Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad

(Company No. 104248-X)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

(in Ringgit Malaysia)

Domiciled in Malaysia
Principal place of business
Level 29, Menara Allianz Sentral,
203, Jalan Tun Sambanthan,
Kuala Lumpur Sentral,
50470 Kuala Lumpur

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Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The Company is principally engaged in the underwriting of life insurance and investment-linked business. There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

Results

	RM'000
Profit for the year	80,962

Dividend

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.

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.

Life insurance liabilities

Before the financial statements of the Company were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that the life insurance liabilities are adequate in accordance with the valuation methods specified in Part D of the Risk-Based Capital ("RBC") Framework issued by Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM").

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Bad and doubtful debts

Before the financial statements of the Company were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that actions had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of provision for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate provision had been made for doubtful debts.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances that would render the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Company inadequate to any substantial extent.

Current assets

Before the financial statements of the Company were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that any current assets other than debts, which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business, their values as shown in the financial statements of the Company, have been written down to an amount which they might be expected to realise.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances that would render the value attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading.

Valuation methods

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities in the financial statements of the Company misleading or inappropriate.

Contingent and other liabilities

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.

For the purpose of the above paragraphs, contingent liability and other liability do not include liabilities arising from contracts of insurance underwritten in the ordinary course of business of the Company.

Change of circumstances

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Company that would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Company misleading.

Items of an unusual nature

In the opinion of the Directors, the results of operations of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 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 the financial year and the date of this report.

Issue of shares

There were no changes in the authorised, issued and paid-up share capital of the Company 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.

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Corporate governance

A. Board of Directors

The Board of Directors ("Board") has overall responsibility for reviewing and adopting strategic plans for the Company, overseeing the conduct of business of the Company, implementing an appropriate system of risk management and ensuring the adequacy and integrity of the Company's internal control system.

The detailed responsibilities of the Board is set out in the Board Charter, which is available at the Allianz's website, allianz.com.my.

A1. Composition of the Board

The Board is made up of 6 Non-Executive Directors and 1 Executive Director. There are 4 Independent Non-Executive Directors on the Board.

The Board comprises members from various fields with a balance of skills and experiences appropriate to the business of the Company.

All members of the Board complied with Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM")'s requirements on restriction of directorships and the minimum criteria of "A Fit and Proper Person" as prescribed under the Financial Services Act, 2013 ("FSA 2013").

The appointments and re-appointments of all Board members were approved by BNM.

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Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A1. Composition of the Board (continued)

The profiles of the Board members are as follows:-

Tan Sri Razali Bin Ismail Chairman - Non-Independent Non-Executive Director	
Working experience	Tan Sri Razali was in the diplomatic service of the Government of Malaysia for 36 years (1962-1998) serving the last 10 years as Malaysia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York. Tan Sri Razali was the President of the 53rd United Nations General Assembly from 1996 to 1997. He was involved in articulating and developing positions in various bodies on issues such as development and sustainability, poverty and marginalisation, political reforms in the United Nations and issues of human rights and the environment. He continues to keep abreast on these subjects at home and abroad, through participation at seminars and interacting with personalities and bodies, ties established earlier. He was the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Myanmar for more than 5 years (2000-2005). In Malaysia, he has built a small position on issues relating to environment and is a self-styled environmental entrepreneur. He is an on the ground environmentalist especially over the protection and replanting of mangrove and dealing with environmental degradation due to urbanisation, pushing for recovery efforts such as sanitary landfills and the promotion of renewable energy and solar.
Shareholding in the Company	Nil

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Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A1. Composition of the Board (continued)

Foo San Kan Non-Independent Non-Executive Director	
Working experience	Foo San Kan was the Country Managing Partner of Ernst & Young Malaysia from 1997 to 2002 before he retired as a practising accountant. He has 35 years of experience in the accounting profession, of which the last 30 years were spent in various positions in Ernst & Young. During the course of his career, he was involved in various industry sectors including financial services, energy, manufacturing, plantations, property, construction, leisure and entertainment and almost all aspects of the accounting profession.
Shareholding in the Company	Nil

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Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A1. Composition of the Board (continued)

Dato' Dr. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy Independent Non-Executive Director	
Working experience	Dato' Dr. Thillainathan has been with the Genting Group since 1989 and held positions as Director of Finance (1989-2002), Chief Operating Officer (2002-2006) and Executive Director (2003-2007) and was subsequently redesignated as an Independent Director in 2009. Prior to his employment with the Genting Group, he was the Chief Executive of Bank Buruh Malaysia Berhad (1984-1989), Joint Managing Director of Bank Pusat Kerjasama (1983-1984), General Manager, Treasury and Investment Services of Arab Malaysian Merchant Bank (1980-1983) and Lecturer and Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics and Administration of University of Malaya (1970-1979). He is currently a Member of Advisory Board of School of Business and Economics, Monash University and a council member of the Malaysian Quality Agency. Dato' Dr. Thillainathan has extensive years of experience in finance and banking. He is the past President of Malaysian Economic Association and past Chairman and council member of the Federation of ASEAN Economic Associations. He has served on the National Economic Panel, the Anti-Recession Task Force, the Task Force on Capital Market Development, the Investment Panel of Employees Provident Fund, the National Economic Consultative Council, the Tax Review Panel of the Ministry of Finance, the Economic Council and Majlis Perundingan Ekonomi Negara Kedua.
Shareholding in the Company	Nil

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Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A1. Composition of the Board (continued)

Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah Binti Salim Independent Non-Executive Director	
Working experience	Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah started her career as a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, University of Malaya in 1974. In 1988, she ended her service with the University as the Dean of the Faculty. She then moved on to become the Head of the Legal Department of the Malayan Banking Berhad ("Maybank"). In 1991, she was promoted to the post of General Manager of the Human Resource Department at Maybank. She was then invited to serve in BNM as the Assistant Governor for the Security Department, Legal Department and Property and Service Department. Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah's international experience includes holding the position of Assistant Secretary General for Human Resource Management, United Nations, New York, from 1997 to 2002 and was the first Malaysian to be appointed to such a high ranking post in the United Nations system. From 2003 to 2006, she was the Executive Director of the International Centre for Leadership in Finance, now known as The ICLIF Leadership And Governance Centre. In 2006, she was appointed as the Vice-Chancellor/President of the University of Malaya. She was the Executive Director of NAM Institute for the Empowerment of Women from 2009 to 2013. Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah has been awarded the "Darjah Kebesaran Panglima Jasa Negara (PJN)" and the "Panglima Setia Mahkota (PSM)" from His Majesty The Yang di-Pertuan Agong.
Shareholding in the Company	Nil

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Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A1. Composition of the Board (continued)

Tunku Zain Al-Abidin Ibni Tuanku Muhriz Independent Non-Executive Director	
Working experience	Tunku Zain Al-Abidin worked in the UK Houses of Parliament before moving to Washington DC to join the World Bank as a Public Sector Consultant. Upon returning to Malaysia in 2008, he worked at the United Nations Development Programme, a regional public affairs consulting firm before becoming a Research Fellow at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore. Tunku Zain Al-Abidin is Founding President of the Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs Berhad and Research Fellow of CIMB ASEAN Research Institute. He is also a columnist and maintained his weekly columns in the Malaysian press, out of which three books have compiled. He also authored a book for the Installation of the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan and led a major project to revitalise the State Anthem. Tunku Zain Al-Abidin has been selected for various leadership programmes by the governments of Australia, France and the European Union, and was an Eisenhower Fellow in 2013.
Shareholding in the Company	Nil

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Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A1. Composition of the Board (continued)

Goh Ching Yin Independent Non-Executive Director	
Working experience	Mr. Goh Ching Yin holds an MBA from the Cranfield University, and has held various leadership and management positions in capital market regulations, investment banking, regional business development, strategic consultancy, corporate recovery and insolvency, and auditing. He started his professional career with Peat Marwick Mitchell (now known as KPMG), and then moved on to consultancy at Price Waterhouse Associates. Goh Ching Yin commenced his foray into the investment banking industry when he was with RHB Sakura Merchant Bankers Berhad as a General Manager for Corporate Finance. Subsequently, he assumed the roles as the Managing Director of Corporate Finance with the BNP Paribas Group in Malaysia, and as Chief Executive Officer of Southern Investment Bank of the Southern Bank Group. He then held positions as Executive Director in the Chairman's Office, Strategy and Development, and Market Oversight Divisions during his stint with the Securities Commission of Malaysia. At the Securities Commission of Malaysia, Goh Ching Yin had led landmark initiatives such as financial technology, sustainability and inclusiveness, Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement, the Capital Market Masterplan 2, the Corporate Governance Blueprint and Code of Corporate Governance 2012; and setting up the Audit Oversight Board in 2010 of which he was a founding Board Member. He was also the Head of the Continuing Professional Education Advisory Group and represents the Securities Commission of Malaysia on the Audit Licensing Committee within the Accountant General's office of the Ministry of Finance, and was a member of the Cluster Working Group on Funding Support for the Biotechnology Industry under the Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation (a Ministry of Finance incorporated company). He was also a member of the National Cyber Security Advisory Committee, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation Malaysia, and the Intellectual Capital Development Committee, Innovation Agency Malaysia.
Shareholding in the Company	Nil

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Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A1. Composition of the Board (continued)

Zakri Bin Mohd Khir Non-Independent Executive Director	
Working experience	Zakri Bin Mohd Khir has over 29 years of experience in the insurance industry. He joined Allianz Malaysia Berhad ("AMB") in 2000 as the Head of Industrial Business and subsequently appointed as the Head of Technical Division in 2004. He was the Head of Operations Division of Allianz General Insurance Company (Malaysia) Berhad ("AGIC") before he assumed his current position as the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of AGIC in December 2010. Zakri Bin Mohd Khir is also the CEO of AMB since September 2014. Prior to his employment with AMB Group, he was the General Manager of The American Malaysian Insurance Berhad.
Shareholding in the Company	Nil

During the financial year, the following training courses were provided to the Board of Directors by the Company:-

(a) Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards 9, Financial Instruments
(b) Intensive Course in Insurance
(c) Training on General Insurance Financial Condition Acumen
(d) Companies Act 2016

Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A2. Board meetings

The Board meets regularly, at least 7 times in a year. Additional Board Meetings are held as and when required. There were 7 Board Meetings held during the financial year ended 31 December 2016 and the attendance of the Directors as at 31 December 2016 was as follows:-

Name of Directors	No. of Board Meetings Held	No. of Board Meetings Attended
Tan Sri Razali Bin Ismail	7	7
Foo San Kan	7	7
Dato' Dr. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy	7	7
Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah Binti Salim	7	7
Tunku Zain Al-Abidin Ibni Tuanku Muhriz	7	5
Goh Ching Yin	Not applicable*	Not applicable*
Zakri Bin Mohd Khir	7	7

Note:-

*Mr. Goh Ching Yin was appointed as a member of the Board on 3 January 2017.

