Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(Company No. 200701004295 (762294-T))
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(Company No. 200701004295 (762294-T))
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The Company is principally engaged in the underwriting of general reinsurance business. Effective from 5 December 2019, the Company has ceased the underwriting of new general reinsurance business.

Results

	RM'000
Profit for the year	23,577

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

No dividend was paid during the financial year and the Directors do not recommend any dividend to be paid for the financial year under review.

Directors of the Company

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

Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir
Sim Hwee Cher (Appointed w.e.f. 1 January 2020, Resigned w.e.f. 31 October 2020)
Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah
Sergei Alexeyevich Korol (Resigned w.e.f. 31 March 2020)
Martin Andreas Kauer (Appointed w.e.f. 17 August 2020)

Directors' interests in shares

None of the Directors holding office at 31 December 2020 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 for the Directors and Officers under ACR Group on run-off operation is SGD 50 million. ACR Group includes ACR Capital Holdings Pte. Ltd., Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte. Lte., Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., ACR ReTakaful Holdings Limited, ACR ReTakaful MEA B.S.C (c), ACRR Sendirian Berhad, Asia Risk-Tech Enterprises Management Consulting (Shanghai) Company Limited, Concord Insurance Company Limited, and ACR Holdings Limited. Additionally, the ultimate holding company, Catalina Holdings (Bermuda) Limited Group has Director and Officer liability policies for its branches, subsidiaries and all related companies up to USD30 million. 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 2020 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
Non-Independent Executive Directors	
Sergei Alexeyevich Korol (Resigned w.e.f. 31 March 2020)	1/1
Martin Andreas Kauer (Appointed w.e.f. 17 August 2020)	2/2
Independent Non-Executive Directors	
Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir (Chairman)	4/4
Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah	4/4
Sim Hwee Cher (Appointed w.e.f. 1 January 2020, resigned w.e.f. 31 October 2020)	3/3

2. Audit Committee Meeting

Name	Attendance
Sim Hwee Cher (Chairman) (Appointed w.e.f. 1 January 2020, resigned w.e.f. 31 October 2020)	3/3
Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir	4/4
Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah (Appointed as Audit Committee Chairman w.e.f. 31 October 2020)	4/4

3. **Risk Management Committee ("RMC") Meeting** (the RMC's governance function was combined into the main function of the Board w.e.f. 20 July 2020)

Name	Attendance
Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah (Chairman)	2/2
Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir	2/2
Sim Hwee Cher (Appointed w.e.f. 1 January 2020, resigned w.e.f. 31 October 2020)	2/2

Board of Directors (continued)

4. **Remuneration Committee ("RC") Meeting** (the RC's governance function was combined into the main function of the Board w.e.f. 20 July 2020)

Name	Attendance
Sim Hwee Cher (Chairman) (Appointed w.e.f. 1 January 2020, resigned w.e.f. 31 October 2020)	1/1
Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir	1/1
Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah	1/1

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.

Profile of Directors

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

Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir
Independent Non-Executive Director/The Chairman of Board of Directors

Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad bin Syed Abdul Kadir ("Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad"), 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.

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.

Board of Directors (continued)

Profile of Directors (continued)

Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir (continued)
Independent Non-Executive Director/The Chairman of Board of Directors (continued)

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 Mara Corporation Sdn. Bhd. He is also a Director of Malakoff Corporation Berhad, BSL Corporation Berhad, Export-Import Bank of Malaysia Berhad and Solution Engineering Holdings Berhad. He also holds directorships in a number of private companies.

Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah
Independent Non-Executive Director

Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah ("Datuk Mohd Najib") is currently the Chairman of Etiqa General Insurance Berhad,Etiqa Life Insurance Berhad and Etiqa General Insurance (Cambodia) Plc. He is also a board member of Maybank Ageas Holdings Berhad.

Datuk Mohd Najib was formerly Group Managing Director of the Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Berhad, Chief Executive Officer of MIDF Amanah Investment Bank Berhad and 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/Citibank whereby he had held several senior management 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.

Martin Andreas Kauer (Appointed w.e.f. 17 August 2020)
Non-Independent Executive Director

Mr Martin Andreas Kauer ("Mr Kauer") currently serves as the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director of Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Ptd. Ltd., Singapore and Vice-Chairman of Glacier Re. He is also a board member ACRR Sendirian Berhad (formerly known as ACR ReTakaful Berhad).

Board of Directors (continued)

Profile of Directors (continued)

Martin Andreas Kauer (Appointed w.e.f. 17 August 2020) (continued)
Non-Independent Executive Director (continued)

Mr Kauer is a senior finance professional with more than 30 years of experience as Chief Executive Officer/Chief Financial Officer/Chief Operating Officer in the financial services industry and as investment banker; throughout his career he has been successfully working in multi-cultural environments. He was Director, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer of Glacier Re, a non-life reinsurer in run off.

Mr Kauer holds a Master of Arts UZH in Business Administration, magna cum laude from University of Zurich, Zurich (Switzerland).

Sim Hwee Cher (Appointed w.e.f. 1 January 2020, Resigned w.e.f. 31 October 2020)
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Sim Hwee Cher ("Mr Sim") currently serves as Director at Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd, ACR Holdings Pte Ltd, Mandai Park Holdings Pte. Ltd. and The Esplanade Co Ltd. In addition, he is Council member of National Youth Achievement Award Association and Advisory Board Member for the Duke-NUS Medical School: Centre for Ageing, Research and Education.

Mr Sim has over 30 years of audit experience and has been actively involved in managing audit of companies including real estate, construction and insurance industries. Mr Sim was vice chairman (operations), assurance leader and member of the leadership team at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Singapore ("PwC") and executive committee member of PwC China, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong before his retirement in July 2018.

Mr Sim holds a Bachelor of Accountancy (Honours) from National University of Singapore. He is a Fellow of the Chartered and Certified Accountants of UK and also a Fellow of the Certified Public Accountants of Australia.

Sergei Alexeyevich Korol (Resigned w.e.f. 31 March 2020)
Non-Independent Executive Director

Sergei Alexeyevich Korol ("Mr Korol") currently serves as the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director at ACR Capital Holdings Pte. Ltd (Singapore).

He joined the ACR group of companies in 2015, bringing him 18 years of insurance experience, particularly in financial stewardship. He was previously with Chubb Group in Hong Kong, Metlife Inc., and various AIG operating life companies. Mr Korol was Director of ACR ReTakaful Berhad, and ACR ReTakaful Holdings Limited.

Mr Korol has a Master of Arts (International Studies) from John Hopkins University, US and a Master in Business Administration from INSEAD, Singapore. He is a CFA Charterholder.

