pages 29 to 100 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
 (Company No. 762294-T)
 (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2017

	-----Non-Distributable-----					
	Share capital RM'000	Share premium RM'000	Property revaluation reserve RM'000	Available-for-sale RM'000	(Accumulated losses)/ Retained earnings RM'000	Total equity RM'000
At 1 January 2016	255,000	20,000	2,736	398	(26,984)	251,150
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	11	-	11
Gains arising during the year	-	-	-	514	-	514
Impairment loss of financial assets	-	-	-	(2,098)	-	(2,098)
Reclassification adjustments for gains included in profit or loss	-	-	199	-	-	199
Surplus on revaluation	-	-	-	7	-	7
Impact of changes in tax rate to 24%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	27,114	27,114
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	199	(1,566)	27,114	25,747
At 31 December 2016	255,000	20,000	2,935	(1,168)	130	276,897
	Note 13		Note 13	Note 13	Note 13	Note 13

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

		-----Non-Distributable-----					
	Share capital RM'000	Share premium RM'000	Property revaluation reserve RM'000	Available-for-sale RM'000	Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses) RM'000	Total equity RM'000	
At 1 January 2017	255,000	20,000	2,935	(1,168)	130	276,897	
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	885	-	885	
Gains arising during the year	-	-	-	64	-	64	
Reclassification adjustments for gains included in profit or loss	-	-	203	-	-	203	
Surplus on revaluation	-	-	-	-	13,028	13,028	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	203	949	13,028	14,180	
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(27,000)	(27,000)	
Transfer in accordance with Section 618(2) of the Companies Act 2016	20,000	(20,000)	-	-	-	-	
At 31 December 2017	275,000	-	3,138	(219)	(13,842)	264,077	
	Note 13		Note 13	Note 13	Note 13	Note 13	

The notes on pages 29 to 100 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(Company No. 762294-T)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		14,499	34,662
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment		343	457
Gain on disposals of property and equipment		(44)	-
Financing cost		1,518	4,800
Investment income		(14,581)	(18,330)
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of investments, net		84	(2,761)
Accretion of discounts		(110)	(81)
Amortisation of premium		218	348
Reversal of impairment of insurance receivable		(102)	-
Net impairment loss of available-for-sale financial assets		-	676
Operating profit before changes in working capital		<u>1,825</u>	<u>19,771</u>
Purchase of securities/investments		(98,712)	(161,331)
Proceeds from disposal of securities/investments		136,094	229,229
Decrease/(Increase) in fixed deposits with licensed banks in Malaysia		15,500	(7,450)
Decrease in reinsurance assets		68,338	162,154
Increase in deferred acquisition costs		(840)	(939)
Decrease in receivables		4,384	19,389
Decrease in insurance contract liabilities		(87,761)	(201,006)
Decrease in payables		(8,279)	(85,313)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		30,549	(25,496)
Tax paid		(9,661)	(4,630)
Interest received		15,501	17,905
Dividend received		2	523
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		<u>36,391</u>	<u>(11,698)</u>

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		-	(21)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		154	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		<u>154</u>	<u>-</u>
		-----	-----
		154	(21)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Dividend paid		(27,000)	-
Interest paid		(1,518)	(4,800)
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(60,000)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(88,518)</u>	<u>(4,800)</u>
		-----	-----
		(88,518)	(4,800)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(51,973)	(16,519)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		156,900	173,419
		<u>156,900</u>	<u>173,419</u>
		-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	12	<u>104,927</u>	<u>156,900</u>

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statements of cash flows comprise the following statements of financial position amounts:

	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Fixed deposits with licensed banks in Malaysia	12	99,444	149,666
Cash and bank balances	12	5,483	7,234
		<u>104,927</u>	<u>156,900</u>
		-----	-----

The notes on pages 29 to 100 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(Company No. 762294-T)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Notes to the financial statements

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. is a limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is as follows:

Registered office and principal place of business

Unit A-12A-8, Level 12A

Menara UOA Bangsar

5 Jalan Bangsar Utama 1

59000 Kuala Lumpur

The Company is principally engaged in underwriting general reinsurance business. There has been no significant change in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

The immediate and ultimate holding companies during the financial year were Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte. Ltd. and ACR Capital Holdings Pte. Ltd. respectively. Both companies were incorporated in Singapore.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 16 March 2018.

1. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs"), International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 and the Financial Services Act, 2013 in Malaysia.

The following are accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued by the MASB but have not been adopted by the Company:

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

- MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments (2014)*
- MFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- Clarifications to MFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- IC Interpretation 22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*
- Amendments to MFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of MFRS (Annual Improvements to MFRS 2014-2016 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 2, *Share-based Payment – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*
- Amendments to MFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts – Applying MFRS 9 Financial Instruments with MFRS 4 Insurance Contracts*
- Amendments to MFRS 128, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Annual Improvements to MFRS 2014-2016 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 140, *Investment Property – Transfers of Investment Property*

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

- MFRS 16, *Leases*
- IC Interpretation 23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Incentives*
- Amendments to MFRS 3, *Business Combinations (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
- Amendments to MFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 112, *Income Taxes (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 119, *Employee Benefits (Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement)*
- Amendments to MFRS 123, *Borrowing Costs (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 128, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

- MFRS 17, *Insurance contracts*

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date yet to be confirmed

- Amendments to MFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and MFRS 128, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The Company plans to apply the abovementioned accounting standards, amendments and interpretations:

- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2018 for those accounting standards, amendments and interpretation that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, except for amendments to MFRS 1, amendments to MFRS 2 and amendments to MFRS 128 which are not applicable to the Company and MFRS 9 which the Company is eligible for temporary exemption that permits, but not require, the insurer to apply MFRS 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* rather than MFRS 9 for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2021.
- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2019 for the accounting standard that is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, except for amendments to MFRS 3, amendments to MFRS 9, amendments to MFRS 11, amendments to MFRS 119 and amendments to MFRS 128 which are not applicable to the Company.
- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2021 for the accounting standard that is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

The initial application of the abovementioned standards, amendments and interpretations are not expected to have any material impacts to the financial statements of the Company except as mentioned below:

MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

MFRS 9 replaces the guidance in MFRS 139, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* on the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, and on hedge accounting.

The Company is currently assessing the financial impact that may arise from the adoption of MFRS 9 and intends to adopt MFRS 9 together with MFRS 17 on 1 January 2021.

MFRS 16, *Leases*

MFRS 16 replaces the guidance in MFRS 117, *Leases*, IC Interpretation 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, IC Interpretation 115, *Operating Leases – Incentives* and IC Interpretation 127, *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted for entities that apply MFRS 15 at or before the date of initial application of MFRS 16.

MFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for **lessees**. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

In addition, the nature of expenses related to those leases will now change as MFRS 16 replaces the straight-line operating lease expense with a depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities.

The Company is currently assessing the financial impact that may arise from the adoption of MFRS 16.

MFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

MFRS 17 was issued by MASB in August 2017. The standard will replace the existing MFRS 4 and establishes the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts.

The Company is currently assessing the financial impact that may arise from the adoption of MFRS 17.

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis other than as disclosed in the Note 2.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information is presented in RM and has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with MFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

There are no significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements other than those disclosed in the following notes:

- Note 15 – Claims and premiums liabilities

Insurance contract provisions for general reinsurance business consist of claims liabilities and premium liabilities. The process undertaken by the Company to derive the insurance contract provisions of the general reinsurance business is as follow:

(i) Process in determining claims liabilities

The Company determines the claims liabilities in accordance with the Risk-Based Capital Framework as well as internationally recognised practices. The assumptions used in the estimation of insurance assets and liabilities are intended to result in a provision which is sufficient to cover any liabilities arising out of insurance contracts to the extent that can be reasonably foreseen.

However, given the uncertainty in establishing a provision for insurance claims, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

Provision is made at the end of the reporting period for the expected ultimate cost of settlement for all claims incurred in respect of events up to that date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling expenses plus a "Provision of Risk Margin for Adverse Deviation" ("PRAD") at 75% probability of adequacy.

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

- Note 15 – Claims and premiums liabilities (continued)

(i) Process in determining claims liabilities (continued)

The data used for determining the expected ultimate claims liability is collated internally based on information received from cedants relating to business underwritten by the Company. This is further supplemented by externally available information on industry statistic and trends plus internal pricing loss assumptions used in the pricing model, where available.

The Company's reserving methodology is intended to result in the expected outcome for the ultimate loss settlement for each type and class of business. The Company also considers the nature of the risk underwritten, geographical location, sum insured, and previous experience to estimate expected loss ratios for each class of business and underwriting year. The derived expected loss ratios are checked to ensure that they are consistent with observable market trends, internal pricing loss ratios or other market information, as considered necessary.

The Company sets aside case reserve after taking into consideration the claim circumstances, current available information and historical evidence of similar claims. Case estimates are reviewed regularly and updated as and when new information becomes available. However, the ultimate claim liabilities may vary as a result of subsequent development.

The Company systematically and periodically reviews the provisions established and adjust the loss estimation process in an effort to achieve minimum variation between the actual final outcome and the original projection. The provision for outstanding claims liabilities have been determined in current values.

In estimating the claim liabilities, the selected Ultimate Loss Ratios ("ULRs") for each reserving cohort have been based on Estimated Loss ratio, Link Ratio and Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods. Triangulations have been built for all lines of business. The selected ULR is then applied to Net Earned Premium ("NEP") in order to project the amount of ultimate loss for each underwriting year. The ultimate loss amount is then reduced by claims paid or incurred for known claims for each underwriting year in order to estimate the amount of Incurred But Not Reported ("IBNR") losses.

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

- Note 15 – Claims and premiums liabilities (continued)

(ii) Process in determining premium liabilities

The Company determines the premium liabilities based on the higher of unearned premium reserves (“UPR”) and unexpired risk reserves (“URR”) at the required risk margin of adverse deviation.