A3. Board Committees

The Company has since 1 January 2008 formally used the services of the below mentioned Board Committees of its immediate holding company, Allianz Malaysia Berhad ("AMB"):-

(a) Audit Committee;
(b) Risk Management Committee;
(c) Nominating Committee; and
(d) Remuneration Committee.

On 1 January 2017, the Nominating Committee of AMB Board and the Remuneration Committee of AMB Board were combined and renamed as Nominating and Remuneration Committee of AMB Board.

Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A3. Board Committees (continued)

The Board Committees are operating on the terms of reference approved by the Board of AMB and adopted by the Board of the Company, to assist the Board in the execution of its responsibilities. These Board Committees shall have the authorities to examine particular issues and report to the Board with their observations and recommendations. The ultimate responsibility for the decision on all matters, however, lies with the entire Board.

A3.1. Audit Committee of AMB Board ("AC")

The composition of the AC as at the date of this report are as follows:-

Foo San Kan (Chairman-Non-Independent Non-Executive Director)
Tan Sri Razali Bin Ismail (Non-Independent Non-Executive Director)
Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah Binti Salim (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Dato' Dr. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy (Independent Non-Executive Director)

Notes:-

1. The designation of the AC members is in accordance with the BNM's Corporate Governance Policy and FSA 2013.
2. Mr. Foo San Kan was re-appointed and re-designated from an Independent Non-Executive Director to a Non-Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company on 22 September 2016 following BNM's approval. However, approval is given by BNM to Mr. Foo San Kan for him to continue as Chairman of the AC until 31 March 2017.

There were 5 AC Meetings held by AMB during the financial year ended 31 December 2016 and the attendance of the abovementioned AC members was as follows:-

Name of Members	No. of AC Meetings Held	No. of AC Meetings Attended
Foo San Kan	5	5
Tan Sri Razali Bin Ismail	5	5
Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah Binti Salim	5	5
Dato' Dr. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy	5	5

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Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A3. Board Committees (continued)

A3.1. Audit Committee of AMB Board ("AC") (continued)

The AC is charged with the responsibilities of assisting the Board of AMB and its subsidiaries ("AMB Group" or "Group") in its oversight, amongst others, as follows:-

- support the Board in ensuring that there is a reliable and transparent financial reporting process;
- performance and effectiveness of the external and internal audit functions; and
- conflict of interest situations and related party transactions.

The detailed terms of reference of the AC is set out in the Board Charter, which is available at Allianz website, allianz.com.my.

A3.2. Risk Management Committee of AMB Board (''RMC")

The composition of the RMC as at the date of this report are as follows:-

Dato' Dr. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy (Chairman-Independent Non-Executive Director)
Foo San Kan (Non-Independent Non-Executive Director)
Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah Binti Salim (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Tunku Zain Al-Abidin Ibni Tuanku Muhriz (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Goh Ching Yin (Independent Non-Executive Director)

Note:-
The designation of the RMC members is in accordance with the BNM's Corporate Governance Policy and FSA 2013.

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Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A3. Board Committees (continued)

A3.2. Risk Management Committee of AMB Board ("RMC") (continued)

There were 4 RMC Meetings held by AMB during the financial year ended 31 December 2016 and the attendance of the abovementioned RMC members was as follows:-

Name of Members	No. of RMC Meetings Held	No. of RMC Meetings Attended
Dato' Dr. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy	4	4
Foo San Kan	4	4
Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah Binti Salim	4	4
Tunku Zain Al-Abidin Ibni Tuanku Muhriz	4	4
Goh Ching Yin	Not applicable*	Not applicable*

Note:-
* Mr. Goh Ching Yin was appointed as a member of the RMC on 12 January 2017.

The RMC is responsible for driving the risk management framework of AMB Group and to report to the Boards of the respective companies within the AMB Group on its recommendations and/or decisions.

The detailed terms of reference of the RMC is set out in the Board Charter, which is available at the Allianz's website, allianz.com.my.

Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A3. Board Committees (continued)

A3.3. Nominating and Remuneration Committee of AMB Board ("NRC")

The NRC was formed on 1 January 2017. The composition of the NRC as at the date of this report are as follows:-

Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah Binti Salim (Chairperson-Independent Non-Executive Director)
Tan Sri Razali Bin Ismail (Non-Independent Non-Executive Director)
Foo San Kan (Non-Independent Non-Executive Director)
Dato' Dr. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Tunku Zain Al-Abidin Ibni Tuanku Muhriz (Independent Non-Executive Director)

Note:-
The designation of the NRC members is in accordance with the BNM's Corporate Governance Policy and FSA 2013.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2016, there were 5 Nominating Committee Meetings held by AMB and the attendance of the Nominating Committee members was as follows:-

Name of Members	No. of Nominating Committee Meetings Held	No. of Nominating Committee Meetings Attended
Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah Binti Salim	5	5
Tan Sri Razali Bin Ismail	5	4
Foo San Kan	5	5
Dato' Dr. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy	5	5
Tunku Zain Al-Abidin Ibni Tuanku Muhriz	5	5

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Corporate governance (continued)

A. Board of Directors (continued)

A3. Board Committees (continued)

A3.3. Nominating and Remuneration Committee of AMB Board ("NRC") (continued)

There were 2 Remuneration Committee Meetings held by AMB during the financial year ended 31 December 2016 and the attendance of the Remuneration Committee members was as follows:-

Name of Members	No. of Remuneration Committee Meetings Held	No. of Remuneration Committee Meetings Attended
Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah Binti Salim	2	2
Tan Sri Razali Bin Ismail	2	2
Foo San Kan	2	2

The primary objectives of the NRC are:-

(a) to establish a documented formal and transparent procedure for the appointment and removals of Directors, CEOs and Key Responsible Persons ("KRP(s)") of AMB Group;
(b) to assess the effectiveness of individual Director, the respective Boards (including various committees of the Board), CEOs and KRPs of AMB Group on an on-going basis;
(c) to provide formal and transparent procedure for developing a remuneration policy for Directors, CEOs and KRPs of AMB Group; and
(d) to ensure that the compensation is competitive and consistent with the culture, objective and strategy of AMB Group.

The detailed terms of reference of the NRC is set out in the Board Charter, which is available at Allianz website, allianz.com.my.

Corporate governance (continued)

B. Internal control framework

B1. Risk Management Framework

The Board recognises the importance of having in place a risk management system to identify key risks and implement appropriate controls to manage such risks as an integral part of the Company's operations. The Company adopted the Group Risk Management Framework Manual ("RMFM"). The RMFM outlines the guiding principles of the risk management approach, structure, roles, responsibilities, accountabilities, reporting requirements as well as risk identification, evaluation and monitoring process of the Company. It is designed to formalise the risk management functions and practices across the Company and to increase awareness of the Company's employees to risk identification, measurement, control, on-going monitoring and reporting.

The RMFM is in compliance with the relevant BNM and Allianz SE Group's guidelines and policies.

The system of risk governance process is integrated into the core management processes and forms part of the daily business process so that a value-added contribution in terms of sustainable competitive advantage and improved business performance can be established. Various standards are implemented by the Company, including organisational structure, risk strategy, written policies, authority limits, system documentation and reporting, to ensure accurate and timely flow of risk-related information and a disciplined approach towards decision making and execution.

The Company also adopts the three lines of defence model where the "first line of defence" rests with the business managers. They are responsible in the first instance for both the risks and returns of their decisions.

The "second line of defence" is made up of the oversight functions comprising Legal, Compliance, and Risk Management that are independent from business operations.

- The Legal function seeks to mitigate legal risks arising from legislative changes, major litigation and disputes, regulatory proceedings and unclear contractual terms.

- The Compliance function assists the Board and Senior Management in managing and mitigating the compliance risks due to any non-compliance of the requirements of the law, regulations as well as regulatory and industry guidelines.

Corporate governance (continued)

B. Internal control framework (continued)

B1. Risk Management Framework (continued)

- Risk Management function assists the Board and Senior Management to achieve its strategic goals and objectives by implementing risk management activities and control across the organisation.

- Both the Compliance and Risk Management functions report to the Risk Management Committee ("RMC") of AMB which assists Board members to discharge its oversight function effectively. As part of its responsibilities, the Compliance and Risk Management functions advise the Board and Senior Management on compliance, risk and regulatory matters; and provide training to the Company's employees.

In addition to the above oversight functions, Actuarial function constitutes additional components of the "second line of defence". Actuarial function contributes towards assessing and managing risks in line with regulatory requirements and reports to the Board and Senior Management. Its scope of work includes coordination and calculation of technical reserves, product pricing and profitability oversight and contribution to the effective implementation of the risk management system. An appropriate control framework has been established to avoid any potential conflict of interest to fulfil its role as the second line of defence.

The RMC of AMB drives the risk management framework of the Company and reports quarterly to the Board on its recommendations and/or decisions. The Risk Management Working Committee ("RMWC") is established at the management level and serves as a platform for two way communications between the Management and the RMC of AMB on matters relating to risk strategy and management. Through the quarterly reporting from RMWC, the RMC of AMB consolidates the status of the risks and presents them to the Board for consideration.