Board of Directors (continued)

Trainings attended

The following are the trainings attended by the Directors:

- Briefing on the Corporate Liability Provision Under Section 17A MACC Act
- BNM-FIDE Forum Annual Dialogue with the Governor of BNM
- FIDE Forum on Risks: A Fresh Look from the Board's Perspective
- Briefing Session on Corporate Liability Provisions under Section 17A MACC Act
- FIDE Forum Seminar on Digital Financial Institutions Series: Managing Virtual Banking and Insurance Businesses
- MACC 2018 under Section 17A on Corporate Liability
- Training Session : How to be an Effective Director in the Disruptive World by Jo Haigh
- Cyber Securities Awareness
- Etiqa Risk Landscape
- Impact Of The Changing Global Tax Landscape On Asia Pacific
- Managing Virtual Banking and Insurance Businesses
- Accelerating Digital Workforce Transformation In Financial Services
- Corporate Liability MACC 2009 Section 17A
- Banking On Governance, Insuring Sustainability
- Annual Board Risk Workshop
- Staying Ahead With Data Analytics
- IFRS 17 For Directors of General Insurers
- Agile Decision Making
- Malaysia Compliance Workshop
- Cambodia AML/CFT Training For Board
- FIDE Core Module A Insurance
- FIDE Core Module B Insurance
- FIDE Core Module B Board Simulation Exercise

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 2020. 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 ("RMC") (the RMC's governance function was combined into the main function of the Board w.e.f. 20 July 2020)

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.

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

(i) To oversee the management's activities in managing the key risk areas of the Company and to ensure that the risk management actions are consistent with the risk strategy and policies, including effective implementation of the risk management framework;

Statement on corporate governance and internal controls (continued)

i) Board responsibilities (continued)

Risk Management Committee (the RMC's governance function was combined into the main function of the Board w.e.f. 20 July 2020) (continued)

(ii) To review and recommend risk management strategies, policies and risk tolerance for the Boards' approval;

(iii) 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;

(iv) 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;

(v) To review various risk management reports on corporate key risks, risk-based capital (i.e. capital adequacy ratio) and stress testing (i.e. ICAAP documents), actuarial reserving, financial condition, asset liability management, risk position against risk appetite/ tolerance limit, strategic and tactical asset allocation, credit counterparty assessment, retrocession programme, business continuity management and other risk management activities.

Nominating Committee ("NC") (the NC's governance function was combined into the main function of the Board w.e.f. 20 July 2020)

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;

(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;

Statement on corporate governance and internal controls (continued)

i) Board responsibilities (continued)

Nominating Committee (the NC's governance function was combined into the main function of the Board w.e.f. 20 July 2020) (continued)

(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 carry out annual assessments on the fitness and propriety of Directors and CEO;

(vii) To ensure that all Directors undergo appropriate induction programmes and receive continuous training;

(viii) To carry out annual reviews of the Fit and Proper Policy (including recommendation of nominees for key positions to the Board in accordance with the said Policy. In respect of the Appointed Actuary, the Nominating Committee must also ensure and be satisfied that the candidate fulfills the specific requirements prescribed by Bank Negara Malaysia);

(ix) 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.

Remuneration Committee ("RC") (the RC's governance function was combined into the main function of the Board w.e.f. 20 July 2020)

The Remuneration Committee has the responsibility of reviewing and recommending to 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 ensure a transparent procedure for developing policy on executive remuneration and for fixing the remuneration packages of Directors and key senior officers;

(v) To approve the service contracts of the Executive Directors and key senior officers;

Statement on corporate governance and internal controls (continued)

i) Board responsibilities (continued)

Remuneration Committee (the RC's governance function was combined into the main function of the Board w.e.f. 20 July 2020) (continued)

(vi) To determine the targets for any performance related pay schemes operated by the Company and reviewing key performance indicators;

(vii) To ensure that any contractual terms on termination and retirement and any payments made are fair to the individual and the Company, that a non-performer is not rewarded and that the duty to mitigate loss is fully recognised;

(viii) To ensure that the Company's human resource policy, practices and guidelines are in accordance with the applicable labour statute(s) and guidelines; and

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.

iii) Corporate independence

All material related party transactions have been disclosed in Note 25 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 and policies and leading the tone-at-the-top to ensure sound control environment.

Statement on corporate governance and internal controls (continued)

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 a 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 had used the annual salary benchmarking information provided by the holding company's Human Resource Department 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.

Remuneration Structure (continued)

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.

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

Once the Corporate KPIs are agreed, 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 measured 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 Risk and Compliance
4. Head of Claims
5. Investment Manager

Table A

Total value of remuneration awards for the financial year	**Unrestricted**	**Deferred**
	RM	**RM**
Fixed remuneration		
• Cash-based	1,200,840	Nil
• Shares and share-linked instruments	Nil	Nil
• Other	Nil	Nil
Variable remuneration		
• Cash-based	251,143	Nil
• Shares and share-linked instruments	Nil	Nil
• Other	Nil	Nil

Subsequent event after the end of the financial year

The subsequent event after the end of the financial year is as disclosed in Note 30 to the financial statements.

Company No. 200701004295 (762294-T)

Immediate holding and ultimate holding companies

The immediate and ultimate holding companies are Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte. Ltd. and Catalina Holdings (Bermuda) Ltd., incorporated in Singapore and Bermuda, respectively.

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:

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Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

....

Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Date: 29 March 2021

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
(Company No. 200701004295 (762294-T))
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Assets			
Property and equipment	3	8,235	9,039
Right-of-use assets		57	79
Investment properties	4	30,150	32,270
Investments	5	172,515	367,428
Reinsurance assets	6	173,424	293,902
Insurance receivables	7	43,626	72,641
Other receivables	8	1,564	3,456
Deferred acquisition costs	9	415	3,670
Cash and cash equivalents	10	199,706	35,067
Total assets		629,692	817,552
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	11	275,000	275,000
Reserves	11	55,077	33,837
Total equity		330,077	308,837
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	12	269,298	445,899
Lease liabilities		57	79
Insurance payables	13	18,346	47,587
Other payables	14	6,232	11,030
Tax payable		2,691	1,145
Deferred tax liabilities	15	2,991	2,975
Total liabilities		299,615	508,715
Total equity and liabilities		629,692	817,552

The notes on pages 25 to 90 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

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(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Operating revenue	16	32,722	127,355
Gross earned premiums	17,12(b)	57,294	126,959
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	12(b)	(40,542)	(91,709)
Net earned premiums	17	16,752	35,250
Investment income	18	17,088	18,777
Realised gains and losses	19	8,030	2,759
Commission income	20	8,339	27,738
Fair value gain	21	-	715
Other operating income	22	2,585	2,057
Other revenue		36,042	52,046
Gross benefits and claims paid		(105,149)	(70,297)
Claims ceded to reinsurers		73,193	62,619
Change in gross contract liabilities		134,941	6,173
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers		(94,940)	(14,411)
Net claims incurred		8,045	(15,916)
Commission expenses	20	(14,014)	(29,186)
Fair value losses	21	(2,120)	-
Management expenses	23	(8,013)	(12,205)
Other operating expenses	22	(3,351)	(1,503)
Other expenses		(27,498)	(42,894)
Profit before tax		33,341	28,486
Tax expense	24	(9,764)	(7,125)
Profit for the year		23,577	21,361
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of Company		23,577	21,361