The URR is the prospective estimate of the expected future payments arising from future events insured under policies in force as at the valuation date and also includes allowance for the insurer’s expenses, including overheads and cost of reinsurance, expected to be incurred during the unexpired period in administering these policies and settling the relevant claims, and expected future premium refunds.

- Note 3 & Note 4 – Valuation of buildings and investment properties

Building and investment properties of the Company are reported at valuation which is based on valuations performed by independent professional valuers.

The independent professional valuers have exercised judgement in determining the factors used in the valuation process. Also, judgment has been applied in estimating prices for less readily observable external parameters. Other factors such as model assumptions, market dislocations and unexpected correlations can also materially affect these estimates and the resulting valuation estimates.

2. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost/valuation less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and is recognised net within "other operating income" and "other operating expenses" respectively in profit or loss.

The Company revalues its buildings every 5 years or at shorter intervals whenever the fair value of the revalued assets is expected to differ materially from their carrying value. Additions subsequent to their revaluation are stated in the financial statements at cost until the next revaluation exercise.

Surplus arising on revaluation are credited to the property revaluation reserve account. Any deficit arising from the revaluation is charged against the property revaluation account to the extent of a previous surplus held in that account for the same assets. In all other cases, a decrease in the carrying amount is charged to the profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised to profit or loss. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Property and equipment (continued)

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed, and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, then that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Office equipment	3 years
Furniture, fittings and renovations	3 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of the reporting period, and adjusted as appropriate.

(c) Operating leases

Leases, where the Company does not assume substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases and, the leased assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease. Contingent rentals are charged to profit or loss in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Investment properties

(i) Investment properties carried at fair value

Investment properties are properties which are owned or held under a leasehold interest to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of services or for administrative purposes.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property.

An investment property is derecognised on its disposal, or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the item is derecognised.

(ii) Reclassifications to/from investment properties carried at fair value

When an item of property and equipment is transferred to investment properties following a change in its use, any difference arising at the date of transfer between the carrying amount of the item immediately prior to transfer and its fair value is recognised directly in equity as a revaluation of property and equipment. However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in profit or loss. Upon disposal of an investment property, any surplus previously recorded in equity is transferred to retained earnings; the transfer is not made through profit or loss.

When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property and equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

(e) Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial instrument is recognised initially, at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial instrument not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

An embedded derivative is recognised separately from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if, and only if, it is not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the host contract is not categorised at fair value through profit or loss. The host contract, in the event an embedded derivative is recognised separately, is accounted for in accordance with policy applicable to the nature of the host contract.

(ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement

The Company categorises financial instruments as follows:

Financial assets

(a) ***Loans and receivables, excluding insurance receivables***

Loans and receivables category comprises debt instruments that are not quoted in an active market which includes deposits with financial institutions and other receivables.

Financial assets categorised as loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(b) ***Available-for-sale financial assets***

Available-for-sale category comprises investment in equity and debt securities instruments that are not held for trading.

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost. Other financial assets categorised as available-for-sale are subsequently measured at their fair values with the gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from monetary items and gains and losses of hedged items attributable to hedge risks of fair value hedges which are recognised in profit or loss. On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity into profit or loss. Interest calculated for a debt instrument using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(c) *Insurance receivables*

Insurance receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective yield method.

Insurance receivables are derecognised when the derecognition criteria for financial assets, as described in Note 2(e)(iv), have been met.

All financial assets are subject to review for impairment (see Note 2(f)(i) and (ii)).

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities (including insurance payable) are subsequently measured at amortised cost other than those categorised as fair value through profit or loss.

Fair value through profit or loss category comprises financial liabilities that are held for trading, derivatives (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument) or financial liabilities that are specifically designated into this category upon initial recognition.

Derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market for identical instruments whose fair values otherwise cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

Other financial liabilities categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at their fair values with the gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Regular way purchase or sale of financial assets

A regular way purchase or sale is a purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the market place concerned.

A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting. Trade date accounting refers to:

- (a) the recognition of an asset to be received and the liability to pay for it on the trade date, and
- (b) derecognition of an asset that is sold, recognition of any gain or loss on disposal and the recognition of a receivable from the buyer for payment on the trade date.

(iv) Derecognition

A financial asset or part of it is derecognised when, and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or control of the asset is not retained or substantially all risks and rewards of the financial asset is transferred to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in equity is recognised in the profit or loss.

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Impairment

(i) Financial assets, excluding insurance receivables

All financial assets are assessed at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events having an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognised. For an investment in an equity instrument, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost is an objective evidence of impairment. If any such objective evidence exists, then the impairment loss of the financial asset is estimated.

An impairment loss in respect of loans and receivables (excluding insurance receivables as set out in Note 2(f)(ii) below) is recognised in profit or loss and is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

An impairment loss in respect of available-for-sale financial assets is recognised in profit or loss and is measured as the difference between the asset's acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and the asset's current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognised in the other comprehensive income, the cumulative loss in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

An impairment loss in respect of unquoted equity instrument that is carried at cost is recognised in profit or loss and is measured as the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale is not reversed through profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Impairment (continued)

(ii) Insurance receivables

Insurance receivables are assessed at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events having an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognised. An objective evidence of impairment is deemed to exist where the principal or interest or both for insurance receivables is past due for more than 90 days or 3 months, as prescribed in the Guidelines on Financial Reporting for Insurers issued by BNM.

An impairment loss in respect of insurance receivables is recognised in profit or loss and is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the insurance receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of insurance receivables increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

(iii) Other assets

The carrying amounts of other assets (except for investment properties measured at fair value) are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. 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 or cash-generating unit.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Impairment (continued)

(iii) Other assets (continued)

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the cash-generating unit (groups of cash-generating units) on a *pro-rata* basis.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at the end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

(g) Compound financial instruments

A compound financial instrument is a non-derivative financial instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component.

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise convertible subordinated term loan that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder, when the numbers of shares to be issued does not vary with changes in their fair value.

The proceeds are first allocated to the liability component, determined based on the fair value of the similar liability that does not have a conversion feature or similar associated equity component. The residual amount is allocated as the equity component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured subsequent to initial recognition.

Interest and losses and gains relating to the financial liability are recognised in profit or loss. On conversion, the financial liability is reclassified to equity, no gain or loss is recognised on conversion.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Product classification

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

Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of price or rate, credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Insurance risk is the risk other than financial risk.

Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. An insurance contract is a contract under which the Company (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the cedants) by agreeing to compensate the cedants if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the cedants. 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.

Investment contracts are those contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its life-time, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. Investment contracts can, however, be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if insurance risk becomes significant.

For financial options and guarantees which are not closely related to the host insurance contract, bifurcation is required to measure these embedded derivatives separately at fair value through profit or loss. However, bifurcation is not required if the embedded derivative is itself an insurance contract, or if the host insurance contract is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

When insurance contracts contain both a financial risk component and a significant insurance risk component and the cash flows from the two components are distinct and can be measured reliably, the underlying amounts are unbundled. Any premiums relating to the insurance risk component are accounted for on the same bases as insurance contracts and the remaining element is accounted for as a deposit through the statement of financial position similar to investment contracts.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Reinsurance

The Company cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for all of its businesses. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsurer's policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contracts.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its obligations to cedants. Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting period. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset 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, if any, is recorded in profit or loss.

Gains or losses on buying reinsurance are recognised in profit or loss immediately at the date of purchase and are not amortised.

Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognised as revenue or expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business. Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to reinsurance companies. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire or when the contract is transferred to another party.

Reinsurance contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk are accounted for directly through the statement of financial position. These are deposit assets or financial liabilities that are recognised based on the consideration paid or received less any explicit identified premiums or fees to be retained by the reinsured. Investment income on these contracts is accounted for using the effective yield method when accrued.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) General insurance underwriting results

The general insurance underwriting results are determined after taking into premiums, commissions, unearned premiums and claims incurred.

Written premiums include premiums on contracts entered into during the period, irrespective whether they relate in part to later financial period. Written premiums are disclosed gross of commission payable to cedants and intermediaries.

(i) *Facultative business*

Premium from facultative business including premium in the pipeline is recognised as income on the inception date basis.

(ii) *Treaty business*

Premium from treaty business including premium in the pipeline is recognised on an accrual basis. The management of the Company is of the view that the policy gives a true and fair view of the financial position and the results of its operations as it accords with the accrual basis of accounting, resulting in consistently four quarters of treaty business being recognised in a particular financial year.

Provision for Unearned Premiums

Provision for unearned premiums is the higher of the aggregate of the Unearned Premium Reserves ("UPR") for all lines of business and the best estimate of the Unexpired Risk Reserves ("URR") at the required risk margin for adverse deviation.

Unearned Premium Reserves

The UPR represents the portion of net premium income of reinsurance policies written that relates to the unexpired periods of the policies at the end of the financial year.

In determining the UPR at the end of the reporting period, the method that most accurately reflects the actual unearned premium is used. The methods used at the end of the current and previous financial year are set out below.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) General insurance underwriting results (continued)

Malaysian and Non-Malaysian Business – method prescribed by BNM

“1/8” method is applied to premiums for Malaysian and Non-Malaysian policies. This is further adjusted for reinsurance ceded to foreign reinsurers by deducting the lower of:

- (i) the premium ceded to foreign reinsurers as required under the guidelines issued by BNM; and
- (ii) the deposits retained from foreign reinsurers for which premiums are accounted during the preceding twelve months.

Unexpired Risk Reserves

The URR is the prospective estimate of the expected future payments arising from future events insured under policies in force as at the valuation date and also includes allowance for the insurer’s expenses, including overheads and cost of reinsurance, expected to be incurred during the unexpired period in administering these policies and settling the relevant claims, and expected future premium refunds.

(k) Insurance contract liabilities

General insurance contract liabilities comprise outstanding claims provision and provision for unearned premiums.