B2. Internal Audit

Internal Audit forms the "third line of defence". The Internal Audit function, which reports to the Audit Committee of AMB, undertakes independent reviews or assessments of the Company's operations and its system of internal controls. It provides monitoring of the controls and risk management procedures as well as highlights significant risks impacting the Company. The internal audit personnel are independent from the day-to-day activities of the Company and have unrestricted access to all activities conducted by the Company.

Corporate governance (continued)

B. Internal control framework (continued)

B2. Internal Audit (continued)

The audit scope covers auditable areas encompassing financial operations, product development, pricing operations, underwriting and claims operation, agency operations, regulatory compliance and information technology ("IT") systems. An annual audit plan is developed based on annual risk assessment and approved by the Audit Committee of AMB.

Internal audit findings are discussed at management level. Senior and functional line management are tasked to ensure that management action plans are carried out in accordance with internal audit recommendations. Follow-up audits are also performed to monitor continued compliance.

All internal audit reports are submitted to the Audit Committee of AMB. The Audit Committee of AMB deliberates on the key audit findings and management actions to address these findings during the Audit Committee meetings. The internal auditors will provide quarterly/bi-yearly updates to the Audit Committee of AMB on the progress of the management action plans as well as progress of the audit plan.

B3. Other Key Internal Control Process

The other key processes that the Board has established to provide effective internal control include:-

Clear and Define Organisational Structure

The Company has established an organisational structure with clearly defined lines of responsibility, authority limits and accountability aligned to its business and operation requirements and control environment. Relevant Board Committees with specific responsibilities delegated by the Board are established to provide oversight governance over the Company's activities.

Various Management Committees are established by the Management to assist in managing the day-to-day operations and ensure its effectiveness. The Management Committees formulate tactical plans and business strategies, monitor performance and ensure activities are carried out in accordance with corporate objectives, strategies, business plans and policies as approved by the Board.

Corporate governance (continued)

B. Internal control framework (continued)

B3. Other Key Internal Control Process (continued)

Management Authority Limit

The Board's approving authority is delegated to the Management through formal and defined operational authority limits that governs business procedures and decision making process in the Company. The operational authority limits incorporates segregation of duties and check and balance in delegation of authority.

The Management's authority limits covers underwriting of risks, claims settlement, reinsurance and capital expenditures and are reviewed and updated to ensure relevance to the Company's operations. Such authority limits are documented and made available to all staff via the Company's staff e-portal.

In ensuring that the decision making process is transparent and to the best interest of the Company, all Directors and staff including the Chief Executive Officer are required to declare their interest in other entities on an annual basis. In addition, they are also required to disclose to the Company, any circumstance that may give rise to a conflict of interest situation during the course of carrying out their duties.

Policies and Procedures

Clear, formalised and documented internal policies and procedures are in place to ensure continued compliance with internal controls and relevant rules and regulations imposed by the relevant authorities.

These policies and procedures are subject to review and improvement to reflect changing risks and process enhancement, as and when required. Policies are also made available via the Company's staff e-portal for easy access by the employees.

Annual Business Plan and Performance Review

Annual business plans are reviewed by the Senior Management Committee before submitting to the Board for approval. Financial condition and business performance reports are also submitted to the Board for review during the meetings. These reports cover all key operational areas and provide a sound basis for the Board to assess the financial performance of the Company and to identify potential problems or risks faced by the Company, thus enabling the Board to effectively monitor on an on-going basis, the affairs of the Company.

Corporate governance (continued)

B. Internal control framework (continued)

B3. Other Key Internal Control Process (continued)

Related Party Transactions

The Company complied with the requirements of BNM's Guidelines on Related Party Transactions (BNM/RH/GL/018-6) and the Listing Requirements in respect of its related party undertakings. Necessary disclosures were made to the Board and where required, prior approval of the Board and/or shareholders for the transactions had also been obtained.

In line with Part E, Paragraph 10.09 of the Listing Requirements on recurrent related party transactions of a revenue or trading nature with related parties ("Recurrent Transactions"), the Company's parent company, AMB had obtained the shareholders' mandate for the Group to enter into Recurrent Transactions ("Shareholders' Mandate"). The Shareholders' Mandate will be renewed on a yearly basis at the Annual General Meeting of AMB.

The Group has also established a review procedure for related party transactions including Recurrent Transactions ("RPT Review Procedure") to ensure that:-

(i) they are undertaken on arm's length basis;
(ii) they are consistent with the Group's usual business practices and policies;
(iii) the transaction prices and terms are not more favourable to the related parties than those extended to third parties/public; and
(iv) they are not to the detriment of the minority shareholders.

Under the RPT Review Procedure, a due diligence working group ("DDWG") was formed to review the related party transactions prior to the same being submitted to the Audit Committee of AMB for consideration. The Audit Committee of AMB will subsequently review the related party transactions and submit its recommendation to the Board for consideration.

The Audit Committee of AMB also reviews the RPT Review Procedure on an annual basis to ensure that the procedures and processes are sufficient and adequate to monitor, track and identify related party transactions including Recurrent Transactions in a timely and orderly manner.

Corporate governance (continued)

B. Internal control framework (continued)

B3. Other Key Internal Control Process (continued)

Underwriting and Reinsurance

The Company employs high standards in its respective underwriting process. This includes among others, risk segmentation and selection, setting adequate pricing and terms and conditions, setting of right retention limit and adequate reinsurance protection.

Underwriting authority is controlled centrally at the Head Office level. Reinsurance is in place primarily to ensure that no single loss or aggregation of losses arising from a single event will have an adverse financial impact on the Company. Reinsurers selection is guided by the guidelines issued by the regulator and the Allianz SE Group. Reinsurance needs are reviewed annually in respect of reinsurance treaties and on case to case basis on facultative arrangements.

Financial Control Procedures

Financial control procedures are put in place and are documented in the procedural workflows of each business unit. These workflows are subject to reviews and improvements to reflect changing risks and process enhancement as and when required.

Investment

The Investment Committee of the Company is responsible for setting investment policies, objectives, guidelines and controls for the Investment Department. The Investment Department is responsible for managing the investment functions of the Company.

The Company has in place the Group Investment Manual which sets out the detailed investment procedures and controls, including an Investment Code of Ethics to ensure that the Company's interests prevail over the personal interests of the employees.

The investment limits are set at various levels with limits which are more stringent than the regulatory limits as prescribed by BNM. The investment limits are monitored monthly to ensure compliance with the investment limits as specified in the RBC Framework for Insurers issued by BNM.

The investment performance and equity/bonds exposure reports are amongst the reports submitted to the Senior Management Committee for review on a monthly basis and to the Investment Committee of the Company for review at its quarterly meetings.

Corporate governance (continued)

B. Internal control framework (continued)

B3. Other Key Internal Control Process (continued)

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP")

ICAAP is an overall process where the Company is required to adopt to ensure that its has adequate capital to meet its capital requirements that reflects its own risk profile on an on-going basis. This formal assessment will be conducted at least on an annual basis based on its annual business plans, business strategy and appetite. Its results will be reported to the Board.

Code of Conduct for Business Ethics and Compliance ("COC")

Every employee is required to attest on an annual basis that they understand and comply with the Allianz SE Group's COC. The COC among others, is essential in promoting ethical conduct within the Company and encompasses non-disclosure of the Company's information, accountability and areas on potential conflict of interest.

Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Financing of Terrorism ("AML/CFT")

The Company has in place internal policies and procedures relating to AML/CFT to prevent and detect money laundering and terrorism financing activities. These include customer due diligence, screening against sanctions list and suspicious transaction reporting to the Compliance Department. In respect of education, staff and agents are trained on AML/CFT requirements to promote understanding of their fundamental responsibilities in adhering to the procedures of verifying customers' identities and reporting of suspicious transactions.

Product Development

The Company has in place a Product Development Management Policy ("PDM Policy") which sets out the policies and procedures on product development in accordance with the requirements of the Guideline on Introduction of New Products by Insurers and Takaful Operators (BNM/RH/STD 029-10) issued by BNM ("BNM Product Guidelines").

The PDM Policy aims to promote sound risk management practices in managing and controlling product risk by ensuring the appropriate assessment and mitigation of risk during the development and marketing stages. The PDM Policy will also assist to ensure that the products developed and marketed by the Company are appropriate to the needs, resources and financial capability of the targeted consumer segments.
The on-going product risk management is embedded within the risk management framework of the Company.

Corporate governance (continued)

B. Internal control framework (continued)

B3. Other Key Internal Control Process (continued)

Whistleblowing and Anti-Fraud

The oversight of whistleblowing and fraud matters of the Company is performed by the AMB Integrity Committee ("InC"). The InC coordinates all activities concerning prevention and detection of fraud and handling of whistleblowing incidents.

The Company has adopted the Group Anti-Fraud Policy and the Group Whistleblowing Policies and Procedures to address fraud and whistleblowing issues respectively. The Group Anti-Fraud Policy defines fraud events, investigation process, reporting procedures, fraud risk assessments, training and the roles and responsibilities of Management and employees. The Group Whistleblowing Policies and Procedures on the other hand, describe the Company's Speak-Up Policy, avenues for filing a concern and handling of whistleblowing incidents.

In respect of whistleblowing, the Company has an established whistleblowing mechanism in place to enable anonymous and non-anonymous reporting of any breach of Code of Conduct for Business Ethics and Compliance, any laws, regulations, orders or any internal rules. These whistleblowing cases are assessed confidentially by the InC to determine the validity and appropriate actions to be taken.

The InC reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee of AMB.

Anti-Corruption

The Company has adopted Allianz SE Group's Anti-Corruption Policy which serves to outline the Group's existing controls and behavioral guidelines on the risk areas of dealing with government officials, business courtesies, hiring of representatives, political contributions, joint ventures and outsourcing agreements as well as facilitation payments.

The Vendor Integrity Screening process which is a part of the Allianz SE Group's Anti-Corruption Program is aimed at ensuring an integrity based due diligence before any third party vendor is engaged. The screening contains a self-assessment section which amongst others includes questions on anti-corruption to be answered by the potential vendor and a risk evaluation to be completed by the relevant staff/department in charge. Only those vendors whose screening does not reveal any negative findings will be engaged.