The notes on pages 25 to 90 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Profit for the year		23,577	21,361
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
- (Deficit)/Surplus on property revaluation		(554)	544
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets			
- Gains arising during the year		5,712	12,548
- Reclassification adjustments for gains included in profit or loss		(8,030)	(2,759)
	5(b)	(2,318)	9,789
		(2,872)	10,333
Tax effect thereon:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
- Deficit/(Surplus) on property revaluation		133	(131)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets			
- Gains arising during the year		(1,526)	(2,857)
- Reclassification adjustments for gains included in profit or loss		1,928	662
		402	(2,195)
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(2,337)	8,007
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity holders of Company		21,240	29,368

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
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Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

		--------------Non-Distributable-------------				
	Note	Share capital 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 2019		275,000	2,329	(859)	2,999	279,469
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets						
Gain arising during the year		-	-	9,691	-	9,691
Reclassification adjustments for losses included in profit or loss		-	-	(2,097)	-	(2,097)
Surplus on revaluation		-	413	-	-	413
Profit for the year		-	-	-	21,361	21,361
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	413	7,594	21,361	29,368
At 31 December 2019		275,000	2,742	6,735	24,360	308,837
		Note 11	Note 11	Note 11	Note 11	

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

	Note	Share capital RM'000	Property revaluation reserve RM'000	Available-for-sale RM'000	(Accumulated losses)/ Retained earnings RM'000	Total equity RM'000
		--------------*Non-Distributable*		-------------		
At 1 January 2020		275,000	2,742	6,735	24,360	308,837
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets						
Gain arising during the year		-	-	4,186	-	4,186
Reclassification adjustments for losses included in profit or loss		-	-	(6,102)	-	(6,102)
Surplus on revaluation		-	(421)	-	-	(421)
Profit for the year		-	-	-	23,577	23,577
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(421)	(1,916)	23,577	21,240
At 31 December 2020		275,000	2,321	4,819	47,937	330,077
		Note 11	Note 11	Note 11	Note 11	

The notes on pages 25 to 90 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
(Company No. 200701004295 (762294-T))
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Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		33,341	28,486
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets		22	21
Depreciation of property and equipment		252	243
Gain on disposals of investment properties		-	(330)
Investment income		(16,348)	(18,146)
Gain on disposal of investments, net		(8,030)	(2,759)
Accretion of discounts		(123)	(250)
Amortisation of premium		422	281
Fair value (gain)/loss on revaluation of investment properties		2,120	(715)
Unrealised loss/(gain) on foreign exchange for investment		278	489
Bad debts written off		222	751
(Reversal)/Provision of impairment of insurance receivable		(98)	(761)
Operating profit before changes in working capital		12,058	7,310
Purchase of securities/investments		(52,234)	(234,513)
Proceeds from disposal of securities/investments		252,282	208,652
Decrease in reinsurance assets		120,478	32,936
(Increase)/Decrease in deferred acquisition costs		3,255	(845)
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables		29,104	(36,212)
Decrease in insurance contract liabilities		(176,601)	(16,969)
Increase/(Decrease) in payables		(34,039)	5,038
Cash generated/(used in) operations		154,303	(34,603)
Tax paid		(7,667)	(1,656)
Interest received		18,027	18,235
Net cash generated/(used in) operating activities		164,663	(18,024)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		(2)	-
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties		-	5,615
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(2)	5,615

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Cash flow from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(22)	(21)
Net cash used in financing activities		(22)	(21)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		164,639	(12,430)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		35,067	47,497
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	10	199,706	35,067

Cash and cash equivalents

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

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Fixed deposits with licensed banks in Malaysia	10	13,517	27,457
Cash and bank balances	10	186,189	7,610
		199,706	35,067

Reconciliation of movements in lease liabilities to cash flows

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

	2020 RM'000
Included in net cash from financing activities:	
Payment of lease liabilities	(22)
Total cash outflows for leases	(22)

The notes on pages 25 to 90 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(Company No. 200701004295 (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. Effective from 5 December 2020, the Company has ceased in underwriting new general reinsurance business.

The immediate and ultimate holding companies during the financial year were Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte. Ltd. and Catalina Holdings (Bermuda) Ltd., incorporated in Singapore and Bermuda respectively.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 29 March 2021.

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 Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but have not been adopted by the Company:

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020

- Amendment to MFRS 16, *Leases – Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions*

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

- Amendments to MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, MFRS 139, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, MFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, MFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* and MFRS 16, *Leases – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2*

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

MFRSs, interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

- Amendments to MFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018−2020)*
- Amendments to MFRS 3, *Business Combinations – Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018−2020)*
- Amendments to Illustrative Examples accompanying MFRS 16, *Leases (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018−2020)*
- Amendments to MFRS 116, *Property, Plant and Equipment − Proceeds before Intended Use*
- Amendments to MFRS 137, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets − Onerous Contracts − Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*
- Amendments to MFRS 141, *Agriculture (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018−2020)*

MFRSs, interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

- MFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
- Amendments to MFRS 101, *Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Disclosures of Accounting Policies*
- Amendments to MFRS 108, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Accounting Estimates*

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for 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 2021 for those amendments that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2021 and 1 January 2021.

- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2022 for the amendments that is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, except for amendments to MFRS 1, MFRS 3 and MFRS 141 which are not applicable to the Company.

- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2023 for the accounting standard and the amendments that is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

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. Upon adoption of MFRS 9, financial assets will be measured at either fair value or amortised cost.

The amendments to MFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* allow two alternatives to address the transitional challenges from different effective dates of MFRS 9 and the proposed new standard on insurance contracts, MFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*. The amendments introduced two additional voluntary options, namely an overlay approach and a deferral approach to be applied subject to certain criteria being met, which help to address temporary volatility in reported results of entities dealing with insurance contracts.

The overlay approach involves the option to recognise the possible volatility in other comprehensive income, instead of profit or loss, whilst the deferral approach provides temporary exemption from applying MFRS 9 for entities whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance contracts until the earlier of the effective date of the proposed new standard on insurance contracts and the annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

The Company has elected to apply the temporary exemption from MFRS 9 that permits, but does not require, the Company to apply MFRS 139, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* rather than MFRS 9 for its annual periods beginning before 1 January 2023. An insurer may apply the temporary exemption from MFRS 9 if:

(i) it has not previously applied any version of MFRS 9 before; and
(ii) its activities are predominantly connected with insurance on its annual reporting date that immediately precedes 1 April 2016.

The Company has not adopted any version of MFRS 9 as of the date of these financial statements and its carrying amount of an entity's liabilities arising from contracts within MFRS 4's scope is significant. The Company has performed the reassessment and it qualifies for the temporary exemption from MFRS 9 under the Amendments to MFRS 4. The percentage of the total carrying amount of its liabilities as of 31 December 2020 is 90%.