Outstanding claims provision are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the end of the reporting period, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling costs and reduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, therefore, the ultimate cost of these claims cannot be known with certainty at the end of the reporting period. The liability is calculated at the reporting date using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation. The liability is not discounted for the time value of money. No provision for equalisation is recognised. The liabilities are derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled.

The provision for unearned premiums represents premiums received for risks that have not yet expired. Generally, the reserve is released over the term of the contract and is recognised as premium income.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Acquisition cost and deferred acquisition costs (“DAC”)

The cost of acquiring and renewing reinsurance policies net of income derived from retroceding reinsurance premiums is recognised as incurred and properly allocated to the periods in which it is probable they give rise to income. Acquisition costs or retroceding income which are not recoverable, or not payable in the event of a termination of the policy to which they relate, are not deferred but are recognised in the period in which they occur.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these costs are amortised/allocated to the periods according to the original policies which give rise to income. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment review is performed at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises. When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

DAC is derecognised when the related contracts are either settled or disposed off.

(m) Other income recognition

(i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective yield method in profit or loss. Fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective yield of the financial asset or liability are recognised as an adjustment to the effective yield of the instrument.

(ii) Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Rental income from subleased property is recognised as other income.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Other income recognition (continued)

(iv) Realised gains and losses on investments

Realised gains and losses recorded in profit or loss on investments include gains and losses on financial assets and investment properties. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the original or amortised cost and are recorded on occurrence of the sale transaction.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations in respect of salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave and sick leave are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) State plans

The Company's contributions to statutory pension funds are charged to profit or loss in the financial year to which they relate. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, balances and deposits with banks and highly liquid investments which have an insignificant risk of changes in fair value with original maturities of three months or less, and are used by the Company in the management of their short-term commitments. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts and pledged deposits.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present, legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(q) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in the profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous financial years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and their tax bases. Deferred tax is not recognised for the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Where investment properties are carried at their fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 2(d), the amount of deferred tax recognised is measured using the tax rates that would apply on sale of those assets at their carrying value at the reporting date unless the property is depreciable and is held with the objective to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property over time, rather than through sale. In all other cases, the amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Income tax (continued)

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at end of each reporting period and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(r) Affiliated company

Affiliated company is a company having an equity interest of between 20% to 50% in the Company and including other corporations related to the said affiliated company.

(s) Fair value measurements

Fair value of an asset or a liability, except for lease transactions, is determined as 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. The measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

For non-financial asset, the fair value measurement takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair value are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the input used in the valuation technique as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfers.

3. Property and equipment

	Buildings RM'000	Computer equipment RM'000	Office equipment RM'000	Furniture and fittings RM'000	Renovation RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost/Valuation							
At 1 January 2016	9,157	1,244	213	259	368	388	11,629
Additions	-	21	-	-	-	-	21
At 31 December 2016/1 January 2017	9,157	1,265	213	259	368	388	11,650
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(388)	(388)
At 31 December 2017	9,157	1,265	213	259	368	-	11,262
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2016	17	1,084	195	257	333	123	2,009
Depreciation for the year	210	128	10	2	30	77	457
Revaluation of property	(209)	-	-	-	-	-	(209)
At 31 December 2016/1 January 2017	18	1,212	205	259	363	200	2,257
Depreciation for the year	214	40	6	-	5	78	343
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(278)	(278)
Revaluation of property	(214)	-	-	-	-	-	(214)
At 31 December 2017	18	1,252	211	259	368	-	2,108
Carrying amounts							
At 1 January 2016	9,140	160	18	2	35	265	9,620
At 31 December 2016/1 January 2017	9,139	53	8	-	5	188	9,393
At 31 December 2017	9,139	13	2	-	-	-	9,154

3. Property and equipment (continued)

3.1 Buildings were revalued as at 31 December 2017 by VPC Alliance (KL) Sdn. Bhd., a firm of independent professional valuers that has appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued. The fair values are based on open market values, being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of the valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties have each acted knowledgeable, prudently and without compulsion.

Had the buildings been carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, the carrying amount of the buildings that would have been included in the statement of financial position at end of the year are as follows:

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Buildings	<u>6,425</u>	<u>6,583</u>

Fair value information

Fair value of buildings are categorised as follows:

	Level 2 RM'000	Total RM'000
2017		
Buildings	<u>9,139</u>	<u>9,139</u>
2016		
Buildings	<u>9,139</u>	<u>9,139</u>

4. Investment properties

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
At 1 January/31 December	<u>38,721</u>	<u>38,721</u>

Investment properties comprise a number of commercial properties that are leased to third parties. The strata title of one of the investment property with a carrying amount of RM6,050,000 (2016: RM38,721,000) has yet to be registered under the name of the Company.

4. Investment properties (continued)

The following are recognised in the profit or loss in respect of investment properties:

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Rental income	<u>1,562</u>	<u>1,813</u>

Fair value information

Fair value of investment properties are categorised as follows:

	Level 2 RM'000	Total RM'000
2017		
Buildings	<u>38,721</u>	<u>38,721</u>
2016		
Buildings	<u>38,721</u>	<u>38,721</u>

Policy on transfer between levels

The fair value of an asset to be transferred between levels is determined as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Level 1 fair value

Level 1 fair value is derived from quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical investment properties that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 fair value

Level 2 fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the investment properties, either directly or indirectly.

Level 2 fair values of buildings have been generally derived using the sales comparison approach. Sales price of comparable units in the same investment properties are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square foot of comparable units in the same investment properties.

Transfer between Level 1 and 2 fair values

There is no transfer between Level 1 and 2 fair values during the financial year.

5. Investments

(a) Available-for-sale (“AFS”) financial assets

All the Company’s investments are classified as available-for-sale (“AFS”) financial assets. The carrying values of the AFS financial assets are measured at fair value and comprised the following:

	2017 RM’000	2016 RM’000
Unquoted in Malaysia		
Malaysian Government Securities/ Government Investment Issues	33,023	35,777
Corporate debt securities	167,959	185,049
Quoted in Malaysia		
Equity securities	-	2,015
Unit trusts	66,365	80,831
	<u>267,347</u>	<u>303,672</u>

(b) Estimation of fair values

The fair values of quoted securities and unit trusts are their quoted closing market prices at the end of the reporting period.

The fair values for Malaysian Government Securities, Government Investment Issues and corporate debt securities are their indicative mid market prices or last traded prices quoted by Bond Pricing Agency Malaysia and Bloomberg at the end of the reporting period.

(c) Carrying values of investments

	2017 RM’000	2016 RM’000
At 1 January	303,672	371,822
Addition	98,712	161,331
Disposal/Maturity/Repayment	(136,178)	(226,468)
Fair value gain/(loss) recorded in other comprehensive income	1,249	(2,746)
Amortisation of premium	(218)	(348)
Accretion of discounts	110	81
At 31 December	<u>267,347</u>	<u>303,672</u>

6. Reinsurance assets

	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Reinsurance of insurance contracts			
Claims liabilities	15(a)	321,041	376,718
Premium liabilities	15(b)	<u>81,915</u>	<u>94,576</u>
	15	<u>402,956</u>	<u>471,294</u>

7. Insurance receivables

	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Amount due from cedants		32,885	31,978
Amount due from immediate holding company	7.1	15,698	-
Amount due from related companies	7.1	4,417	-
Amount due from affiliated companies	7.1	-	<u>17,604</u>
		53,000	49,582
Premium reserve deposits due from			
- immediate holding company	7.1	578	-
- related company	7.1	8	-
- affiliated companies	7.1	-	<u>5,139</u>
		53,586	54,721
Less: Impairment loss		<u>-</u>	<u>(102)</u>
		<u>53,586</u>	<u>54,619</u>

7.1 The amounts due from immediate holding company, related companies and affiliated companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

8. Other receivables

	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Income due and accrued		2,332	3,254
Other receivables		1,420	5,678
Amount due from ultimate holding company	8.1	1,336	-
Amount due from related company	8.1	76	-
Amount due from affiliated companies	8.1	-	<u>403</u>
		<u>5,164</u>	<u>9,335</u>

8.1 The amounts due from ultimate holding company, related companies and affiliated companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

9. Deferred acquisition costs

	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Gross of reinsurance		
At 1 January	18,879	32,876
Movement during the year	<u>(2,991)</u>	<u>(13,997)</u>
At 31 December	<u>15,888</u>	<u>18,879</u>
Reinsurance		
At 1 January	(16,613)	(31,549)
Movement during the year	<u>3,831</u>	<u>14,936</u>
At 31 December	<u>(12,782)</u>	<u>(16,613)</u>
Net of reinsurance		
At 1 January	2,266	1,327
Movement during the year	<u>840</u>	<u>939</u>
At 31 December	<u>3,106</u>	<u>2,266</u>

10. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

The amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are as follows:

	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>434</u>	<u>(2,582)</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	2017	2016
	RM'000	RM'000
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Investment property	(2,044)	(2,044)
Available-for-sale reserve	-	-
Revaluation reserve	(165)	(154)
Others	-	(1,242)
	<u>(2,209)</u>	<u>(3,440)</u>
Offsetting against deferred tax asset		
Available-for-sale reserve	70	370
Provisions	345	488
Others	<u>2,228</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>434</u>	<u>(2,582)</u>

10. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (continued)

Movement in temporary differences during the financial year

	At 1.1.2016 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 25) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	At 1.1.2017 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 25) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	At 31.12.2017 RM'000
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) subject to Income Tax							
Investment property	(2,350)	306	-	(2,044)	-	-	(2,044)
Provisions	754	(266)	-	488	(143)	-	345
Available-for-sale reserve	(134)	-	504	370	-	(300)	70
Others	422	(1,664)	-	(1,242)	3,470	-	2,228
	<u>(1,308)</u>	<u>(1,624)</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>(2,428)</u>	<u>3,327</u>	<u>(300)</u>	<u>599</u>
Deferred tax liabilities subject to Real Property Gains Tax							
Revaluation reserve	(144)	-	(10)	(154)	-	(11)	(165)
Total	<u>(1,452)</u>	<u>(1,624)</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>(2,582)</u>	<u>3,327</u>	<u>(311)</u>	<u>434</u>

11. Deposits with financial institutions

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Fixed deposits with licensed banks in Malaysia		
- Maturities of more than 3 months	-	15,500

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Cash and bank balances	5,483	7,234
Fixed deposits with licensed banks in Malaysia		
- Maturities of less than 3 months	99,444	149,666
	<u>104,927</u>	<u>156,900</u>

13. Share capital and reserves

Share capital

	Amount 2017 RM'000	Number of shares 2017 '000	Amount 2016 RM'000	Number of shares 2016 '000
Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid:				
At 1 January	255,000	300,000	255,000	300,000
Transfer from share premium in accordance with Section 618(2) of Companies Act 2016	20,000	-	-	-
At 31 December	<u>275,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>255,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>

Note 13.1

- 13.1 Included in share capital is share premium amounting to RM20,000,000 that is available to be utilised in accordance with Section 618(3) of Companies Act 2016 on or before 30 January 2019 (24 months from commencement of section 74 of Companies Act 2016).