Corporate governance (continued)

B. Internal control framework (continued)

B3. Other Key Internal Control Process (continued)

Employees

All staff are required to make an annual declaration that they fulfilled the minimum criteria of "A Fit and Proper Person" as prescribed in Section 59(1), (2) and (3) of the Financial Services Act, 2013. In addition, all staff are also required to attest that they understand and comply with the requirements of the following internal guidelines and policies:-

(i) Related Party Transaction Declaration;
(ii) Disclosure of Data;
(iii) Conflict of Interest;
(iv) Code of Conduct for Business Ethics and Compliance;
(v) IT Security Policy and Guideline e-Awareness Declaration;
(vi) Anti-Corruption Policy;
(vii) Anti-Fraud Awareness Declaration; and
(viii) Dealing with Government Client (for employees under Sales Department only).

Sales Policy and Sales Agent Code of Conduct

The Company's insurance intermediaries are guided by the Sales Policy and Sales Agent Code of Conduct in order to promote professional sales conduct of intermediaries representing the Company. The Company has established an Ethics and Compliance Committee to deal with intermediary behaviour that are contrary to the Sales Policy and Sales Agent Code of Conduct.

In addition, agents of the Company are also required to comply with the Code of Ethics and Conduct imposed by Life Insurance Association of Malaysia ("LIAM").

All internal control deficiencies or breaches related to Sales Policy and Sales Agent Code of Conduct are reported to the respective Senior Management Committees together with corrective measures.

Agent Sales Compliance Disciplinary Policy

As part of measures to improve uniformity in disciplining the agency force, the Company had formalised a Sales Compliance Disciplinary Policy detailing definition of types of offences/misconduct and the associated recommended disciplinary actions.

Corporate governance (continued)

B. Internal control framework (continued)

B3. Other Key Internal Control Process (continued)

Business Continuity Management

Business Continuity Plan for the Company has been formulated to ascertain that the Company will recover and restore any interrupted critical functions within a predetermined time upon the occurrence of any disastrous events.

The testing for Business Continuity Plan for all critical business functions is conducted at least once a year whilst the testing for Disaster Recovery Plan test for all main application systems is conducted at least twice a year.

Information System

The Company complied with the BNM's Guidelines on Management of IT Environment (GPIS 1) and Guidelines on Internet Insurance (Consolidated) (BNM/RH/GL/003-5) by establishing a reliable information security system and a Group Information Security Policy and Standard ("Policy") to protect information confidentiality, integrity, availability and non-repudiation. All employees are required to strictly abide by and comply with the Policy.

An IT Steering Committee is established and responsible for the overall strategic deployment of IT in tandem with the business objectives of the Company, establishing effective IT plans, recommending to the Senior Management Committee for approval on IT-related expenditure and monitoring the progress of approved IT projects.

Data Management Framework

The Group Data Management Framework ("DMF") has been in place to establish and maintain a sound data management and management information system framework. The objective of the DMF is to manage data and disseminate information effectively and efficiently and to maximise the effective use and value of data assets. In addition, the DMF aims to ensure the integrity of data assets by preventing unauthorised or inappropriate use of data and information.

Corporate governance (continued)

B. Internal control framework (continued)

B3. Other Key Internal Control Process (continued)

Data Privacy

The Allianz Standard for Data Protection and Privacy ("ASDP") adopted by the Company ensures compliance with the Personal Data Protection Act, 2010. The Data Privacy Management System ("DPMS"), a requirement under the ASDP, includes conducting Privacy Impact Assessments ("PIA") for new processes that involve handling of personal data. The objectives of the DPMS are to ensure compliance with regulatory obligations pertaining to data privacy and securing the trust of customers and business partners in relation to the handling of personal data which ultimately would increase confidence and trust in the Allianz brand.

Reputation Risk Management

The Company has adopted Allianz SE Group's Allianz Standard for Reputational Risk and Issues Management which establishes a core set of principles and processes for the management of reputational risks and reputational issues within the Group. The management of direct reputational risk requires balancing the benefits of a given business decision against the potential reputational impacts, taking into account the Company's reputational risks strategy and Environmental, Social and Governance approach. Indirect reputational risks are managed through the top risk assessment and risk and control self-assessment processes, which apply the same reputational risk assessment methodology used for direct reputational risks.

Human Resources Policies and Procedures

The Company has established proper policies and procedures on human resource management, including recruitment, training and development, management and employee benefits. These policies and procedures are reviewed as and when the need arises and changes effected are communicated to relevant employees via-email. The policies and procedures are also made available via the Company's staff e-portal for easy access by the employees.

Corporate governance (continued)

B. Internal control framework (continued)

B3. Other Key Internal Control Process (continued)

Human Resources Policies and Procedures (continued)

The Company aims to equip employees with the relevant knowledge, skills and competencies required for their roles and responsibilities through structured learning and development programmes. These include a combination of classroom training, on-the-job attachment, professional examinations, project assignments and mentorship programme. Employees are encouraged to embrace the culture of continuous learning for personal competency and career development.

Talent development is another key focus area of the Company. As part of on-going efforts in promoting a culture of high performance and in retaining key staff, the Company has embarked on a systematic approach for identifying and developing these talents. Key talent and high potentials are invited to attend a Development Centre to better gauge their strengths, areas for development and career aspiration. Through the Career Development Conference, the Management team is updated on the career and development progress of these individuals.

C. Remuneration

The remuneration components of staff are fixed and variable compensation. The fixed component of base salary is dependent on position responsibility as well as the experience and qualification of incumbent. The variable compensation is largely determined by individual performance against expectations and increases along level of accountability.

The Company adopts the ‘pay-for-performance’ philosophy and strives to ensure that staffs are equitably remunerated for their contribution to overall business objectives. Based on targets set out at the start of each year, staffs are evaluated on their performance against these targets. To ensure a fair standard of assessment, an overall performance calibration is undertaken by the Company. The quantum of remuneration is decided based on the outcome of the performance calibration. At the same time, it is accepted policy that all remuneration are subject to staff’s compliance to all relevant internal and external codes of conduct, regulations and guidelines.

In addition, the remuneration of key senior officers (Key Responsible Persons) of the Company is subject to approval by the Board. The remuneration decision by the Board is not only determined by performance against business objectives but include other factors such as prudent risk-taking and actions affecting the long-term interests of the Company.

Company No. 104248-X

Directors of the Company

Directors who served since the date of the last report are:-

Tan Sri Razali Bin Ismail (Chairman-Non-Independent Non-Executive Director)
Foo San Kan (Non-Independent Non-Executive Director)
Dato' Dr. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah Binti Salim (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Tunku Zain AL-Abidin Ibni Tuanku Muhriz (Independent Non-Executive Director)
(Appointed on 1 March 2016)
Goh Ching Yin (Independent Non-Executive Director) (Appointed on 3 January 2017)
Zakri Bin Mohd Khir (Non-Independent Executive Director)

Directors' interests

As the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of AMB, the interests and deemed interests in the ordinary shares of the related corporations of the Company (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) of those who were Directors at financial year end (including the interest of the spouses or children of the Directors who themselves are not Directors of the Company) are reported in the Directors' report of AMB.

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 emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors as shown in 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 objective 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.

Ultimate holding company

The ultimate holding company is Allianz SE, a public listed company incorporated and domiciled in Germany.

Immediate holding company

The immediate holding company is AMB, a public limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia and listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

Company No. 104248-X

Auditors

The auditors, KPMG PLT (converted from a conventional partnership, KPMG, on 27 December 2016), have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

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

……………………………………………………

Tan Sri Razali Bin Ismail
Director

……………………………………………………

Zakri Bin Mohd Khir
Director

Kuala Lumpur,

Date: 24 February 2017

Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad

(Company No. 104248-X)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	35,334	32,708
Investment properties	4	3,840	3,840
Intangible assets	5	32,661	36,939
Investments	6	8,273,533	7,130,078
Derivative financial assets	14	15,425	5,724
Reinsurance assets	7	59,975	65,076
Insurance receivables	8	50,658	68,240
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	9	128,579	90,556
Cash and cash equivalents		421,124	433,163
Total assets		9,021,129	7,866,324
Equity, policyholders' funds and liabilities			
Share capital	10	236,600	236,600
Fair value reserve	11	(1,190)	(1,398)
Revaluation reserve	11	2,522	2,522
Retained earnings	11	567,526	486,564
Total equity		805,458	724,288
Insurance contract liabilities	12	7,347,962	6,407,711
Deferred tax liabilities	13	172,596	148,895
Derivative financial liabilities	14	13,873	3,455
Subordinated loan	15	54,300	54,300
Other financial liabilities	16	5,308	989
Insurance payables	17	152,874	162,020
Other payables and accruals	18	206,346	165,404
Benefits and claims liabilities	19	253,726	194,561
Current tax liabilities		8,686	4,701
Total liabilities		8,215,671	7,142,036
Total equity, policyholders' funds and liabilities		9,021,129	7,866,324

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad

(Company No. 104248-X)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Operating revenue	20	2,434,819	2,240,015
Gross earned premiums		2,099,677	1,952,155
Premiums ceded to reinsurers		(152,189)	(163,983)
Net earned premiums	21	1,947,488	1,788,172
Investment income	22	335,142	287,860
Realised gains and losses	23	58,177	48,294
Fair value gains and losses	24	(25,250)	(55,643)
Fee and commission income		4	6,505
Other operating income		14,887	12,465
Other income		382,960	299,481
Gross benefits and claims paid		(772,969)	(658,368)
Claims ceded to reinsurers		126,446	165,936
Gross change in contract liabilities		(948,141)	(931,179)
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers		(5,101)	(4,904)
Net benefits and claims	25	(1,599,765)	(1,428,515)
Fee and commission expense		(366,465)	(352,464)
Management expenses	26	(196,299)	(163,235)
Other operating expenses		(30,728)	(26,207)
Other expenses		(593,492)	(541,906)
Profit before tax		137,191	117,232
Tax expense	27	(56,229)	(43,163)
Net profit for the year		80,962	74,069