Based on the initial assessment undertaken by the Company, the following are the designation and valuation of the financial assets if MFRS 9 was adopted at the end of the reporting period. The estimated impact on initial application is based on assessment undertaken to date and the actual impacts of adopting the standard may change.

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (continued)

	New classification under MFRS 9
Investments	
Malaysian Government Incentives/ Government Investment Issues*	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
Corporate debt securities*	FVOCI
Unit trust in Malaysia	FVTPL
Insurance receivables	Amortised cost
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	Amortised cost
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost

** Assuming these instruments are held for both collecting contractual cash flows and for selling and are expected to give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest.*

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 of adopting MFRS 17.

(b) Basis of measurement

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

(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.

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(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 12 – 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 contract 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.

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.

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

- Note 12 – Claims and premiums liabilities (continued)

(i) Process in determining claims liabilities (continued)

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 claims liabilities may vary as a result of subsequent development.

The Company systematically and periodically reviews the provisions established and adjusts 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 claims 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.

(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.

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

- Note 3 and 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, judgement 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.

(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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Property and equipment (continued)

(i) Recognition and measurement (continued)

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 is 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.

(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 from the date that they are available for use.

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Leases

(i) Definition of lease

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;

- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either the Company has the right to operate the asset; or the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

(ii) Recognition and initial measurement

(a) As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and some leases of low-value assets (e.g. printing and photostat machines). The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Leases (continued)

(ii) Recognition and initial measurement (continued)

(b) As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sublease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sublease as an operating lease.

(iii) Subsequent measurement

(a) As a lessee

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

(b) As a lessor

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'investment income'.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Investment properties

(i) Investment properties carried at fair value

Investment properties are properties which are owned or right-of-use asset held under a lease contract 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

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.

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) 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Product classification (continued)

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.

(h) 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Reinsurance (continued)

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.

(i) 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)

(i) 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.

(j) Insurance contract liabilities

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

Outstanding claims provision is 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)

(k) 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.

(l) 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) 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.

(iii) 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) 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.

(n) 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.

(o) 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) 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.

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) 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 is 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	Total RM'000
Cost/Valuation						
At 1 January 2019	8,700	1,302	213	259	368	10,842
Revaluation of property	330	-	-	-	-	330
At 31 December 2019/1 January 2020	9,030	1,302	213	259	368	11,172
Addition	-	-	2	-	-	2
Revaluation of property	(780)	-	-	-	-	(780)
At 31 December 2020	8,250	1,302	215	259	368	10,394
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2019	18	1,246	213	259	368	2,104
Depreciation for the year	214	29	-	-	-	243
Revaluation of property	(214)	-	-	-	-	(214)
At 31 December 2019/1 January 2020	18	1,275	213	259	368	2,133
Depreciation for the year	226	25	1	-	-	252
Revaluation of property	(226)	-	-	-	-	(226)
At 31 December 2020	18	1,300	213	259	368	2,159
Carrying amounts						
At 1 January 2019	8,682	56	-	-	-	8,738
At 31 December 2019/1 January 2020	9,012	27	-	-	-	9,039
At 31 December 2020	8,232	2	1	-	-	8,235

3. Property and equipment (continued)

3.1 Buildings were revalued as at 9 December 2020 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:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Buildings	5,994	6,113

Fair value information

Fair value of buildings are categorised as follows:

	Level 2 2020 RM'000	 2019 RM'000
Buildings	8,250	9,030

4. Investment properties

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
At 1 January		32,270	34,455
Change in fair value (losses)/gains	21	(2,120)	715
Disposal		-	(2,900)
At 31 December		30,150	32,270

Investment properties comprise a number of commercial properties that are leased to third parties/vacant.

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

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Lease income	1,829	2,021
Direct operating expenses	(296)	(332)
Fair value (losses)/gains	(2,120)	715

4. Investment properties (continued)

Fair value information

Fair value of investment properties are categorised as follows:

	Level 2	
	2020	**2019**
	RM'000	**RM'000**
Buildings	30,150	32,270

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.

5. Investments

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:

	2020	**2019**
	RM'000	**RM'000**
Unquoted in Malaysia		
Malaysian Government Securities/ Government Investment Issues	-	14,535
Corporate debt securities	124,554	215,277
Unquoted outside Malaysia		
Corporate debt securities	16,294	46,124
Quoted in Malaysia		
Unit trusts	31,667	91,492
	172,515	367,428

(a) Estimation of fair values

The fair values of 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 local corporate debt securities are their indicative mid market prices quoted by Bond Pricing Agency Malaysia and the fair value of foreign debt securities are their last traded prices quoted by Bloomberg at the end of the reporting period.

5. Investments (continued)

(b) Carrying values of investments

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
At 1 January	367,428	329,539
Addition	52,234	234,513
Disposal/Maturity/Repayment	(244,252)	(205,893)
Fair value (loss)/gain recorded in other comprehensive income	(2,318)	9,789
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	(278)	(489)
Amortisation of premium	(422)	(281)
Accretion of discounts	123	250
At 31 December	172,515	367,428

6. Reinsurance assets

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Reinsurance of insurance contracts			
Claims liabilities	12(a)	168,953	263,893
Premium liabilities	12(b)	4,471	30,009
	12	173,424	293,902

7. Insurance receivables

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Amount due from cedants		4,968	26,256
Amount due from retrocessionaires		38,383	36,145
Amount due from immediate holding company	7.1	469	-
Amount due from related companies	7.1	-	8,370
		43,820	70,771
Premium reserve deposits due from			
- immediate holding company	7.1	120	2,278
- related company	7.1	-	4
		43,940	73,053
Less: Provision for impairment loss		(314)	(412)
		43,626	72,641

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

8. Other receivables

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Income due and accrued		1,397	3,076
Other receivables		167	246
Amount due from related company	8.1	-	134
		1,564	3,456

8.1 The amounts due from related company is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

9. Deferred acquisition costs

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Gross of reinsurance		
At 1 January	8,060	11,123
Movement during the year	(6,858)	(3,063)
At 31 December	1,202	8,060
Reinsurance		
At 1 January	(4,390)	(8,298)
Movement during the year	3,603	3,908
At 31 December	(787)	(4,390)
Net of reinsurance		
At 1 January	3,670	2,825
Movement during the year	(3,255)	845
At 31 December	415	3,670

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Cash and bank balances	186,189	7,610
Fixed deposits with licensed banks in Malaysia		
- Maturities of less than 3 months	13,517	27,457
	199,706	35,067

11. Share capital and reserves

Share capital

	Amount 2020 RM'000	Number of shares 2020 '000	Amount 2019 RM'000	Number of shares 2019 '000
Issued and fully paid shares with no par value classified as equity instruments:				
Ordinary shares				
At 1 January/31 December	275,000	300,000	275,000	300,000

Ordinary shares

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Reserves

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

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Property revaluation reserve	2,321	2,742
Available-for-sale	4,819	6,735
Accumulated profits	47,937	24,360
	55,077	33,837

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.