Share premium

Share premium comprises the premium paid on subscription of shares in the Company over and above the par value of the shares. In accordance with Section 618 of Companies Act 2016, any amount standing to the credit of the share premium account has become part of the Company's share capital. Accordingly, the share premium has been transferred and become part of the Company's share capital (see above).

13. Share capital and reserves (continued)

Reserves

The reserves as shown in the statements of financial position and changes in equity are as follows:

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Property revaluation reserve	3,138	2,935
Available-for-sale	(219)	(1,168)
(Accumulated losses)/Retained earnings	<u>(13,842)</u>	<u>130</u>
	<u>(10,923)</u>	<u>1,897</u>

Property revaluation reserve

The property revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation of buildings since 2010. It is not distributable as dividend until after the sale of the buildings.

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the investments are derecognised or impaired.

14. Loans and borrowings

The Company has obtained a non-secured convertible subordinated loan ("loan") amounting to RM60,000,000 on 24 April 2012 to restore the Company's Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR") to above the internal target capital level. The loan has a tenure of 50 years with an option to be repayable at the end of the fifth year from the first drawdown date.

Interest of 8% per annum for 5 years and 10% per annum after the fifth year is charged and deemed repayable bi-yearly. An additional charge of 2% per annum will be imposed if the interest remained unpaid after the seventh year. However, the interest repayment can only be made when the Company meets its internal target capital level as agreed by BNM.

At any time during the term of the loan, the Company has an option to convert either part or entire of the loan amount into B ordinary shares, subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions:

- (i) BNM's written consent to and approval of the proposed conversion being obtained;
- (ii) prior written consent to the proposed conversion being obtained from the Shareholders; and
- (iii) the Company maintains, both before and after the proposed conversion, a rating of not less than an "A-" upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed between the Company and its rating agency at the relevant time.

The non-secured convertible subordinated loan is to be treated as Tier-2 capital under the RBC Framework. This loan has been fully repaid on 26 April 2017.

15. Insurance contract liabilities

Note	2017		2016		
	Gross RM'000	Reinsurance RM'000	Gross RM'000	Reinsurance RM'000	Net RM'000
General insurance	561,315	(402,956)	649,076	(471,294)	177,782
The general insurance contract liabilities and its movements are further analysed as follows:					
Reported by Cedants					
Provision for reported claims	233,601	(162,053)	299,265	(212,266)	86,999
Provision for IBNR	228,675	(158,988)	236,485	(164,452)	72,033
Provision for outstanding claims	462,276	(321,041)	535,750	(376,718)	159,032
Provision for unearned premiums	99,039	(81,915)	113,326	(94,576)	18,750
	561,315	(402,956)	649,076	(471,294)	177,782

Note 6

Note 6

15. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

(a) Provision for outstanding claims

	2017		2016	
	Gross RM'000	Reinsurance RM'000	Gross RM'000	Reinsurance RM'000
At 1 January	535,750	(376,718)	652,759	(460,999)
Claims incurred for the current accident year	65,125	(46,017)	75,950	(55,630)
Adjustments to claims incurred in prior accident year	(56,116)	32,000	24,523	(31,362)
Movement in FPRAD of claims liabilities at 75% confidence level	37,595	(25,750)	(8,863)	6,344
Movement in claims handling expenses	2,051	-	(2,491)	2,326
Claims paid during the year	(122,129)	95,444	(206,128)	162,603
At 31 December	462,276	(321,041)	535,750	(376,718)

Note 6

Note 6

(b) Provision for unearned premiums

	2017		2016	
	Gross RM'000	Reinsurance RM'000	Gross RM'000	Reinsurance RM'000
At 1 January	113,326	(94,576)	197,323	(172,449)
Premium written during the year	158,077	(130,603)	193,455	(160,281)
Premium earned during the year	(172,364)	143,264	(277,452)	238,154
At 31 December	99,039	(81,915)	113,326	(94,576)

Note 6

Note 6

16. Insurance payables

	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Due to cedants		6,006	11,766
Due to reinsurers		8,983	30,242
Due to immediate holding company	16.1	43,442	-
Due to affiliated reinsurers	16.1	-	28,171
		<u>58,431</u>	<u>70,179</u>

The carrying amounts disclosed above approximate their fair values at the end of the reporting period.

16.1 Insurance payables due to immediate holding company and affiliated reinsurers are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

17. Other payables

	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Accrued liabilities		5,301	4,071
Interest on non-secured convertible subordinated loan		-	838
Due to immediate holding company	17.1	3,077	-
		<u>8,378</u>	<u>4,909</u>

17.1 Included in the other payables is an amount due to immediate holding company which is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

18. Operating revenue

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Gross premium (Note 19)	158,077	193,455
Investment income (Note 20)	14,461	16,846
	<u>172,538</u>	<u>210,301</u>

19. Net earned premiums

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
(a) Gross premiums		
Amount written	158,077	193,455
Change in unearned premiums provisions	14,287	83,997
	<u>172,364</u>	<u>277,452</u>

19. Net earned premiums (continued)

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
(b) Premiums ceded		
Amount ceded	(130,603)	(160,281)
Change in unearned premiums provisions	<u>(12,661)</u>	<u>(77,873)</u>
	<u>(143,264)</u>	<u>(238,154)</u>
Net earned premiums (a + b)	<u>29,100</u>	<u>39,298</u>

20. Investment income

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Rental of properties received from third parties, net of expenses	1,157	1,497
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Interest income	11,655	13,720
Dividend income - equity securities quoted in Malaysia	2	523
Cash and cash equivalents - interest income	2,850	3,522
Accretion of discounts	110	81
Amortisation of premiums	(218)	(348)
Investment expense	(1,095)	(1,473)
Impairment loss of available-for-sale financial assets	-	(676)
	<u>14,461</u>	<u>16,846</u>

21. Realised gains and losses

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Realised gains:		
Equity securities - quoted in Malaysia	128	2,232
Corporate debt securities - unquoted in Malaysia	277	1,425
Realised losses:		
Equity securities - quoted in Malaysia	(404)	(187)
Corporate debt securities - unquoted in Malaysia	<u>(85)</u>	<u>(709)</u>
Total net realised (losses)/gains for available-for-sale financial assets	<u>(84)</u>	<u>2,761</u>

22. Commission expenses/(income)

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Commission expenses		
Gross acquisition costs	36,602	46,407
Movement in deferred acquisition costs	<u>2,991</u>	<u>13,997</u>
	<u>39,593</u>	<u>60,404</u>
Commission income		
Reinsurance income	(36,761)	(47,826)
Movement in deferred acquisition costs	<u>(3,831)</u>	<u>(14,936)</u>
	<u>(40,592)</u>	<u>(62,762)</u>

23. Management expenses

	Note	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Staff salaries and related expenses	(a)	5,839	5,908
Key management personnel remuneration	(b)		
- Fees		488	461
- Other remuneration		1,163	1,112
Auditors' remuneration			
- Audit fees			
KPMG in Malaysia		200	145
Overseas affiliates of KPMG in Malaysia		60	60
- Other services		42	13
Depreciation of property and equipment		343	457
Allowance for impairment loss on insurance receivables		(102)	-
Management fees		3,806	544
Rental of office		64	64
Other expenses		<u>2,588</u>	<u>3,838</u>
Total management expenses		<u>14,491</u>	<u>12,602</u>

(a) Employee benefits expenses

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Wages and salaries	3,456	3,763
Social security contributions	31	30
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund	739	790
Other benefits	<u>1,613</u>	<u>1,325</u>
	<u>5,839</u>	<u>5,908</u>

Company No. 762294-T

23. Management expenses (continued)

(b) Key management personnel remuneration

The total remuneration (including benefits-in-kind) of the Chief Executive Officer and Directors are as follows:

2017	Fees RM'000	Salary RM'000	Bonus RM'000	EPF RM'000	Other RM'000	Benefits- in-kind RM'000	Total RM'000
Chief Executive Officer	-	770	219	119	-	26	1,134
- Wong Ah Kow							
Directors							
- Raja Tan Sri Dato' Seri Arshad Bin Raja Tun Uda (Resigned w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	132	-	-	-	-	-	132
- Hans-Joachim Guenther (Appointed w.e.f. 13 May 2017)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Datuk Chan Wei Beng* (Resigned w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	110	-	-	-	-	-	110
- Dato' Dr. R. Thillainathan AVL Ramasamy	123	-	-	-	19	-	142
- Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun	123	-	-	-	19	-	142
- Law Song Keng	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
Total Directors' Remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	488	-	-	-	55	-	543
Total Chief Executive Officer and Directors' Remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	488	770	219	119	55	26	1,677

*The Director's fee and Meeting allowance of RM109,500 were paid to Khazanah Nasional Bhd.