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad

(Company No. 104248-X)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Net profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company		80,962	74,069
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment		-	1,862
Tax effects thereon	27	-	(134)
		-	1,728
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value of available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets		273	129
Tax effects thereon	27	(65)	(52)
		208	77
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		208	1,805
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the Company		81,170	75,874

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad

(Company No. 104248-X)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Attributable to owners of the Company					
	Non-distributable				Distributable	
	Share capital RM'000	Fair value reserve RM'000	Revaluation reserve RM'000	Non-participating fund surplus* RM'000	Retained earnings RM'000	Total equity RM'000
At 1 January 2015	236,600	(1,475)	794	378,554	33,941	648,414
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	77	-	-	-	77
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	1,728	-	-	1,728
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	77	1,728	-	-	1,805
Profit for the year	-	-	-	70,550	3,519	74,069
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	77	1,728	70,550	3,519	75,874
At 31 December 2015	**236,600**	**(1,398)**	**2,522**	**449,104**	**37,460**	**724,288**

Company No. 104248-X

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

	Share capital RM'000	Fair value reserve RM'000	Revaluation reserve RM'000	Non-participating fund surplus* RM'000	Retained earnings RM'000	Total equity RM'000
	Attributable to owners of the Company					
	Non-distributable				**Distributable**	
At 1 January 2016	236,600	(1,398)	2,522	449,104	37,460	724,288
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	208	-	-	-	208
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	208	-	-	-	208
Profit for the year	-	-	-	75,412	5,550	80,962
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	208	-	75,412	5,550	81,170
At 31 December 2016	**236,600**	**(1,190)**	**2,522**	**524,516**	**43,010**	**805,458**
	Note 10	**Note 11**	**Note 11**		**Note 11**	

* The non-participating fund surplus amount is net of deferred tax. This amount is only distributable when the surplus is transferred from the Life fund to the Shareholders' fund.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad

(Company No. 104248-X)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	137,191	117,232
Adjustments for:		
Investment income	(335,142)	(287,860)
Interest income	(636)	(423)
Interest expense	5,759	5,101
Realised gains recorded in profit or loss	(58,177)	(48,241)
Fair value gain on investments recorded in profit or loss	(4,154)	(297)
Purchase of available-for-sale ("AFS") financial investments	(699,555)	(918,988)
Maturity of AFS financial investments	36,000	53,600
Proceeds from sale of AFS financial investments	786,158	475,799
Purchase of held for trading ("HFT") financial investments	(1,349,148)	(934,873)
Maturity of HFT financial investments	67,500	54,400
Proceeds from sale of HFT financial investments	593,913	295,698
Purchase of designated upon initial recognition ("DUIR") financial investments	(775,737)	(424,797)
Maturity of DUIR financial investments	130,000	161,960
Proceeds from sale of DUIR financial investments	189,552	150,477
Disposal/(Purchase) of derivatives financial investments	2,359	(746)
Change in loans and receivables	(97,411)	(100,623)
Non-cash items:		
Change in fair value of AFS financial assets	7,890	22,316
Change in fair value of investment properties	-	(540)
Allowance for impairment loss on receivables	951	278
Amortisation of intangible assets	4,976	4,835
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5,060	4,533
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(53)
Property, plant and equipment written off	6	144
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(205)	-
Impairment loss on AFS financial investments	29,404	56,480
Operating loss before changes in working capital	**(1,323,446)**	**(1,314,588)**

Company No. 104248-X

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Changes in working capital:		
Change in reinsurance assets	5,101	4,904
Change in insurance receivables	16,631	(7,553)
Change in other receivables, deposits and prepayments	(38,023)	37,623
Change in insurance contract liabilities	940,251	908,863
Change in other financial liabilities	4,319	(9,948)
Change in insurance payables	(9,146)	33,498
Change in other payables and accruals	37,633	(32,374)
Change in benefits and claims liabilities	59,165	26,859
Cash used in operations	**(307,515)**	**(352,716)**
Tax paid	(27,922)	(22,283)
Dividends received	39,843	30,857
Interest income received	294,267	256,979
Rental income on investment properties received	128	132
Net cash used in operating activities	**(1,199)**	**(87,031)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1	281
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(8,391)	(8,791)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(8,390)**	**(8,510)**
Cash flows from financing activity		
Payment of loan interest to immediate holding company	(2,450)	(2,444)
Net cash used in financing activity	**(2,450)**	**(2,444)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(12,039)	(97,985)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	433,163	531,148
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**421,124**	**433,163**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Fixed and call deposits with licensed financial institutions (with maturity less than three months)	357,671	411,413
Cash and bank balances	63,453	21,750
	421,124	**433,163**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad

(Company No. 104248-X)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Notes to the financial statements

Corporate information

Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The address of the principal place of business and registered office of the Company is as follows:

Level 29, Menara Allianz Sentral,
203, Jalan Tun Sambanthan,
Kuala Lumpur Sentral,
50470 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

The Company is principally engaged in the underwriting of life insurance and investment-linked business.

The ultimate holding company is Allianz SE, a public listed company incorporated and domiciled in Germany. The immediate holding company is Allianz Malaysia Berhad, a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia and listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 February 2017.

1. Basis of preparation

1.1 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, 1965 in Malaysia, Financial Services Act, 2013 and Guidelines/Circulars issued by Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM").

The following are accounting standards, amendments and interpretations of the MFRS framework 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 January 2017

- Amendments to MFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2014-2016 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 107, *Statement of Cash Flows – Disclosure Initiative*
- Amendments to MFRS 112, *Income Taxes – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses*

Company No. 104248-X

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

1.1 Statement of compliance (continued)

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

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

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

- MFRS 16, *Leases*

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 2017 for those amendments that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, except for Amendments to MFRS 12 which is not applicable to the Company.

- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2018 for those accounting standards, amendments and interpretation that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, except for Amendments to MFRS 1, Amendments to MFRS 2 and Amendments to MFRS 128 which are not applicable to the Company.

- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2019 for the accounting standard that is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

Company No. 104248-X

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

1.1 Statement of compliance (continued)

The initial application of the abovementioned accounting standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have any material financial impact to the current period and prior period financial statements of the Company except as mentioned below:

MFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

MFRS 15 replaces the guidance in MFRS 111, *Construction Contracts,* MFRS 118, *Revenue,* IC Interpretation 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IC Interpretation 15, *Agreements for Construction of Real Estate,* IC Interpretation 18, *Transfer of Assets from Customers* and IC Interpretation 131, *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.* Upon adoption of MFRS 15, it is expected that the timing of revenue recognition for non-insurance contracts might be different as compared with current practices.

The Company is currently assessing the financial impact of adopting MFRS 15.

MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

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

The Company is currently assessing the financial impact that may arise from the adoption of MFRS 9.

MFRS 16, *Leases*

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

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

Companies Act, 2016

The Companies Act, 2016 ("New Act") was enacted to replace the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia with the objectives of creating a legal and regulatory structure that will facilitate business and promote accountability as well as protection of corporate directors and shareholders, taking into consideration the interest of other stakeholders.

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

1.1 Statement of compliance (continued)

Companies Act, 2016 (continued)

The New Act was passed on 4 April 2016 by the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives) and gazetted on 15 September 2016. On 26 January 2017, the Minister of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism announced that the date on which the New Act comes into operation, except Section 241 and Division 8 of Part III of the New Act, would be 31 January 2017.

There is no impact on the directors' report and the financial statements of the Company for financial year ended 31 December 2016 as adoption of the New Act will only be applied prospectively.

1.2 Basis of measurement

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

1.3 Functional and presentation currency

These 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.

1.4 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 on-going 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 2 (b)(i) – revaluation of land and buildings
- Note 2 (c)(iii) – valuation of investment properties
- Note 2 (f)(ii) and 2 (v) – valuation of financial instruments
- Note 2 (g)(iii) – determination of the recoverable amounts of other intangible assets
- Note 2 (u) – valuation of life insurance contract liabilities

Company No. 104248-X

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.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are not retranslated at the end of the reporting date, except for those that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments or a financial instrument designated as a hedge of currency risk, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Freehold land and work-in-progress are stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Other items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost/valuation less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The Company revalues its properties comprising land and buildings every five years and at shorter intervals whenever the fair value of the revalued assets are expected to differ materially from their carrying value.

The revalued amounts of property are determined by using the Comparison Method. The Comparison Method entails critical analysis of recent evidence of values of comparable properties in the neighbourhood and making adjustment for differences such as differences in location, size and shape of land, age and condition of building, tenure, title restrictions if any and other relevant characteristics.

Valuation of the properties involves a degree of judgement before arriving at the respective property's revalued amount.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(i) Recognition and measurement (continued)

As such, the revalued amount of the properties may be different from its actual market price. Surpluses arising from revaluation are dealt with in the revaluation reserve account. Any deficit arising is offset against the revaluation reserve to the extent of a previous increase for the same property. In all other cases, a decrease in carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Costs include 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. The cost of self-constructed assets also includes the cost of materials and direct labour. Cost also may include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

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, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and is recognised net within "realised gains and losses" in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant 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, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(iii) Depreciation

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

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment from the date that they are available for use. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated. Work-in-progress are not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use.

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

• leasehold land	Over lease period
• buildings	50 years
• office equipment, furniture and fittings	10 years
• computers	5 years
• motor vehicles	5 years
• office renovation and partitions	10 years

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

(c) Investment properties

(i) Investment properties carried at fair value

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

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Investment properties (continued)

(i) Investment properties carried at fair value (continued)

Where the fair value of the investment property under construction is not reliably determinable, the investment property under construction is measured at cost until either its fair value becomes reliably determinable or construction is complete, whichever is earlier.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The cost of self-constructed investment property includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the investment property to a working condition for their intended use and capitalised borrowing costs.