12. Insurance contract liabilities

	Note	2020 Gross RM'000	2020 Reinsurance RM'000	2020 Net RM'000	2019 Gross RM'000	2019 Reinsurance RM'000	2019 Net RM'000
General insurance		269,298	(173,424)	95,874	445,899	(293,902)	151,997

The general insurance contract liabilities and its movements are further analysed as follows:

	Note	2020 Gross RM'000	2020 Reinsurance RM'000	2020 Net RM'000	2019 Gross RM'000	2019 Reinsurance RM'000	2019 Net RM'000
Reported by Cedants							
Provision for reported claims		151,892	(103,546)	48,346	233,793	(166,002)	67,791
Provision for IBNR		110,708	(65,407)	45,301	163,748	(97,891)	65,857
Provision for outstanding claims	12(a)	262,600	(168,953)	93,647	397,541	(263,893)	133,648
Provision for unearned premiums	12(b)	6,698	(4,471)	2,227	48,358	(30,009)	18,349
		269,298	(173,424)	95,874	445,899	(293,902)	151,997
			Note 6			Note 6	

As at 31 December, the remaining gross and net provision for outstanding claims for novated contracts from ACRR Sendirian Berhad ("ACRR") amounted to RM29,892k (2019: RM31,432k) and RM10,443k (2019: RM10,394k) respectively.

12. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

(a) Provision for outstanding claims

	2020			2019		
	Gross RM'000	Reinsurance RM'000	Net RM'000	Gross RM'000	Reinsurance RM'000	Net RM'000
At 1 January	397,541	(263,893)	133,648	396,129	(274,226)	121,903
Claims incurred for the current accident year	21	128	149	37,500	(17,533)	19,967
Adjustments to claims incurred in prior accident year	(5,520)	5,156	(364)	26,696	(32,972)	(6,276)
Movement in FPRAD of claims liabilities at 75% confidence level	(23,469)	16,463	(7,006)	(59)	2,297	2,238
Movement in claims handling expenses	(824)	-	(824)	(13)	-	(13)
Claims paid during the year	(105,149)	73,193	(31,956)	(70,297)	62,619	(7,678)
Novation*	-	-	-	7,585	(4,078)	3,507
At 31 December	262,600	(168,953)	93,647	397,541	(263,893)	133,648

* Pursuant to the novation agreement entered with ACRR in FY2019, the Company assumed gross reported claims of RM7,585,000 and ceded reported claims of RM4,078,000 in 2019.

(b) Provision for unearned premiums

	2020			2019		
	Gross RM'000	Reinsurance RM'000	Net RM'000	Gross RM'000	Reinsurance RM'000	Net RM'000
At 1 January	48,358	(30,009)	18,349	66,739	(52,612)	14,127
Premium written during the year	15,634	(15,004)	630	108,578	(69,106)	39,472
Premium earned during the year	(57,294)	40,542	(16,752)	(126,959)	91,709	(35,250)
At 31 December	6,698	(4,471)	2,227	48,358	(30,009)	18,349

13. Insurance payables

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Due to cedants		4,758	5,008
Due to retrocessionaires		3,741	2,996
Due to immediate holding company	13.1	9,267	39,568
Due to related companies	13.1	580	15
		18,346	47,587

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

13.1 Insurance payables due to immediate holding company and related companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

14. Other payables

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Accrued liabilities		4,061	5,734
Other payables		208	-
Due to immediate holding company	14.1	1,963	5,296
		6,232	11,030

14.1 The amount due to immediate holding company is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

15. Deferred tax liabilities

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

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,991)	(2,975)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Investment property	(1,064)	(1,491)
Available-for-sale reserve	(1,521)	(1,923)
Revaluation reserve	(734)	(867)
Provisions	735	930
Others	(407)	376
Net deferred tax liabilities	(2,991)	(2,975)

15. Deferred tax liabilities (continued)

Movement in temporary differences during the financial year

	At 1.1.2019 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 24) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	At 31.12.2019/ 1.1.2020 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 24) RM'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income RM'000	At 31.12.2020 RM'000
Investment property	(629)	(862)	-	(1,491)	427	-	(1,064)
Provisions	546	384	-	930	(195)	-	735
Available-for-sale reserve	272	-	(2,195)	(1,923)	-	402	(1,521)
Revaluation reserve	(736)	-	(131)	(867)	-	133	(734)
Others	128	248	-	376	(783)	-	(407)
Total	(419)	(230)	(2,326)	(2,975)	(551)	535	(2,991)

16. Operating revenue

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Gross premium	17	15,634	108,578
Investment income	18	17,088	18,777
		32,722	127,355

17. Net earned premiums

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
(a) Gross premiums		
Amount written	15,634	108,578
Change in unearned premiums provisions	41,660	18,381
	57,294	126,959
(b) Premiums ceded		
Amount ceded	(15,004)	(69,106)
Change in unearned premiums provisions	(25,538)	(22,603)
	(40,542)	(91,709)
Net earned premiums (a + b)	16,752	35,250

18. Investment income

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Lease income	1,829	2,021
Direct operating expenses on investment properties	(296)	(332)
Available-for-sale financial assets – interest income	15,932	16,910
Cash and cash equivalents – interest income	416	809
Accretion of discounts	123	250
Amortisation of premiums	(422)	(281)
Investment expense	(494)	(600)
	17,088	18,777

19. Realised gains and losses

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Realised gains:		
Corporate debt securities – unquoted in Malaysia	8,030	2,803
Realised losses:		
Corporate debt securities – unquoted in Malaysia	-	(44)
Total net realised gains for available-for-sale financial assets	8,030	2,759

20. Commission expenses/(income)

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Commission expenses		
Gross acquisition costs	7,156	26,123
Movement in deferred acquisition costs	6,858	3,063
	14,014	29,186
Commission income		
Reinsurance income	(4,736)	(23,830)
Movement in deferred acquisition costs	(3,603)	(3,908)
	(8,339)	(27,738)

21. Fair value (losses)/gains

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Investment properties (losses)/gains	5	(2,120)	715

22. Other operating expenses/(income)

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Other operating expenses		
Realised loss on foreign exchange	3,351	337
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	-	1,166
	3,351	1,503
Other operating income		
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange	(2,467)	-
Gain on disposals of property and equipment	-	(330)
Management fee	(118)	(1,028)
Others	-	(699)
	(2,585)	(2,057)

23. Management expenses

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Staff salaries and related expenses	23(a)	3,712	6,571
Key management personnel remuneration	23(b)		
- Fees		260	388
- Other remuneration		701	682
Auditors' remuneration			
- KPMG in Malaysia		214	244
Depreciation of property and equipment		252	243
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		22	21
Bad debts written off		222	751
Reversal of impairment loss of insurance receivables		(98)	(761)
Management fees		1,973	2,627
Other expenses		755	1,439
Total management expenses		8,013	12,205