Company No. 762294-T

23. Management expenses (continued)**(b) Key management personnel remuneration (continued)**

2016	Fees RM'000	Salary RM'000	Bonus RM'000	EPF RM'000	Other RM'000	Benefits- in-kind RM'000	Total RM'000
Chief Executive Officer - Wong Ah Kow	-	742	112	194	-	31	1,079
Directors							
- Raja Tan Sri Dato' Seri Arshad Bin Raja Tun Uda (Resigned w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	132	-	-	-	18	-	150
- Hans-Joachim Guenther (Appointed w.e.f. 13 May 2017)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Datuk Chan Wei Beng* (Resigned w.e.f. 31 January 2017)	83	-	-	-	14	-	97
- Dato' Dr. R. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy	123	-	-	-	18	-	141
- Dato' Mohd Salleh Bin Haji Harun	123	-	-	-	14	-	137
Total Directors' Remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	461	-	-	-	64	-	525
Total Chief Executive Officer and Directors' Remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	461	742	112	194	64	31	1,604

*The Director's fee and Meeting allowance of RM97,000 were paid to Khazanah Nasional Bhd.

24. Other operating expenses/(income)

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Other operating expenses		
Realised loss in foreign exchange	-	8,065
Unrealised loss in foreign exchange	9,197	-
Others	23	73
	<u>9,220</u>	<u>8,138</u>
Other operating income		
Realised gain in foreign exchange	(3,994)	-
Unrealised gain in foreign exchange	-	(9,164)
Gain on disposals of property and equipment	(44)	-
Management fee	(28)	-
Others	(74)	(572)
	<u>(4,140)</u>	<u>(9,736)</u>

25. Tax expense

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax expense	3,494	6,083
- Under/(Over) provision in prior year	1,304	(159)
	<u>4,798</u>	<u>5,924</u>
Deferred tax expense		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(3,327)	1,597
- Under provision in prior year	-	27
	<u>(3,327)</u>	<u>1,624</u>
	<u>1,471</u>	<u>7,548</u>
Reconciliation of tax expense		
Profit before tax	<u>14,499</u>	<u>34,662</u>
Income tax using Malaysian tax rates*	3,479	8,319
Tax effect in respect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	107	3,222
Income not subject to tax	(607)	(947)
Under/(Over) provision in prior year	1,304	(132)
Effect of lower tax rates for offshore business	(2,812)	(2,914)
Tax expense for the year	<u>1,471</u>	<u>7,548</u>

* The Company's Malaysian business tax rate is 24% (2016: 24%). Non-Malaysian business is subjected to 5% tax rate. Consequently, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using these tax rates.

26. Dividend

Dividend recognised by the Company:

	Sen per share (single tier)	Total amount RM'000	Date of payment
2017			
Final 2016 ordinary	9.00	<u>27,000</u>	9 August 2017

27. Operating leases commitments

Leases as lessee

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Less than one year	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>

The Company leases office equipment under operating leases. The leases typically run for a period ranging from 2-5 years, with an option to renew the leases after that date.

28. Related parties

Identity of related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities. The related parties of the Company are:

(i) Ultimate holding company

The ultimate holding company is ACR Holdings Pte. Ltd., a corporation incorporated in Singapore.

(ii) Immediate holding company

The immediate holding company is Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte. Ltd., a corporation incorporated in Singapore.

(iii) Related companies

The related companies are ACR Re Takaful Berhad and ACR Re Takaful MEA B.S.C. (c), corporations incorporated in Malaysia and Bahrain respectively.

28. Related parties (continued)

(iv) Affiliated companies

The affiliated company is a company having an equity interest of between 20% to 50% in the Company and including other corporations related to the said affiliated company.

(v) Key management personnel

Key management personnel include the Company's Executive and Non-Executive Directors and are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly. The Executive and Non-Executive Directors compensation is disclosed in Note 23.

Related party transactions have been entered into in the normal course of business under normal trade terms. Significant related party transactions, other than key management personnel compensation, are as follows:

Transactions amount for the year ended 31 December	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Ultimate holding company		
- Subordinated loan interest	(451)	(3,360)
- Management fee	(187)	-
- IT expenses	22	-
- Resources sharing expense recoveries	634	-
Immediate holding company		
- Gross premium retroceded	(58,445)	-
- Commission income	21,413	-
- Claims recovery	49,908	-
- Gross premium accepted	73,821	-
- Commission expense	(11,717)	-
- Claims paid	(36,431)	-
- Dividend paid	(27,000)	-
- Management fee	(3,077)	-
Related companies		
- Gross premium retroceded	102	-
- Commission income	157	-
- Claims recovery	8,710	-
- Gross premium accepted	276	-
- Commission expense	(45)	-
- Claims paid	(449)	-
- Resource sharing expense recoveries	10	-
- Management fee	29	-
- Rental received	163	-

28. Related parties (continued)

Transactions amount for the year ended 31 December (continued)	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Affiliated companies		
- Gross premium retroceded	-	(84,818)
- Commission income	-	26,905
- Claims recovery	-	127,743
- Gross premium accepted	-	65,520
- Commission expense	-	(10,217)
- Claims paid	-	(4,674)
- Resource sharing expense recoveries	-	869
- Management fees	-	(451)
- Rental received	-	255
- Subordinated loan interest	-	(1,440)
- IT fees	-	(5,771)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The net balance outstanding arising from the above transactions have been disclosed in Note 7, Note 8, Note 16 and Note 17 to the financial statements. There are no impairment loss recognised and bad debts written off in respect of amount due from ultimate holding company, immediate holding company, related companies and affiliated companies.

All the amounts outstanding are unsecured and expected to be settled with cash.

29. Risk management framework

The Company is exposed to a variety of reinsurance and financial risks in the normal course of its business activities. The Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is the approving authority for changes and exceptions to all risk management strategy, policies and procedures which are established to identify, analyse and monitor the risks faced by the Company. The Board also approves the Company's risk tolerance and risk limits.

The Board is supported by two Board committees:

- AC; and
- RMC

The RMC focuses on major underwriting risks, investment risk and risk management strategies whilst the AC will deal with internal controls and compliance procedures. The AC and RMC report to the Board on the risks reviewed by the respective committees. The management also reports to the Board on overall risk assessment through the CEO.

29. Risk management framework (continued)

The Company's management is responsible for implementing the risk management framework. This is executed through an Enterprise Risk Management Committee and the Committee with representatives from key business units, is responsible for driving the implementation of the Enterprise Risk Management framework across the Company.

30. Insurance risk management

Reinsurance and insurance risk refers to the risk of financial loss and consequent inability to meet liabilities as a result of inadequate or inappropriate underwriting, claims management, product design, pricing and reserving.

The Company underwrites treaty and facultative reinsurance business both on a proportional and non-proportional basis. Main classes of reinsurance business underwritten include aviation, credit, marine, energy, property, engineering, casualty and motor.

(i) Underwriting risks

The various underwriting risks and processes and protections put in place in relation to these risks by the Company are as follows:

Pricing risks

Pricing is the process of determining the appropriate premium charge for the risks underwritten which involves the estimation of future claim frequency and severity, and the payment pattern associated with the ultimate claims payable.

The Company has an underwriting guideline for use by underwriters and employs senior underwriters each with considerable industry experience to determine the appropriate price of each risk accepted. Underwriters are also supported by a team of pricing actuaries. A range of pricing tools is also made available to the underwriters which further supplement their underwriting judgement, thus failure to consider the appropriate factors affecting the risk is reduced.

The Company accepts risks across eight lines of businesses and four types of reinsurance programmes, and exchange of intra-group treaties among affiliated companies. This ensures significant diversification and reduces the risk of systemic pricing error.

30. Insurance risk management (continued)

(i) Underwriting risks (continued)

Selection risks

Selection risk emanates from persistently poor selection of risks. Estimation of future claims can never be perfect and involves professional judgement.

The Company has an underwriting guideline for use by underwriters. All risks are subject to a peer review process prior to acceptance. Large and complex risks are subject to referral to management.

Stochastic claims risks

The occurrence, size and payment timing of reinsurance claims are an inherently stochastic process and random adverse fluctuations pose a risk to the Company.

The Company's net exposure to any single risk or single catastrophe event is subject to a Board approved limit during the financial year thereby reducing the effect of any single random event.

The diversification of the Company's business across countries and lines of businesses also reduces the impact of any single claims.

Reserving risks

The estimation of liabilities is inherently uncertain. The uncertainties can arise from the following factors:

- Range and quality of data available
- Model error
- Parameter error
- Random volatility in future experience

Once a claim has occurred, the Company must set aside adequate reserve to meet the ultimate cost of those claims. This is known as a claims reserve. There are typically a number of component of the reserves:

- **Case estimate** – an estimate for a particular known claim of the amount of the ultimate claim cost taking into the particular circumstances of the claim.
- **IBNER** – known as “incurred but not enough reported” where this is a portfolio adjustment to all case estimates reflecting any overall inadequacy (if any) in those amounts.
- **IBNR** – known as “incurred but not reported” this is an estimate of claims costs that have been incurred but have not yet been reported to the Company.
- **Claims expense costs** – this is an amount that is set aside for the expected costs of administering claims settlement.

30. Insurance risk management (continued)

(i) Underwriting risks (continued)

Reserving risks (continued)

In addition to reserving for outstanding claims, a reserve may need to be established for any inadequacies (if any) in unearned premium. Unearned premiums should reflect the amount of future exposure remaining over other period of the underlying contract. Circumstances may have arisen since accepting a particular risk that leads the Company to re-evaluate the exposure, and as a result the unearned premium might be inadequate.

(ii) Concentration/accumulation of insurance risks

Claims can accumulate from various contracts from a single systemic cause, such as a natural catastrophe or change in liability award levels. Further concentration can occur if part of the same risks is accepted from different clients. Such accumulations can put financial strain on the resources of a Company.