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) Reclassification to/from investment property

When an item of property, plant 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 other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as a revaluation reserve. 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, plant and equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

(iii) Determination of fair value

An external, independent valuation firm, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued, values the investment properties portfolio annually.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Investment properties (continued)

(iii) Determination of fair value (continued)

The revalued amounts of property are determined by using the Comparison Method. The Comparison Method entails critical analysis of recent evidence of values of comparable properties in the neighbourhood and making adjustment for differences such as differences in location, size and shape of land, age and condition of building, tenure, title restrictions if any and other relevant characteristics.

The determination of the fair values involves a degree of judgement. As such, the fair value of the investment properties may be different from its actual market price.

(d) Intangible assets

(i) Development costs

Expenditure incurred on software development is capitalised. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour and overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Other development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as an expense as incurred. Capitalised development expenditure is measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iv) Amortisation

Amortisation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised from the date that they are available for use. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date they are available for use.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Intangible assets (continued)

(iv) Amortisation (continued)

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

• capitalised software development costs	5 years
• other intangible assets	11 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted, if appropriate.

(e) Leased assets

(i) Finance lease

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when the lease adjustment is confirmed.

Leasehold land which in substance is a finance lease is classified as property, plant and equipment or as investment property if held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Leased assets (continued)

(ii) Operating lease

Leases, where the Company does not assume substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases and, except for property interest held under operating lease, the leased assets are not recognised on the Company's statement of financial position. Property interest held under an operating lease, which is held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, is classified as investment property and measured using fair value model.

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

Leasehold land which in substance is an operating lease is classified as prepaid lease payments.

(f) Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement

The Company categorises and measures financial instruments as follows:

Financial assets

(1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of unquoted equity instruments whose fair values cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

Financial assets 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) Loans and receivables, excluding insurance receivables

Loans and receivables category comprises debt instruments that are not quoted in an active market and include other receivables, deposits and cash and cash equivalents.

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

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

Financial assets (continued)

(3) 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.

(4) 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 interest method.

If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in profit or loss. The Company gathers the objective evidence that an insurance receivable is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment loss is calculated under the same method used for these financial assets. These processes are described in Note 2(g)(ii).

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

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

Financial assets (continued)

(4) Insurance receivables (continued)

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

All financial assets, except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are subject to review for impairment (see Note 2(g)).

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and 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 quoted price in an active market for identical instruments whose fair values otherwise cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

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)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Fair value arising from financial guarantee contracts, if any, are classified as deferred income and is amortised to profit or loss using a straight-line method over the contractual period or, when there is no specified contractual period, recognised in profit or loss upon discharge of the guarantee. When settlement of a financial guarantee contract becomes probable, an estimate of the obligation is made. If the carrying value of the financial guarantee contract is lower than the obligation, the carrying value is adjusted to the obligation amount and accounted for as a provision.

(iv) 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 marketplace 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

(v) Hedge accounting

Cash flow hedge

A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect the profit or loss. In a cash flow hedge, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequently, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity into profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecast cash flows affect profit or loss. If the hedge item is a non-financial asset or liability, the associated gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and included in the initial amount of the asset or liability. However, loss recognised in other comprehensive income that will not be recovered in one or more future periods is reclassified from equity into profit or loss.

Cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the hedge is no longer highly effective, the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur or the hedge designation is revoked. If the hedge is for a forecast transaction, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any related cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income on the hedging instrument is reclassified from equity into profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

(vi) 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 of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are 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 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, 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.

(g) Impairment

(i) Financial assets, excluding insurance receivables

All financial assets (except for financial assets categorised as fair value through profit or loss) 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(g)(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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Impairment (continued)

(i) Financial assets, excluding insurance receivables (continued)

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 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.

(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 for those individually assessed, as prescribed in the Guidelines on Financial Reporting for Insurers issued by BNM.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Impairment (continued)

(ii) Insurance receivables (continued)

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 asset 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 insurance receivable'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.

(iii) Other assets

The carrying amounts of other assets (except for investment properties measured at fair value and deferred tax assets) 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.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Impairment (continued)

(iii) Other assets (continued)

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the 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 financial year in which the reversals are recognised.

(h) Equity instruments

Instruments classified as equity are measured at cost on initial recognition and are not remeasured subsequently.

(i) Ordinary shares

Ordinary share capital is classified as equity.

(ii) Dividends on ordinary share capital

Dividends on ordinary share capital are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are paid.

Dividends for the year that are approved after the end of the reporting period are dealt with as a subsequent event.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) 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 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 policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. 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 as 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 expired. Investment contracts can, however, be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if insurance risk becomes significant.

Insurance and investment contracts (if any) are further classified as being either with or without discretionary participation features ("DPF"). DPF is a contractual right to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits that are:

- likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the issuer; and
- that are contractually based on the:-
    - performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract;
    - realised and/or unrealised investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the issuer; or
    - the profit or loss of the Company, fund or other entity that issues the contract.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Product classification (continued)

Under the terms of the contracts, surpluses in the DPF funds can be distributed on discretion over the amount and timing of the distribution of these surpluses to policyholders. All DPF liabilities, including unallocated surpluses, both guaranteed and discretionary, at the end of the reporting period are held within insurance or investment contract liabilities, as appropriate.

For financial options and guarantees which are not closely related to the host insurance contract and/or investment contract with DPF, bifurcation and unbundling 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 and/or investment contract with DPF, or if the host insurance contract and/or investment contract itself 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 basis as insurance contracts and the remaining element is accounted for as a deposit through the statement of financial position similar to investment contracts.

(j) 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 policyholders. Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Reinsurance (continued)

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 is recorded in profit or loss.

Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to reinsurance companies. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the related reinsurance contract.

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

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Life insurance underwriting results

Surplus

The surplus transferable from the Life fund to profit or loss of Shareholders' fund is based on the surplus determined by an annual actuarial valuation of the liabilities to policyholders, made in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Act, 2013 by the Company's appointed actuary.

Gross premiums

Gross premiums are recognised as soon as the amount of the premiums can be reliably measured. First premium is recognised from inception date and subsequent premium is recognised when it is due.

At the end of the financial year, all due premiums are accounted for to the extent that they can be reliably measured. Premiums not received on due dates are recognised as revenue in profit or loss and reported as outstanding premiums in the statement of financial position.

Reinsurance premiums

Gross reinsurance premiums on ceded reinsurance are recognised as an expense when payable or on the date on which the policy is effective.

Benefits, claims and expenses

Benefits and claims that are incurred during the financial year are recognised when a claimable event occurs and/or the insurer is notified.

Benefits and claims, including settlement costs, are accounted for using the case-by-case method and for this purpose, the amounts payable under a policy are recognised as follows:

- maturity and other policy benefit payments due on specified dates are treated as claims payable on the due dates;
- death, surrender and other benefits without due dates are treated as claims payable, on the date of receipt of intimation of death of the assured or occurrence of contingency covered; and
- bonus on DPF policy upon its declaration.

Reinsurance claims are recognised when the related gross insurance claim is recognised according to the terms of the relevant contracts.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Life insurance underwriting results (continued)

Commission and agency expenses

Gross commission and agency expenses, which are costs directly incurred in securing premium on insurance policies, and income derived from reinsurers in the course of ceding of premiums to reinsurers, are charged to profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Fees and commission income

Insurance contract policyholders are charged for policy administration services, investment management services, surrenders and other contract fees. These fees are recognised as income over the period in which the related services are performed. If the fees are for services to be provided in future periods, then, they are deferred and recognised over those future periods.

(l) Life insurance contract liabilities

Life insurance liabilities are recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged.

These liabilities are measured by using a prospective actuarial valuation method (See Note 2(u)). The liability is determined as the sum of the present value of future guaranteed benefits and, in the case of the participating life policy, appropriate level of non-guaranteed benefits, and the expected future management and distribution expenses, less the present value of future gross considerations arising from the policy discounted at the appropriate risk discount rate. The liability is based on best estimate assumptions and with due regard to significant recent experience. An appropriate allowance for provision of risk margin for adverse deviation from expected experience is made in the valuation of non-participating life policies, the guaranteed benefits liabilities of participating life policies, and non-unit liabilities of investment-linked policies.

The liability in respect of policies of a participating insurance contract is taken as the higher of the guaranteed benefit liabilities or the total benefit liabilities at the insurance fund level derived as stated above.

In the case of a life policy where a part of, or the whole of the premiums are accumulated in a fund, the accumulated amount, as declared to the policy owners, are set as the liabilities if the accumulated amount is higher than the figure as calculated using the prospective actuarial valuation method.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Life insurance contract liabilities (continued)

For non-unit liability of investment-linked policy, the liability is valued by projecting future cash flows to ensure that all future outflows can be met without recourse to additional finance or capital support at any future time during the duration of the investment-linked policy.

In the case of a 1-year life policy or a 1-year extension to a life policy covering contingencies other than death or survival, the liability for such life insurance contracts comprises the provision for unearned premiums or unexpired risks, as well as for claims outstanding, which includes an estimate of the incurred claims that have not yet been reported to the Company.

Adjustments to the liabilities at each reporting date are recorded in profit or loss. Profits originated from margins of adverse deviations on run-off contracts, are recognised in profit or loss over the life of the contract.

The liability is derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled.

(m) Investment contract liabilities

Investment contracts (if any) are classified between contracts with and without DPF. The accounting policies for investment contract liabilities with DPF are the same as those for life insurance contract liabilities.

Investment contract liabilities without DPF are recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged. These liabilities are initially recognised at fair value being the transaction price excluding any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the contract. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment contract liabilities are remeasured at fair value through profit or loss.

Deposits and withdrawals are recorded directly as an adjustment to the liability in the statement of financial position.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Investment contract liabilities (continued)

Fair value adjustments are performed at each reporting date and are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is determined through the use of prospective discounted cash flow techniques. For unitised contracts, fair value is calculated as the number of units allocated to the policyholder in each investment-linked fund multiplied by the unit-price of those funds at the end of reporting period. The fund assets and fund liabilities used to determine the unit-prices at the end of reporting period are adjusted to take into account the effect of deferred tax on unrealised gains on assets in the fund.