(a) Employee benefits expenses

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Wages and salaries	3,047	2,844
Redundancy provision	-	2,835
Social security contributions	20	25
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund	284	435
Other benefits	361	432
	3,712	6,571

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:

2020	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							
- Raymond Wong Shu Yoon (Appointed w.e.f. 04 March 2020)	-	474	-	57	-	-	530
- Hue Yann Wei (Resigned w.e.f. 09 January 2020)	-	42	-	15	82	-	140
Directors							
- Sim Hwee Cher (Appointed w.e.f. 01 January 2020, Resigned w.e.f. 31 October 2020)	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
- Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir	132	-	-	-	11	-	143
- Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah	128	-	-	-	11	-	139
- Sergei Alexeyevich Korol (Resigned w.e.f. 31 March 2020)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Martin Andreas Kauer (Appointed w.e.f. 17 August 2020)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Directors' Remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	260	-	-	-	31	-	291
Total Chief Executive Officer and Directors' Remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	260	516	-	72	113	-	961

23. Management expenses (continued)

(b) Key management personnel remuneration (continued)

2019	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							
- Hue Yann Wei (Resigned w.e.f 09 January 2020)	-	492	72	70	-	18	652
Directors							
- Law Song Keng (Resigned w.e.f 31 December 2020)	128	-	-	-	16	-	144
- Datuk Dr. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir	132	-	-	-	16	-	148
- Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah	128	-	-	-	16	-	144
- Sergei Alexeyevich Korol (Resigned w.e.f. 31 March 2020)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Directors' Remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	388	-	-	-	48	-	436
Total Chief Executive Officer and Directors' Remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	388	492	72	70	48	18	1,088

24. Tax expense

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax expense	7,571	5,993
- Under provision in prior year	1,642	902
	9,213	6,895
Deferred tax expense		
- Reversal and origination of temporary differences	145	(648)
- Under provision in prior year	406	878
	9,764	7,125
Reconciliation of tax expense		
Profit before tax	33,341	28,486
Income tax using Malaysian tax rates	8,002	6,837
Tax effect in respect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	246	1,121
Income not subject to tax	(532)	(827)
Effect of lower tax rates for offshore business	-	(1,786)
Under provision in prior year	2,048	1,780
Tax expense for the year	9,764	7,125

25. 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 Catalina Holdings (Bermuda) Ltd., a corporation incorporated in Bermuda (2019: 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.

25. Related parties (continued)

(iii) Related companies

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

(iv) 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	**2020 RM'000**	**2019 RM'000**
Ultimate holding company		
(ACR Capital Holdings Pte. Ltd. as at 31 December 2019)		
- Resources sharing expense recoveries	-	(55)
Immediate holding company		
- Gross premium retroceded	(4,938)	(43,328)
- Commission income	3,882	14,883
- Claims recovery	27,373	20,492
- Gross premium accepted	9,678	25,583
- Commission expense	(910)	(2,925)
- Claims paid	(52,850)	(40,599)
- Resources sharing expense recoveries	2	117
- Management fee expense	(2,195)	(2,527)
- Management fee income	-	410
Related companies		
- Gross premium retroceded	-	-
- Commission income	-	-
- Claims recovery	-	-
- Gross premium accepted	(3)	2
- Commission expense	(4)	(5)
- Claims paid	(544)	(65)
- Resource sharing expense recoveries	-	-
- Management fee income	118	626
- Novation of gross outstanding claims	-	(7,585)
- Novation of ceded outstanding claims	-	4,078

The net balance outstanding arising from the above transactions have been disclosed in Note 7, Note 8, Note 13 and Note 14 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 and related companies.

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

26. 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 the Audit committees (AC). The AC will deal with internal controls and compliance procedures.

The Company's management is responsible for implementing the risk management framework. This is executed through Enterprise Risk Management & Compliance Department and the Management with representatives from key business units who are responsible for driving the implementation of the Enterprise Risk Management framework across the Company. The Enterprise Risk Management & Compliance Department identifies, assess and where necessary report to the Board any risk that may affect our risk appetite, business strategy and capital management.

27. 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. Effective from 5 December 2019, the Company has ceased the underwriting of new general reinsurance business and has run-off all its existing in-force policies.

(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.

27. Insurance risk management (continued)

(i) Underwriting risks (continued)

Pricing risks (continued)

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 immediate holding company and related companies. This ensures significant diversification and reduces the risk of systemic pricing error.

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

27. Insurance risk management (continued)

(i) Underwriting risks (continued)

Reserving risks (continued)

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.

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.

27. Insurance risk management (continued)

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

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.

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Countries		
Malaysia	4,178	76,590
Singapore	9,916	29,045
Thailand	2	2,214
China	23	(10)
India	8	73
South Korea	31	-
Philippines	-	(52)
Australia	-	(168)
Japan	17	36
Vietnam	(4)	163
Indonesia	(26)	89
Others	1,489	598
	15,634	108,578

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Line of business		
Fire	7,276	70,083
Motor	2,003	2,991
Marine, aviation and transit	2,595	8,788
Miscellaneous	3,760	26,716
	15,634	108,578

27. Insurance risk management (continued)

(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%	**-10%**
	RM'000	**RM'000**
2020		
Premium liabilities	176	(148)
Claims liabilities	105,103	(15,371)
	105,279	(15,519)
2019		
Premium liabilities	-	-
Claims liabilities	106,011	(17,872)
	106,011	(17,872)

(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.

27. Insurance risk management (continued)

(iv) Claims development (continued)

(a) Analysis of claims development – gross of reinsurance

2020
Gross incurred claims

	Underwriting years								
	2013 and prior RM'000	**2014 RM'000**	**2015 RM'000**	**2016 RM'000**	**2017 RM'000**	**2018 RM'000**	**2019 RM'000**	**2020 RM'000**	**Total RM'000**
At end of first financial year	1,028,001	183,027	127,862	75,950	65,125	58,952	37,500	21	21
One year later	1,229,537	282,757	231,906	109,837	89,761	132,848	63,202		63,202
Two years later	1,248,181	256,840	215,630	92,056	87,257	147,089			147,089
Three years later	1,194,579	229,363	208,679	92,424	84,781				84,781
Four years later	1,148,334	216,835	206,365	91,189					91,189
Five years later	1,130,882	217,351	204,176						204,176
Six years later	1,087,616	236,686							236,686
Seven years later	1,269,174								1,269,174
Current estimates of loss reserves	1,269,174	236,687	204,176	91,189	84,781	147,089	63,202	21	2,096,319
Cumulative payments	(1,220,300)	(214,681)	(185,795)	(77,307)	(56,514)	(108,640)	(15,242)	-	(1,878,479)
Best estimate of loss reserves	48,874	22,006	18,381	13,882	28,267	38,449	47,960	21	217,840
Claims handling expenses									1,521
PRAD at 75% confidence level									43,239
Gross general insurance contract liabilities per statement of financial position								Note 12(a)	262,600