The Company has effected a reinsurance protection for natural catastrophes and also carries out regular analysis to monitor potential concentration of the same risk reinsured from different clients.

The following tables set out the Company's concentration of insurance risks in respect of gross written premiums based on the geographical location of the ceding insurer or reinsurer and by lines of business.

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Countries		
Malaysia	74,050	90,371
Singapore	75,606	68,403
China	106	13,194
India	1,238	9,662
Thailand	1,993	4,298
South Korea	189	2,043
Turkey	431	1,536
Philippines	1,157	1,390
Australia	143	651
New Zealand	-	351
Japan	1,428	78
Others	1,736	1,478
	<u>158,077</u>	<u>193,455</u>

30. Insurance risk management (continued)

(ii) Concentration/accumulation of insurance risks (continued)

Line of business	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Fire	113,962	147,593
Motor	2,571	2,730
Marine, aviation and transit	14,282	11,472
Miscellaneous	<u>27,262</u>	<u>31,660</u>
	<u>158,077</u>	<u>193,455</u>

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis was performed on premium and claims liabilities based on the changes in assumptions that may affect the level of liabilities.

The assumption that has the greatest effect on the determination of premium and claims liabilities is the expected loss ratio (in percentage terms). The test was conducted based on a change level of +10% and -10% of the expected loss ratio on the premium liabilities, claims liabilities and profit before tax as shown below:

	Expected loss ratio	
	+10% RM'000	-10% RM'000
2017		
Premium liabilities	1,347	(1,352)
Claims liabilities	<u>89,848</u>	<u>(18,638)</u>
	<u>91,195</u>	<u>(19,990)</u>
2016		
Premium liabilities	-	-
Claims liabilities	<u>78,172</u>	<u>(44,474)</u>
	<u>78,172</u>	<u>(44,474)</u>

(iv) Claims development

The following tables shows the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and IBNR for each successive underwriting year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date.

Underwriting year is defined from 1 January to 31 December of the year, except for underwriting year 2007 where contract inception begins from 1 July 2007.

30. Insurance risk management (continued)

(iv) Claims development (continued)

(a) Analysis of claims development – gross of reinsurance

2017

Gross incurred claims

	Underwriting years										Total RM'000
	2010 and prior RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2017 RM'000			
At end of first financial year	334,436	117,098	75,268	125,177	183,027	127,862	75,950	65,125			65,125
One year later	525,938	253,712	118,701	311,635	282,757	231,906	109,837				109,837
Two years later	507,316	269,185	119,954	334,036	256,840	215,630					215,630
Three years later	514,939	277,947	112,577	310,584	229,363						229,363
Four years later	520,000	274,802	104,110	274,350							274,350
Five years later	526,766	262,530	104,399								104,399
Six years later	517,355	256,801									256,801
Seven years later	512,779										512,779
Current estimates of loss reserves	512,779	256,801	104,399	274,350	229,363	215,630	109,837	65,125			1,768,284
Cumulative payments	(486,244)	(227,680)	(78,740)	(206,537)	(190,924)	(157,415)	(52,220)	12,579			(1,387,181)
Best estimate of loss reserves	26,535	29,121	25,659	67,813	38,439	58,215	57,617	77,704			381,103

Claims handling expenses

PRAD at 75% confidence level

Gross general insurance contract liabilities per statement of financial position

2,858
78,315

Note 15(a) 462,276

30. Insurance risk management (continued)

(iv) Claims development (continued)

(a) Analysis of claims development – gross of reinsurance (continued)

2016

Gross incurred claims

	<i>Underwriting years</i>											Total RM'000
	2009 and prior RM'000	2010 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000				
At end of first financial year	223,628	91,507	117,098	75,268	125,177	183,027	127,862	75,950			75,950	
One year later	242,929	266,099	253,712	118,701	311,635	282,757	231,906			231,906	231,906	
Two years later	259,840	267,903	269,185	119,954	334,036	256,840					256,840	
Three years later	239,413	277,780	277,947	112,577	310,584							310,584
Four years later	237,159	280,042	274,802	104,110							104,110	
Five years later	239,959	284,733	262,530									262,530
Six years later	242,035	277,654									277,654	
Seven years later	239,701											239,701
Current estimates of loss reserves	239,701	277,654	262,530	104,110	310,584	256,840	231,906	75,950			1,759,275	
Cumulative payments	(227,034)	(251,691)	(217,964)	(73,075)	(192,355)	(184,843)	(136,221)	18,131			(1,265,052)	
Best estimate of loss reserves	12,667	25,963	44,566	31,035	118,229	71,997	95,685	94,081			494,223	
Claims handling expenses											807	
PRAD at 75% confidence level											40,720	
Gross general insurance contract liabilities per statement of financial position											535,750	

Note 15(a)

30. Insurance risk management (continued)

(iv) Claims development (continued)

(b) Analysis of claims development – net of reinsurance

2017

Net incurred claims

	<i>Underwriting years</i>										Total
	2010 and prior	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	RM'000	RM'000	
At end of first financial year	229,448	86,268	24,637	16,725	24,691	23,537	20,320	19,108	19,108	19,108	19,108
One year later	352,348	190,976	60,634	28,530	35,203	33,386	22,837	22,837	22,837	22,837	22,837
Two years later	341,019	205,519	64,147	29,385	34,084	28,088				28,088	28,088
Three years later	353,246	216,466	61,276	26,364	27,749					27,749	27,749
Four years later	361,293	216,173	57,683	20,519						20,519	20,519
Five years later	367,704	208,437	58,509							58,509	58,509
Six years later	366,486	204,548								204,548	204,548
Seven years later	360,394									360,394	360,394
Current estimates of loss reserves	360,394	204,548	58,509	20,519	27,749	28,088	22,837	19,108	19,108	741,752	741,752
Cumulative payments	(343,021)	(180,685)	(41,277)	(15,354)	(20,296)	(19,796)	(10,582)	4,253	4,253	(626,758)	(626,758)
Best estimate of loss reserves	17,373	23,863	17,232	5,165	7,453	8,292	12,255	23,361	23,361	114,994	114,994

Claims handling expenses
PRAD at 75% confidence level
Net general insurance contract liabilities
per statement of financial position

2,858
23,383

Note 15(a) 141,235

30. Insurance risk management (continued)

(iv) Claims development (continued)

(b) Analysis of claims development – net of reinsurance (continued)

2016

Net incurred claims

	<i>Underwriting years</i>										Total RM'000
	2009 and prior RM'000	2010 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2013 RM'000	2014 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000			
At end of first financial year	167,149	67,312	86,268	24,637	16,725	24,691	23,537	20,320			20,320
One year later	162,136	175,003	190,976	60,634	28,530	35,203	33,386				33,386
Two years later	177,345	177,463	205,519	64,147	29,385	34,084					34,084
Three years later	163,557	189,544	216,466	61,276	26,364						26,364
Four years later	163,702	191,556	216,173	57,683							57,683
Five years later	169,737	195,676	208,437								208,437
Six years later	172,030	194,643									194,643
Seven years later	171,845										171,845
Current estimates of loss reserves	171,845	194,643	208,437	57,683	26,364	34,084	33,386	20,320			746,762
Cumulative payments	(162,746)	(176,812)	(175,751)	(39,473)	(13,721)	(19,808)	(18,185)	6,421			(600,075)
Best estimate of loss reserves	9,099	17,831	32,686	18,210	12,643	14,276	15,201	26,741			146,687

Claims handling expenses
PRAD at 75% confidence level
Net general insurance contract liabilities
per statement of financial position

807
11,538

Note 15(a) 159,032

31. Financial instruments

31.1 Categories of financial instruments

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as follows:

- (a) Loans and receivables ("L&R");
- (b) Available-for-sale financial assets ("AFS"); and,
- (c) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ("FL")

	Carrying amount RM'000	L&R/ FL RM'000	AFS RM'000
2017			
Financial assets			
Investments	267,347	-	267,347
Reinsurance assets (excluding IBNR)	162,053	162,053	-
Insurance receivables	53,586	53,586	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayment)	4,302	4,302	-
Cash and cash equivalents	104,927	104,927	-
	<u>592,215</u>	<u>324,868</u>	<u>267,347</u>
Financial liabilities			
Other payables	(8,378)	(8,378)	-
Insurance payables	(58,431)	(58,431)	-
Provision for reported claims	(233,601)	(233,601)	-
	<u>300,410</u>	<u>300,410</u>	<u>-</u>
2016			
Financial assets			
Investments	303,672	-	303,672
Reinsurance assets (excluding IBNR)	212,266	212,266	-
Insurance receivables	54,619	54,619	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayment)	8,783	8,783	-
Deposits with financial institution	15,500	15,500	-
Cash and cash equivalents	156,900	156,900	-
	<u>751,740</u>	<u>448,068</u>	<u>303,672</u>
Financial liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	(60,000)	(60,000)	-
Other payables	(4,909)	(4,909)	-
Insurance payables	(70,179)	(70,179)	-
Provision for reported claims	(299,265)	(299,265)	-
	<u>(434,353)</u>	<u>(434,353)</u>	<u>-</u>

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.2 Net gains and losses arising from financial instruments

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Net gains/(losses) on:		
Available-for-sale financial assets		
- recognised in other comprehensive income	1,249	(2,746)
- recognised in statement of profit or loss	11,465	16,737
- reclassified from equity to profit or loss	-	(676)
Loans and receivables	<u>2,850</u>	<u>3,522</u>
	<u>15,564</u>	<u>16,837</u>

31.3 Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing such risks.

31.4 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the loss that would be recognised if counterparties to insurance and investment transactions failed to meet its contractual obligations.

Receivables

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

The Company has established counterparty and credit management policy that governs the retrocession counterparty credit selection and review process, as well as the insurance and reinsurance receivables collection and impairment assessment processes. These processes are regularly being reviewed and monitored by the counterparty and credit committee of the Company. For reinsurance transactions, the Company will give due consideration to external retrocessionaires with rating of A- and above, by either AM Best or Standard & Poor's ("S&P"), and associates of the Company. The contingent credit exposure to any single retrocessionaire is limited and dependent on a number of factors, including rating and company size.