The liability is derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled. For a contract that can be cancelled by the policyholder, the fair value cannot be less than the surrender value.

(n) Other revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

(i) Rental income

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

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method in profit or loss except where an interest bearing investments is considered non-performing i.e. where repayments are in arrears for more than six months, in which case recognition of such interest is suspended. Subsequent to suspension, interest income is recognised on the receipt basis until all arrears have been paid.

(iii) Dividend income

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Other revenue recognition (continued)

(iv) Realised gains and losses on investments

Realised gains and losses recorded in profit or loss on investments include gains and losses on financial assets and investment properties. Gain and loss arising on disposal 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.

(o) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in 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 temporary difference arises from 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 reporting period.

Where investment properties are carried at their fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 2(c), 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, 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 assets and liabilities on a net basis or their 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 the 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.

(p) Provisions

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

(q) Contingent liabilities

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is not recognised in the statement of financial position and is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities do not include liabilities arising from contracts of insurance underwritten in the ordinary course of business of the Company.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) 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. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(s) Other financial liabilities and insurance payables

Other financial liabilities and insurance payables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective yield method.

(t) Cash and cash equivalents and placements with financial institutions

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions 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.

Cash and cash equivalents are categorised and measured as loans and receivables in accordance with policy note 2(f)(ii)(2).

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

Valuation of life insurance contract liabilities

The valuation of life insurance contract liabilities is based on the Risk-Based Capital Framework for Insurers, issued by BNM.

The life insurance contract liability is valued using a prospective actuarial valuation based on the sum of the present value of future guaranteed benefits and, in the case of a participating life policy, appropriate level of non-guaranteed benefits, and the expected future management and distribution expenses, less the present value of future gross considerations arising from the policy discounted at the appropriate risk discount rate. The expected future cash flow is determined using best estimate assumptions and with due regard to significant recent experience.

For non-unit liability of investment-linked policy, the liability is valued by projecting future cash flows to ensure that all future outflows can be met without recourse to additional finance or capital support at any future time during the duration of the investment-linked policy.

An appropriate allowance for provision of risk margin for adverse deviation from expected experience is included in the valuation of non-participating life policies, the guaranteed benefits liabilities of participating life policies, and non-unit actuarial liabilities of investment-linked policies.

For a 1-year life policy or a 1-year extension to a life policy covering contingencies other than death or survival, the liabilities are calculated as the higher of unearned premium reserve or the unexpired risk reserve.

The risk-free discount rate is used for all cash flows to determine the liability of a non-participating life policy, non-unit actuarial liability of an investment-linked policy and guaranteed benefits insurance liability of participating policy. A discount rate based on the historical yield and future investment outlook of the participating fund, net of tax on investment income of the Life fund is used for all cash flows to determine the total benefit liability of participating policies.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Fair value measurement

Fair value of an asset or a liability is determined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

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

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

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

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

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3. Property, plant and equipment

	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Office equipment, computers, furniture and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Office renovation and partitions RM'000	Work-in-progress RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost/Valuation							
At 1 January 2015	6,580	4,315	23,397	1,432	9,413	783	45,920
Additions	-	-	3,336	743	571	4,141	8,791
Disposals	-	-	(411)	(289)	-	-	(700)
Revaluation	4,570	1,115	-	-	-	-	5,685
Written off	-	-	(653)	-	(42)	-	(695)
Reclassification	-	-	1,612	-	2,344	(3,956)	-
At 31 December 2015/ 1 January 2016	11,150	5,430	27,281	1,886	12,286	968	59,001
Additions	-	-	2,812	378	532	4,669	8,391
Disposals	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	(4)
Written off	-	-	(4,734)	-	(18)	-	(4,752)
Reclassification #	-	-	2,772	-	366	(3,836)	(698)
At 31 December 2016	11,150	5,430	28,127	2,264	13,166	1,801	61,938

Certain work-in-progress were reclassified as software development costs (intangible assets). See Note 5.

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3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Note	Land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Office equipment, computers, furniture and fittings RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Office renovation and partitions RM'000	Work-in-progress RM'000	Total RM'000
Depreciation								
At 1 January 2015		236	322	16,445	1,270	5,219	-	23,492
Depreciation for the year	26	140	147	3,056	245	945	-	4,533
Disposals		-	-	(183)	(289)	-	-	(472)
Revaluation		(300)	(409)	-	-	-	-	(709)
Written off		-	-	(509)	-	(42)	-	(551)
At 31 December 2015/ 1 January 2016		76	60	18,809	1,226	6,122	-	26,293
Depreciation for the year	26	140	148	3,511	246	1,015	-	5,060
Disposals		-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Written off		-	-	(4,729)	-	(17)	-	(4,746)
At 31 December 2016		216	208	17,588	1,472	7,120	-	26,604
Carrying amounts								
At 1 January 2015		6,344	3,993	6,952	162	4,194	783	22,428
At 31 December 2015/ 1 January 2016		11,074	5,370	8,472	660	6,164	968	32,708
At 31 December 2016		10,934	5,222	10,539	792	6,046	1,801	35,334

Included in property, plant and equipment are fully depreciated assets which are still in use costing RM14,874,000 (2015 : RM16,949,000).

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3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

3.1 Property, plant and equipment under the revaluation model

The land and buildings were revalued in November 2015 by external independent professional qualified valuers using the Comparison Method.

Had the land and buildings been carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, their carrying amounts would have been as follows:

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Land	4,437	4,494
Buildings	3,001	3,085
	7,438	7,579

3.2 Land

Included in the total carrying amount of land are:

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Freehold land	1,400	1,400
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of more than 50 years	9,534	9,674
	10,934	11,074

3.3 Fair value information

Fair value of land and buildings are categorised as follows:

2016	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
Land	-	10,934	-	10,934
Buildings	-	5,222	-	5,222
	-	16,156	-	16,156

2015	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
Land	-	11,074	-	11,074
Buildings	-	5,370	-	5,370
	-	16,444	-	16,444

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3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

3.3 Fair value information (continued)

Level 2 fair value

Level 2 fair values of land and buildings have been generally derived using the Comparison Method. Sales price of comparable properties in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as location, size and shape of land, age and condition of building, tenure, title restrictions if any and other relevant characteristics.

4. Investment properties

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
At 1 January		3,840	3,300
Change in fair value	24	-	540
At 31 December		3,840	3,840

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Included in the above are:		
At fair value:		
Freehold land	1,000	1,000
Buildings	2,840	2,840
	3,840	3,840

4. Investment properties (continued)

The fair value of the investment properties is determined based on valuations performed by an external independent professional qualified valuer in November 2015 using the Comparison Method.

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

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

	2016 **RM'000**	**2015** **RM'000**
Rental income	128	132
Direct operating expenses:		
- income generating investment properties	(2)	(1)

4.1 Fair value information

Fair value of investment properties are categorised as follows:

2016	**Level 1** **RM'000**	**Level 2** **RM'000**	**Level 3** **RM'000**	**Total** **RM'000**
Freehold land	-	1,000	-	1,000
Buildings	-	2,840	-	2,840
	-	3,840	-	3,840

2015	**Level 1** **RM'000**	**Level 2** **RM'000**	**Level 3** **RM'000**	**Total** **RM'000**
Freehold land	-	1,000	-	1,000
Buildings	-	2,840	-	2,840
	-	3,840	-	3,840

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4. Investment properties (continued)

4.1 Fair value information (continued)

Level 2 fair value

Level 2 fair values of land and buildings have been generally derived using the Comparison Method. Sales price of comparable properties in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as location, size and shape of land, age and condition of building, tenure, title restrictions if any and other relevant characteristics.

5. Intangible assets

	Note	Software development costs RM'000	Other intangible assets RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2015		5,137	50,495	55,632
Additions		-	-	-
At 31 December 2015/ 1 January 2016		5,137	50,495	55,632
Additions		698	-	698
At 31 December 2016		5,835	50,495	56,330
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2015		4,264	9,594	13,858
Amortisation for the year	26	291	4,544	4,835
At 31 December 2015/ 1 January 2016		4,555	14,138	18,693
Amortisation for the year	26	431	4,545	4,976
At 31 December 2016		4,986	18,683	23,669
Carrying amounts				
At 1 January 2015		873	40,901	41,774
At 31 December 2015/ 1 January 2016		582	36,357	36,939
At 31 December 2016		849	31,812	32,661

5. Intangible assets (continued)

The software development costs are in relation to the internal development expenditure incurred for digital application and Open Product Underwriting System ("OPUS"), the on-going integrated system to improve the efficiency of the business activity of the Company. These costs of developed software are amortised over a period of five years.

Other intangible assets are in relation to the exclusive bancassurance agreement which provides the Company with an exclusive right to the use of the bancassurance network of a local commercial bank to sell, market and promote conventional life product. The Company and the bank had on 9 May 2014 executed the amendment agreement to extend the original term under the Exclusive Bancassurance Agreement from 10 years to 11 years.

The fee for this right is amortised over its useful life of 11 years using the straight-line method. In the impairment assessment conducted by the Company, the future economic benefits that are attributable to the Bancassurance Agreement was valued at the present value of projected future cash flows to be derived from the tenure of the agreement of 11 years using the discounting cash flow model.

The following key assumptions have been used in cash flow projections in respect of bancassurance agreement:

Key assumptions

Bancassurance annualised new premium growth rate	3.1% - 40.2% per annum
Discount rate - post tax	11.2%

Sensitivity to changes in key assumptions

Management considers that it is not reasonably possible for the abovementioned key assumptions to change so significantly that would result in impairment.