27. Insurance risk management (continued)

(iv) Claims development (continued)

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

2019
Gross incurred claims

	Underwriting years								
	2012 and prior RM'000	**2013 RM'000**	**2014 RM'000**	**2015 RM'000**	**2016 RM'000**	**2017 RM'000**	**2018 RM'000**	**2019 RM'000**	**Total RM'000**
At end of first financial year	836,296	125,177	183,027	127,862	75,950	65,125	58,952	37,500	37,500
One year later	902,824	311,635	282,757	231,906	109,837	89,761	132,848		132,848
Two years later	917,902	334,036	256,840	215,630	92,056	87,257			87,257
Three years later	914,145	310,584	229,363	208,679	92,424				92,424
Four years later	883,995	274,350	216,835	206,365					206,365
Five years later	873,984	272,365	217,351						217,351
Six years later	858,517	239,503							239,503
Seven years later	848,113								848,113
Current estimates of loss reserves	848,113	239,503	217,351	206,365	92,424	87,257	132,848	37,500	1,861,361
Cumulative payments	(799,078)	(200,130)	(193,558)	(173,545)	(73,167)	(53,105)	(58,889)	18,599	(1,532,873)
Best estimate of loss reserves	49,035	39,373	23,793	32,820	19,257	34,152	73,959	56,099	328,488
Claims handling expenses									2,345
PRAD at 75% confidence level									66,708
Gross general insurance contract liabilities per statement of financial position								Note 12(a)	397,541

27. Insurance risk management (continued)

(iv) Claims development (continued)

(b) Analysis of claims development – net of reinsurance

2020
Net incurred claims

	Underwriting years								
	2013 and prior RM'000	**2014 RM'000**	**2015 RM'000**	**2016 RM'000**	**2017 RM'000**	**2018 RM'000**	**2019 RM'000**	**2020 RM'000**	**Total RM'000**
At end of first financial year	636,124	24,691	23,537	20,320	19,108	15,315	19,967	149	149
One year later	670,436	35,203	33,386	22,837	18,143	18,412	27,226		27,226
Two years later	674,538	34,084	28,088	21,105	18,435	21,484			21,484
Three years later	658,971	27,749	28,449	19,640	18,317				18,317
Four years later	643,970	26,022	28,940	20,001					20,001
Five years later	639,889	26,069	32,554						32,554
Six years later	631,151	32,196							32,196
Seven years later	773,879								773,879
Current estimates of loss reserves	773,879	32,197	32,554	20,000	18,317	21,484	27,226	149	925,806
Cumulative payments	(749,694)	(26,616)	(26,530)	(16,709)	(12,215)	(10,320)	(6,856)	-	(848,940)
Best estimate of loss reserves	24,185	5,581	6,024	3,291	6,102	11,164	20,370	149	76,866
Claims handling expenses									1,521
PRAD at 75% confidence level									15,260
Net general insurance contract liabilities per statement of financial position								Note 12(a)	93,647

27. Insurance risk management (continued)

(iv) Claims development (continued)

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

2019
Net incurred claims

	Underwriting years								
	2012 and prior RM'000	**2013 RM'000**	**2014 RM'000**	**2015 RM'000**	**2016 RM'000**	**2017 RM'000**	**2018 RM'000**	**2019 RM'000**	**Total RM'000**
At end of first financial year	556,632	16,725	24,691	23,537	20,320	19,108	15,315	19,967	19,967
One year later	619,399	28,530	35,203	33,386	22,837	18,143	18,412		18,412
Two years later	641,906	29,385	34,084	28,088	21,105	18,435			18,435
Three years later	645,153	26,364	27,749	28,449	19,640				19,640
Four years later	632,607	20,519	26,022	28,940					28,940
Five years later	623,451	19,463	26,069						26,069
Six years later	620,426	18,107							18,107
Seven years later	613,044								613,044
Current estimates of loss reserves	613,044	18,107	26,069	28,940	19,640	18,435	18,412	19,967	762,614
Cumulative payments	(569,680)	(15,480)	(20,853)	(23,434)	(14,986)	(11,323)	(7,196)	9,375	(653,577)
Best estimate of loss reserves	43,364	2,627	5,216	5,506	4,654	7,112	11,216	29,342	109,037
Claims handling expenses									2,345
PRAD at 75% confidence level									22,266
Net general insurance contract liabilities per statement of financial position								Note 12(a)	133,648

28. Financial instruments

28.1 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
2020			
Financial assets			
Investments	172,515	-	172,515
Insurance receivables	43,626	43,626	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayment)	1,463	1,463	-
Cash and cash equivalents	199,706	199,706	-
	417,310	244,795	172,515
Financial liabilities			
Other payables	(6,232)	(6,232)	-
Insurance payables	(18,346)	(18,346)	-
Provision for reported claims	(151,892)	(151,892)	-
	(176,470)	(176,470)	-
2019			
Financial assets			
Investments	367,428	-	367,428
Insurance receivables	72,641	72,641	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayment)	3,430	3,430	-
Cash and cash equivalents	35,067	35,067	-
	478,566	111,138	367,428
Financial liabilities			
Other payables	(11,030)	(11,030)	-
Insurance payables	(47,587)	(47,587)	-
Provision for reported claims	(233,793)	(233,793)	-
	(292,410)	(292,410)	-

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.2 Net gains and losses arising from financial instruments

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Net (losses)/gains on:		
Available-for-sale financial assets		
- recognised in other comprehensive income	(2,318)	9,789
- recognised in statement of profit or loss	23,385	19,149
Loans and receivables	416	809
	21,483	29,747

28.3 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.

28.4 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 management 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.

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.4 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
2020				
1-3 months	5,761	-	-	5,761
4-6 months	6,830	-	-	6,830
7-12 months	11,586	-	-	11,586
More than 12 months	19,763	(314)	-	19,449
	43,940	(314)	-	43,626
2019				
1-3 months	24,219	-	-	24,219
4-6 months	40,533	-	-	40,533
7-12 months	555	-	-	555
More than 12 months	7,746	(412)	-	7,334
	73,053	(412)	-	72,641

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.

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.4 Credit risk (continued)

Receivables (continued)

Past due and impaired

At 31 December 2020, based on a collective and individual assessment of receivables, there are impaired insurance receivables of RM314,000 (2019: RM412,000). The movement in the allowance for impairment during the year are shown below:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Balance at 1 January	412	1,173
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(98)	(761)
Balance at 31 December	314	412

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 (except guaranteed by Government) and other complex structured notes which may expose the Company to significant credit risk.

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.

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.4 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.