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.4 Credit risk (continued)

Receivables (continued)

Exposure to credit risk, credit quality and collateral

The maximum exposure to credit risk is normally represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position, although in the case of reinsurance receivables, it is fairly common practice for accounts to be settled on a net basis. In such cases, the maximum exposure to credit risk is expected to be limited to the extent of the amount of financial assets that has not been fully offset by financial liabilities with the same counterparty. The maximum amount recoverable from each retrocessionaire at any time is also dependent on the claims recoverable from such retrocessionaires at that point in time.

Impairment losses

The Company maintains an ageing analysis in respect of insurance receivables only. The ageing of insurance receivables as at end of the reporting period was:

	Gross RM'000	Individual impairment RM'000	Collective impairment RM'000	Net RM'000
2017				
1-3 months	49,803	-	-	49,803
4-6 months	2,853	-	-	2,853
6-12 months	16	-	-	16
More than 12 months	914	-	-	914
	53,586	-	-	53,586
2016				
1-3 months	51,557	-	-	51,557
4-6 months	2,705	-	-	2,705
6-12 months	146	-	-	146
More than 12 months	313	(102)	-	211
	54,721	(102)	-	54,619

The credit period granted to insurance receivables range from 60 to 90 days. The Company deemed all insurance receivables outstanding more than 90 days as past due.

The insurance receivables are deemed past due when the counterparty has failed to make payment when the outstanding amount is contractually due.

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.4 Credit risk (continued)

Receivables (continued)

Past due and impaired

At the end of the reporting period, based on a combination of collective and individual assessment of receivables, there are no impaired insurance receivables. For assets to be classified as “past due and impaired”, there must be an occurrence of a loss event that had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Investments

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

The Company’s investment portfolio is managed following standards of diversification and an investment philosophy. It focuses on investing in high quality investment grade fixed income securities.

Exposure to credit risk, credit quality and collateral

The Company does not have investments in collateralised debt obligations, collateralised loan obligations, non-rated securities and other complex structured notes which may expose the Company to significant credit risk. For the financial year ended 31 December 2017, the majority credit quality of the Company’s investment portfolio was AAA by Rating Agency Malaysia (“RAM”) or Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad (“MARC”).

The Company reviews its issuer concentration and credit quality and compliance with established credit limits on a regular basis. The Company is not exposed to any significant credit concentration risk on its investments.

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.4 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure

The table below shows the maximum exposure of credit risk for the components recognised in the statements of financial position.

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Investments (Corporate and Government bonds)	267,347	301,657
Reinsurance assets (excluding IBNR)	162,053	212,266
Insurance receivables	53,586	54,619
Other receivables (excluding prepayment)	4,302	8,783
Deposits with financial institutions	-	15,500
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>104,927</u>	<u>156,900</u>
	<u>592,215</u>	<u>749,725</u>

Credit exposure by credit quality

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying assets according to the Company's credit ratings of counterparties.

	Neither past-due nor impaired RM'000	Past-due but not impaired RM'000	Impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2017				
Investments:				
Malaysian Government Incentives/ Government Investment Issues	33,023	-	-	33,023
Corporate debt securities	167,959	-	-	167,959
Unit trust in Malaysia	66,365	-	-	66,365
Reinsurance assets (excluding IBNR)	162,053	-	-	162,053
Insurance receivables	49,803	3,783	-	53,586
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	4,302	-	-	4,302
Cash and cash equivalents	104,927	-	-	104,927
	<u>588,432</u>	<u>3,783</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>592,215</u>
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-
	<u>588,432</u>	<u>3,783</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>592,215</u>

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.4 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit quality (continued)

	Neither past-due nor impaired RM'000	Past-due but not impaired RM'000	Impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2016				
Investments:				
Malaysian Government Incentives/ Government Investment Issues	35,777	-	-	35,777
Corporate debt securities	185,049	-	-	185,049
Unit trust in Malaysia	80,831	-	-	80,831
Reinsurance assets (excluding IBNR)	212,266	-	-	212,266
Insurance receivables	51,557	3,062	102	54,721
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	8,783	-	-	8,783
Deposits with financial institutions	15,500	-	-	15,500
Cash and cash equivalents	156,900	-	-	156,900
	746,663	3,062	102	749,827
Impairment allowance	-	-	(102)	(102)
	746,663	3,062	-	749,725

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.4 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit quality (continued)

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying assets according to the credit rating issued by RAM or MARC on the counterparties, unless indicated as rated by AM Best and S&P.

	AAA	AA	A	B	Non-rated	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2017						
Investments						
Debt securities#	34,947	103,570	1,997	-	60,468	200,982
Unit trusts^	-	-	-	-	66,365	66,365
Reinsurance assets						
(excluding IBNR)	-	-	154,088	4,190	3,775	162,053
Insurance receivables*	-	68	16,310	790	36,418	53,586
Other receivables						
(excluding prepayment)	-	-	-	-	4,302	4,302
Cash and cash equivalents	104,927	-	-	-	-	104,927
	<u>139,874</u>	<u>103,638</u>	<u>172,395</u>	<u>4,980</u>	<u>171,328</u>	<u>592,215</u>
	AAA	AA	A	B	Non-rated	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2016						
Investments						
Debt securities#	59,931	85,404	3,946	13,363	58,182	220,826
Unit trusts^	-	-	-	-	80,831	80,831
Reinsurance assets						
(excluding IBNR)	-	-	190,272	15,014	6,980	212,266
Insurance receivables*	-	-	20,505	1,055	33,059	54,619
Other receivables						
(excluding prepayment)	-	-	-	-	8,783	8,783
Deposits with financial						
institutions	15,500	-	-	-	-	15,500
Cash and cash equivalents	147,246	9,654	-	-	-	156,900
	<u>222,677</u>	<u>95,058</u>	<u>214,723</u>	<u>29,432</u>	<u>187,835</u>	<u>749,725</u>

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.4 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit quality (continued)

- # Non-rated Debt Securities are Malaysian Government Securities, Government Investment Issues and other debt securities that are guaranteed by Government.
- ^ The underlying investment in unit trusts scheme is deposit placement with local Islamic Financial Institution.
- * Rating for insurance receivables re-rated by international rating agency either AM Best or S&P.

31.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial and insurance liabilities that are settled by delivery of cash or another financial asset. The Company has to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due, notably from claims arising from its general reinsurance contracts. Hence, there is a risk that the cash and cash equivalents held will not be sufficient to meet its liabilities when they become due.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities arising from insurance claims and maturing liabilities when due, under both normal and **stressed** conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's approach to managing its liquidity risk is as follows:

- Cash flow position is being reviewed, on an ongoing basis, by monitoring its overall liquidity position and funding requirements over the short, medium and long term;
- Assets purchased by the Company are required to satisfy specified marketability requirements; and
- The Company maintains cash and liquid assets to meet daily calls on its insurance and investment needs.

Given the high level of credit quality and short duration investment portfolio, the Company is able to quickly liquidate its investments in financial assets at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer. In addition, the Company invests in fixed deposit placements and unit trust funds which can provide liquidity for working capital requirements and payment of liabilities when the need arises. As such, no maturity profiles are provided for financial assets.

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.5 Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted contractual payments:

	Carrying value RM'000	Contractual interest rate/ coupon	Contractual cash flows RM'000	Up to a year RM'000	>1 – 3 years RM'000	>3 – 5 years RM'000	> 5 years RM'000
2017							
Provision for reported claims	233,601		233,601	126,378	79,431	22,739	5,053
Insurance payables	58,431		58,431	58,431	-	-	-
Other payables	8,378		8,378	8,378	-	-	-
	<u>300,410</u>		<u>300,140</u>	<u>193,187</u>	<u>79,431</u>	<u>22,739</u>	<u>5,053</u>
2016							
Provision for reported claims	299,265	-	299,265	87,058	72,568	28,007	111,632
Loans and borrowings	60,000	8%	61,531	61,531	-	-	-
Insurance payables	70,179	-	70,581	70,581	-	-	-
Other payables	4,909	-	4,909	4,909	-	-	-
	<u>434,353</u>		<u>436,286</u>	<u>224,079</u>	<u>72,568</u>	<u>28,007</u>	<u>111,632</u>

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.6 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices that will affect the Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. Market risk for the Company comprises three types of risks:

- Currency risk
- Interest rate risk
- Price risk

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk. The nature of the Company's exposures to market risks and its objectives, policies and processes for managing market risk have not changed significantly from the previous financial year.

For each of the major components of market risk the Company has policies and procedures in place which detail how each risk should be managed and monitored. The management of each of these major components of major risk and the exposure of the Company at the reporting date to each major risk is addressed below.

31.6.1 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company's primary transactions are carried out in RM for its local business and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arises principally with respect to US Dollar ("USD") through the intra-group treaties among affiliated companies and management of pool business.

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

The Company does not engage in derivative transactions for speculative purposes. Where deemed necessary in line with the Company's risk management policy, the Company shall enter into derivative transactions solely for hedging purposes.

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.6 Market risk (continued)

31.6.1 Currency risk (continued)

The Company's currency risk is largely mitigated by its asset and liability management framework. Under this framework, the Company established an internally managed investment portfolio with the objective of investing into USD currency denominated fixed income securities to match its liabilities denominated in USD currencies. With the assets liabilities management process in place, the impact arising from sensitivity in foreign exchange rate is deemed minimal as the Company does not have a significant mismatch exposure. Notwithstanding this, the asset liability management framework is subject to time lag, estimates and judgments, which may affect the desired outcome.

The following table sets out the Company's main exposure at the reporting date to currency risk arising from recognised assets or liabilities denominated in USD currency, other than the functional currency of the Company.