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Investments (Corporate and Government bonds)	172,515	367,428
Insurance receivables	43,626	72,641
Other receivables (excluding prepayment)	1,463	3,430
Cash and cash equivalents	199,706	35,067
	417,310	478,566

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
2020				
Investments:				
Corporate debt securities	140,848	-	-	140,848
Unit trust in Malaysia	31,667	-	-	31,667
Insurance receivables	5,761	38,179	(314)	43,626
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	1,463	-	-	1,463
Cash and cash equivalents	199,706	-	-	199,706
	379,445	38,179	(314)	417,310

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.4 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
2019				
Investments:				
Malaysian Government Incentives/ Government Investment Issues	14,535	-	-	14,535
Corporate debt securities	261,401	-	-	261,401
Unit trust in Malaysia	91,492	-	-	91,492
Insurance receivables	24,219	48,834	(412)	72,641
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	3,430	-	-	3,430
Cash and cash equivalents	35,067	-	-	35,067
	430,144	48,834	(412)	478,566

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.4 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 RM'000	AA RM'000	A RM'000	BBB-B RM'000	Non-rated RM'000	Total RM'000
2020						
Investments						
Debt securities	24,399	88,663	19,721	8,065	-	140,848
Unit trusts^	-	-	-	-	31,667	31,667
Insurance receivables*	-	-	12,344	12,819	18,463	43,626
Other receivables (excluding prepayment)	-	-	-	-	1,463	1,463
Cash and cash equivalents	199,706	-	-	-	-	199,706
	224,105	88,663	32,065	20,884	51,593	417,310
2019						
Investments						
Debt securities#	52,960	142,956	19,361	46,124	14,535	275,936
Unit trusts	-	-	-	-	91,492	91,492
Insurance receivables*	-	-	20,134	8,492	44,015	72,641
Other receivables (excluding prepayment)	-	-	-	-	3,430	3,430
Cash and cash equivalents	35,067	-	-	-	-	35,067
	88,027	142,956	39,495	54,616	153,472	478,566

Non-rated Debt Securities are Malaysian Government Securities and Government Investment Issues that are guaranteed by Government.

^ The underlying investments in unit trusts scheme are deposit placement, debt securities, Malaysian Government Securities and Government Investment Issues.

* Rating for insurance receivables are rated by international rating agency either AM Best or S&P.

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.5 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.

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.5 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 RM'000	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
2020							
Provision for reported claims	151,892	-	151,892	86,125	53,638	10,186	1,943
Insurance payables	18,346	-	18,346	18,346	-	-	-
Other payables	6,232	-	6,232	6,232	-	-	-
	176,470		176,470	110,703	53,638	10,186	1,943
2019							
Provision for reported claims	233,793	-	233,793	110,655	91,658	26,542	4,938
Insurance payables	47,587	-	47,587	47,587	-	-	-
Other payables	11,030	-	11,030	11,030	-	-	-
	292,410		292,410	169,272	91,658	26,542	4,938

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.6 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 two types of risks:

- Currency risk
- Interest rate 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.

28.6.1 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 immediate holding company, related 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.

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.

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.6 Market risk (continued)

28.6.1 Currency risk (continued)

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.

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Assets		
Investments	16,294	46,123
Reinsurance assets	55,491	116,296
Insurance receivables	39,602	40,478
Accrued interest	123	328
Cash and cash equivalents	14,272	8,188
	125,782	211,413
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities	(69,405)	(141,041)
Insurance payable	(8,946)	(17,053)
	(78,351)	(158,094)
Net exposure	47,431	53,319

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

A 10% (2019: 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	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
United States Dollar	4,743	5,332

A 10% (2019: 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.

28.6.2 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.

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.6 Market risk (continued)

28.6.2 Interest risk (continued)

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.

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
2020				
Fixed rate instruments				
Corporate debt securities	13,265	85,000	42,583	140,848
Cash and cash equivalents	13,517	-	-	13,517
	26,782	85,000	42,583	154,365
2019				
Fixed rate instruments				
Corporate debt securities	5,031	156,469	99,901	261,401
Malaysian Government Securities/ Government Investment Issues	-	8,289	6,246	14,535
Cash and cash equivalents	27,457	-	-	27,457
	32,488	164,758	106,147	303,393

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.6 Market risk (continued)

28.6.2 Interest risk (continued)

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

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.

	---- Impact on OCI and equity -----			
	2020		2019	
	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	(2,618)	2,618	(5,394)	5,394

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.7 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.

	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	Total RM'000	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2020										
Financial assets										
Corporate debt securities	-	140,848	-	140,848	-	-	-	-	140,848	140,848
Unit trust in Malaysia	-	31,667	-	31,667	-	-	-	-	31,667	31,667
	-	172,515	-	172,515	-	-	-	-	172,515	172,515
2019										
Financial assets										
Malaysian Government Securities/Government Investment Issues	-	14,535	-	14,535	-	-	-	-	14,535	14,535
Corporate debt securities	-	261,401	-	261,401	-	-	-	-	261,401	261,401
Unit trust in Malaysia	28,490	63,002	-	91,492	-	-	-	-	91,492	91,492
	28,490	338,938	-	367,428	-	-	-	-	367,428	367,428

28. Financial instruments (continued)

28.7 Fair value information (continued)

Valuation techniques and inputs

The valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the financial assets above is disclosed in Note 5(b).

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 (2019: no transfer in either directions).

29. 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.

29. Capital management (continued)

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.

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

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Eligible Tier 1 Capital		
Share capital (paid-up)	275,000	275,000
Retained profit	47,937	24,360
	322,937	299,360
Tier 2 Capital		
Eligible reserves	7,140	9,477
Total capital available	330,077	308,837

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

30. Subsequent event after the end of the financial year

Subsequent to financial year end on 25 January 2021, the Company carried out a capital reduction exercise to reduce its issued and fully paid-up share capital from RM275 million to RM125 million by reducing and cancelling 150,000,000 A Ordinary Shares and returning RM150 million to Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd., the sole shareholder of the Company.

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
(Company No. 200701004295 (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 18 to 90 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 2020 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:

....

Dat~~uk Dr~~. Syed Muhamad Bin Syed Abdul Kadir
Director
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

....

Datuk Mohd Najib Bin Hj. Abdullah
Director
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Date: 29 March 2021

Asia Capital Reinsurance Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

(Company No. 200701004295 (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 18 to 90 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, MIA CA27875 at Kuala Lumpur on 29 March 2021.

....
Chong Soon Hing

Before me:

PESURUHJAYA SUMPAH
W632
SAMUGAM VASSOO
AMN
Tempoh Lantikan
1 Jan 2021 - 13 Dis 2021
MALAYSIA

No. 10-1 , Jalan Bangsar Utama 1,
Bangsar Utama,
59000 Kuala Lumpur.

KPMG PLT
(LLP0010081-LCA & AF 0758)
Chartered Accountants
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ASIA CAPITAL REINSURANCE MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.

(Company No. 200701004295 (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 2020, 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 18 to 90.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, 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' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* ("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.

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.

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.

Other Matter

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: 03240/02/2022 J
Chartered Accountant

Petaling Jaya, Selangor

Date: 29 March 2021