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Assets		
Investments	-	13,363
Reinsurance assets	147,183	156,565
Insurance receivables	21,028	26,516
Accrued interest	28	156
Cash and cash equivalents	62,463	34,061
	<u>230,702</u>	<u>230,661</u>
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities	(177,040)	(197,066)
Insurance payable	(25,623)	(16,242)
	<u>(202,663)</u>	<u>(213,308)</u>
Net exposure	<u>28,039</u>	<u>17,353</u>

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.6 Market risk (continued)

31.6.1 Currency risk (continued)

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

A 10% (2016: 10%) strengthening of RM against the following currency at the reporting date would increase the profit before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Impact on profit before tax	
	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
United States Dollar	<u>2,804</u>	<u>1,735</u>

A 10% (2016: 10%) weakening of RM against the above currency at the end of the reporting period would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currency to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

31.6.2 Interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the impact of changes in market interest rates have on interest income from cash and cash equivalents and other fixed income investments.

The earnings of the Company are affected by changes in market interest rates due to the impact such changes have on interest income from cash and cash equivalents, including investments in fixed deposits.

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

The Company manages its interest rate risk by matching, where possible, the duration and profile of assets and liabilities to minimise the impact of mismatches between the value of assets and liabilities from interest rate movements.

The Company's investment portfolio has an average duration of around two years, significantly reducing any long term interest rate volatility within the portfolio.

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.6 Market risk (continued)

31.6.2 Interest risk (continued)

Exposure to interest rate risk

The nature of the Company's exposure to interest rate risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing interest rate risk have not changed significantly from the previous financial year.

The following tables set out the carrying amount, by maturity, of the Company's financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk:

	Within 1 year RM'000	1 to 5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000	Total RM'000
2017				
Fixed rate instruments				
Corporate debt securities	23,039	77,608	67,312	167,959
Malaysian Government Securities/ Government Investment Issues	-	19,994	13,029	33,023
Unit trust in Malaysia	66,365	-	-	66,365
Cash and cash equivalents	104,927	-	-	104,927
	<u>194,331</u>	<u>97,602</u>	<u>80,341</u>	<u>372,274</u>
2016				
Fixed rate instruments				
Corporate debt securities	27,998	80,667	76,384	185,049
Malaysian Government Securities/ Government Investment Issues	-	20,040	15,737	35,777
Unit trust in Malaysia	80,831	-	-	80,831
Deposits with financial institutions	15,500	-	-	15,500
Cash and cash equivalents	156,900	-	-	156,900
	<u>281,229</u>	<u>100,707</u>	<u>92,121</u>	<u>474,057</u>

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

(a) *Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments*

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and the Company does not designate derivatives as hedging instruments under a fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would not affect profit or loss.

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.6 Market risk (continued)

31.6.2 Interest risk (continued)

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis (continued)

(b) *Cash flow sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments*

A change of 50 basis points ("bp") in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) other comprehensive income ("OCI") and equity by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	----- Impact on OCI and equity -----			
	2017		2016	
	50 bp increase RM'000	50 bp decrease RM'000	50 bp increase RM'000	50 bp decrease RM'000
Fixed rate instruments				
Malaysia Government Securities, Government Investment Issues & corporate debt securities	(2,896)	2,896	(3,146)	3,146

31.6.3 Equity price risk

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

The Company's equity price risk exposure relates to financial assets whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

The Company's price risk policy requires it to manage such risks by setting and monitoring objectives and constraints on investments, diversification plans, limits on investments in each country, sector, market and issuer, having regard also to such limits stipulated by BNM. The Company complies with BNM stipulated limits during the financial year and has no significant concentration of price risk.

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.6 Market risk (continued)

31.6.3 Equity price risk (continued)

Equity price risk sensitivity analysis

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in share prices with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on OCI and equity in respect of the quoted equity investment portfolio held. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on price risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

	Changes in variable	Impact on OCI / on Equity after tax RM'000	Changes in variable	Impact on OCI / on Equity after tax RM'000
	2017	2017	2016	2016
Market indices				
Bursa Malaysia	+15%	-	+15%	230
Bursa Malaysia	-15%	-	-15%	(230)

The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous year.

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.7 Fair value information

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, short-term receivables and payables reasonably approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term nature of these financial instruments. The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value and those not carried at fair value for which fair value is disclosed, together with their fair values and carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position.

2017	Fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value			Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value			Total fair value	Carrying amount
	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000		
Financial assets								
Malaysian Government Securities/Government	-	33,023	-	-	-	-	33,023	33,023
Investment Issues	-	167,959	-	-	-	-	167,959	167,959
Corporate debt securities	66,365	-	-	-	-	-	66,365	66,365
Unit trust in Malaysia	66,365	200,982	-	-	-	-	267,347	267,347

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.7 Fair value information (continued)

2016	Fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value			Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value			Total fair value	Carrying amount
	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000		
Financial assets								
Malaysian Government Securities/Government Investment Issues	-	35,777	-	-	-	-	35,777	35,777
Corporate debt securities	-	185,049	-	-	-	-	185,049	185,049
Equity securities	2,015	-	-	-	-	-	2,015	2,015
Unit trust in Malaysia	80,831	-	-	-	-	-	80,831	80,831
	82,846	220,826	-	-	-	-	303,672	303,672
Financial liabilities								
Loans and borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	60,000	60,000

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.7 Fair value information (continued)

Policy on transfer between levels

The fair value of an asset to be transferred between levels is determined as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Level 1 fair value

Level 1 fair value is derived from quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 fair value

Level 2 fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the financial assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair values

There has been no transfer between Level 1 and 2 fair values during the financial year (2016: no transfer in either directions).

Level 3 fair value

Level 3 fair value is estimated using unobservable inputs for the financial assets and liabilities.

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in the determination of fair values within Level 3, as well as the key observable inputs used in the valuation models.

Financial instruments not carried at fair value

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Convertible subordinated loan	Discounted cash flows	Interest rate 8% (2016: 8%)	There is no impact to the fair value measurement as the interest rate is fixed.

32. Capital management

The Company's capital management policy is to optimise the utilisation of its capital while at the same time providing an adequate level of security as determined by rating agencies and BNM.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- To comply with insurance capital requirements stipulated by BNM. In this respect the Company manages its capital at an amount in excess of the minimum regulatory capital;
- To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders;
- To provide an adequate return to its shareholders by pricing reinsurance contracts commensurately with the level of risk;
- To align the profile of the assets and liabilities taking into account of risks inherent in the business; and
- To maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximise shareholders' value.

Primary capital

The primary source of capital used by the Company is shareholders' equity. The Company also considers alternative sources of capital including retrocession, as appropriate when assessing its deployment and usage of capital.

The objective of the capital management policy is sustained and ensured through updates of forecasts as part of an annual strategic and financial planning process.

Regulatory capital

The local insurance regulator, BNM, specifies the minimum required capital that must be maintained at all times throughout the year. This minimum required capital is determined by the Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR") under the RBC Framework at 130%. RBC is a method of measuring the minimum amount of capital appropriate for an insurance company to support its overall business operations in consideration of its size and risk profile. The calculation is based on factors deemed higher for those items with greater underlying risk. As at year end, the Company has a capital adequacy ratio in excess of the minimum requirement.

32. Capital management (continued)

The capital structure of the Company as at 31 December as prescribed under the RBC Framework is provided below:

	2017 RM'000	2016 RM'000
Eligible Tier 1 Capital		
Share capital (paid-up)	275,000	255,000
Share premium	-	20,000
Retained profit/(losses)	(13,842)	130
	<u>261,158</u>	<u>275,130</u>
Tier 2 Capital		
Eligible reserves	2,919	1,767
Convertible loan	-	60,000
	<u>264,077</u>	<u>336,897</u>
Deferred tax assets	(434)	-
Total capital available	<u><u>263,643</u></u>	<u><u>336,897</u></u>

Rating agency capital

The Company was assigned financial strength and issuer credit ratings by rating agencies. The assignment of such ratings are based on assessment of the Company's capital adequacy calculated using the agencies' own rating methodology. As at 31 December 2017, the Company carries an assigned rating of A- issued by A.M. Best.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the financial year.

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(Company No. 762294-T)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**Statement by Directors pursuant to
Section 251(2) of the Companies Act 2016**

In the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements set out on pages 22 to 100 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:



.....
Datuk Dr. Syed Mohamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir
Director



.....
Hans-Joachim Guenther
Director

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

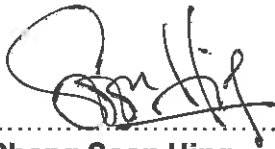
Date: 16 March 2018

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
 (Company No. 762294-T)
 (Incorporated in Malaysia)

**Statutory Declaration pursuant to
 Section 251(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2016**

I, **Chong Soon Hing**, the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 22 to 100 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the declaration to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the abovenamed Chong Soon Hing, NRIC: 771030-05-5607, at Kuala Lumpur on 16 March 2018.



.....
Chong Soon Hing

Before me:



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ASIA CAPITAL REINSURANCE MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.

(Company No. 762294-T)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 22 to 100.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our auditors' report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice)* of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report, but does not include the financial statements of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements of the Company does not cover the Directors' Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Company No: 762294-T

*Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Independent Auditors' Report for the
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2017*

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Company, our responsibility is to read the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether the Directors' Report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Company 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 the Directors' Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia. The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, the Directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Company as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing 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.

Company No: 762294-T

*Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Independent Auditors' Report for the
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2017*

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company.
- 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 ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Company 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 auditors' 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 of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Company represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Directors 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.


Company No: 762294-T

*Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Independent Auditors' Report for the
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2017*

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 266 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.


KPMG PLT
(LLP0010081-LCA & AF 0758)
Chartered Accountants


Ooi Eng Siong
Approval Number: 03240/02/2020 J
Chartered Accountant

Petaling Jaya, Selangor

Date: 16 March 2018