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6. Investments

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Malaysian government securities	1,734,023	1,928,200
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	1,633,034	1,391,725
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	100,914	101,234
Quoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia	1,544,889	1,197,790
Quoted equity securities of corporations outside Malaysia	24,916	1,409
Unquoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia	2,147	2,147
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	2,386,394	1,852,515
Unquoted bonds of corporations outside Malaysia	116,765	-
Quoted unit trusts in Malaysia	54,458	47,959
Unquoted unit trusts in Malaysia	6,023	4,430
Unquoted unit trusts outside Malaysia	12,633	44,654
Structured deposits with licensed financial institutions	155,759	153,855
Government guaranteed loans	190,000	190,000
Mortgage loans	3,926	5,995
Policy loans	14,588	14,950
Automatic premium loans	89,041	88,378
Fixed and call deposits with licensed financial institutions	193,970	94,791
Negotiable certificate of deposits with licensed financial institution	10,053	10,046
	8,273,533	7,130,078

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6. Investments (continued)

The Company's financial investments are summarised by categories as follows:

	Current		Non-current		Total	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
	RM'000	**RM'000**	**RM'000**	**RM'000**	**RM'000**	**RM'000**
Available-for-sale financial assets ("AFS")	2,568,369	2,683,139	-	-	2,568,369	2,683,139
Loans and receivables ("LAR")	202,907	109,271	288,618	284,843	491,525	394,114
Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")						
- Held for trading ("HFT")	2,601,755	1,912,091	-	-	2,601,755	1,912,091
- Designated upon initial recognition ("DUIR")	2,611,884	2,140,734	-	-	2,611,884	2,140,734
	7,984,915	6,845,235	288,618	284,843	8,273,533	7,130,078

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6. Investments (continued)

	Fair value 2016 RM'000	Fair value 2015 RM'000
Available-for-sale		
Malaysian government securities	839,772	1,118,617
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	851,216	797,657
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	74,086	74,311
Quoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia	663,162	528,529
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	80,346	81,500
Quoted unit trusts in Malaysia	54,458	45,838
Unquoted unit trusts in Malaysia	1,137	1,133
Unquoted unit trusts outside Malaysia	-	31,359
Structured deposits with licensed financial institutions	2,045	2,048
	2,566,222	2,680,992

	Cost 2016 RM'000	Cost 2015 RM'000
Unquoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia	2,147	2,147
	2,147	2,147
Total available-for-sale financial investments	2,568,369	2,683,139

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6. Investments (continued)

	2016		2015	
	Amortised cost RM'000	Fair value RM'000	Amortised cost RM'000	Fair value RM'000
Loans and receivables				
Government guaranteed loans	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000
Mortgage loans	3,926	3,926	5,995	5,995
Policy loans	14,588	14,588	14,950	14,950
Automatic premium loans	89,041	89,041	88,378	88,378
Fixed and call deposits with:				
Licensed financial institutions	193,970	193,970	94,791	94,791
	491,525	491,525	394,114	394,114

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6. Investments (continued)

	Fair value	
	2016	2015
Fair value through profit or loss	**RM'000**	**RM'000**
Held for trading		
Malaysian government securities	437,633	346,621
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	397,451	264,877
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	5,098	5,117
Quoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia	881,727	669,261
Quoted equity securities of corporations outside Malaysia	24,916	1,409
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	807,117	575,998
Quoted unit trusts in Malaysia	-	2,121
Unquoted unit trusts in Malaysia	4,886	3,297
Unquoted unit trusts outside Malaysia	12,633	13,295
Structured deposits with licensed financial institutions	30,294	30,095
	2,601,755	1,912,091

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6. Investments (continued)

	Fair value 2016 RM'000	Fair value 2015 RM'000
Fair value through profit or loss		
Designated upon initial recognition		
Malaysian government securities	456,618	462,962
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	384,367	329,191
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	21,730	21,806
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	1,498,931	1,195,017
Unquoted bonds of corporations outside Malaysia	116,765	-
Structured deposits with licensed financial institutions	123,420	121,712
Negotiable certificate of deposits with licensed financial institution	10,053	10,046
	2,611,884	2,140,734
Total fair value through profit or loss financial investments	5,213,639	4,052,825

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6. Investments (continued)

Carrying values of financial instruments

	Note	HTM RM'000	AFS RM'000	LAR RM'000	HFT RM'000	DUIR RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2015		1,665,180	661,282	293,491	1,317,769	2,030,778	5,968,500
Purchases/Placements		-	918,988	17,422,887	934,873	424,797	19,701,545
Reclassification		(1,665,180)	1,665,180	-	-	-	-
Maturities		-	(53,600)	(17,322,264)	(54,400)	(161,960)	(17,592,224)
Disposals		-	(429,721)	-	(293,916)	(148,459)	(872,096)
Fair value gains/(losses) recorded in:							
Profit or loss							
- Unrealised gains/(losses)	24	-	-	-	7,637	(4,231)	3,406
- Movement in impairment allowance	24	-	(56,480)	-	-	-	(56,480)
Insurance contract liabilities	12	-	(23,017)	-	-	-	(23,017)
Other comprehensive income		-	129	-	-	-	129
Amortisation of premiums		-	(1,260)	-	(544)	(2,200)	(4,004)
Accretion of discounts		-	1,638	-	672	2,009	4,319
At 31 December 2015		-	2,683,139	394,114	1,912,091	2,140,734	7,130,078

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6. Investments (continued)

Carrying values of financial instruments (continued)

	Note	AFS RM'000	LAR RM'000	HFT RM'000	DUIR RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2016		2,683,139	394,114	1,912,091	2,140,734	7,130,078
Purchases/Placements		699,555	20,077,781	1,349,148	775,737	22,902,221
Maturities		(36,000)	(19,980,370)	(67,500)	(130,000)	(20,213,870)
Disposals		(739,815)	-	(583,368)	(186,714)	(1,509,897)
Fair value (losses)/gains recorded in:						
Profit or loss						
- Unrealised (losses)/gains	24	-	-	(9,322)	11,551	2,229
- Unrealised foreign exchange gains		-	-	205	-	205
- Movement in impairment allowance	24	(29,404)	-	-	-	(29,404)
Insurance contract liabilities	12	(9,842)	-	-	-	(9,842)
Other comprehensive income		273	-	-	-	273
Amortisation of premiums		(1,114)	-	(679)	(1,880)	(3,673)
Accretion of discounts		1,577	-	1,180	2,456	5,213
At 31 December 2016		2,568,369	491,525	2,601,755	2,611,884	8,273,533

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7. Reinsurance assets

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Reinsurance of insurance contracts			
Actuarial liabilities			
- Current		64	82
- Non-current		59,911	64,994
	12	59,975	65,076

8. Insurance receivables

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Current			
Due premium including agents, brokers and co-insurers balances		43,718	52,809
Due from reinsurers and cedants		9,595	17,022
Group claims receivable		1,693	1,359
Due from related company	8.1	1,224	1,671
		56,230	72,861
Less: Allowance for impairment	33.1(ii)	(5,572)	(4,621)
		50,658	68,240

8.1 Amount due from related company

The amount due from related company is unsecured and receivable in accordance with normal trade terms.

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9. Other receivables, deposits and prepayments

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Non-current			
Other receivables		3,806	3,524
Malaysian Institute of Insurance ("MII") bonds		100	100
		3,906	3,624
Current			
Other receivables		20,063	13,429
Sundry deposits		1,266	882
		21,329	14,311
Income due and accrued		77,793	63,159
Due from related companies	9.1	1,197	1,713
Due from immediate holding company	9.1	24	78
Due from inter-fund	18	24,330	7,671
		124,673	86,932
		128,579	90,556

9.1 Amounts due from related companies and immediate holding company

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

10. Share capital

	2016 Number of shares '000	2016 Amount RM'000	2015 Number of shares '000	2015 Amount RM'000
Authorised:				
Ordinary shares of RM1 each				
At 1 January/31 December	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
Issued and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares of RM1 each				
On issue at 1 January/31 December	236,600	236,600	236,600	236,600

10. Share capital (continued)

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.

11. Reserves

Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedges related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred.

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.

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the surplus on revaluation of land and buildings.

Retained earnings

Restriction on payment of dividends

Pursuant to the RBC Framework for Insurers, the Company shall not pay dividends if its Capital Adequacy Ratio position is less than the Company's internal target capital level or if the payment of dividend would impair its Capital Adequacy Ratio position to below its internal target.

Pursuant to the Financial Services Act, 2013, the Company is required to obtain BNM's written approval prior to declaring or paying any dividend with effect from the financial year beginning 1 January 2014.

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12. Insurance contract liabilities

	Note	2016 Gross RM'000	2016 Reinsurance RM'000	2016 Net RM'000	2015 Gross RM'000	2015 Reinsurance RM'000	2015 Net RM'000
Actuarial liabilities		6,101,423	(59,975)	6,041,448	5,458,514	(65,076)	5,393,438
Unallocated surplus		169,426	-	169,426	54,085	-	54,085
Hedging reserve		25	-	25	(1,140)	-	(1,140)
Available-for-sale fair value reserve		40,546	-	40,546	49,601	-	49,601
Net asset value attributable to unitholders	35	1,030,562	-	1,030,562	840,671	-	840,671
Revaluation reserve		5,980	-	5,980	5,980	-	5,980
		7,347,962	(59,975)	7,287,987	6,407,711	(65,076)	6,342,635
			Note 7			Note 7	

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12. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

		Gross			Reinsurance			
	Note	With DPF RM'000	Without DPF RM'000	Total RM'000	With DPF RM'000	Without DPF RM'000	Total RM'000	Net RM'000
At 1 January 2015		3,321,767	2,172,882	5,494,649	-	(69,980)	(69,980)	5,424,669
Premiums received		380,570	1,571,585	1,952,155	(10,334)	(153,649)	(163,983)	1,788,172
Liabilities paid for death, maturities, surrenders, benefits and claims		(163,761)	(494,607)	(658,368)	6,358	159,578	165,936	(492,432)
Benefits and claims experience variation		2,710	(12,355)	(9,645)	3,924	(7,039)	(3,115)	(12,760)
Fees deducted		(35,523)	(473,504)	(509,027)	52	6,454	6,506	(502,521)
Expected interest on reserve/net investment income attributable to Universal Life Fund		143,387	57,919	201,306	-	(840)	(840)	200,466
Adjustments due to changes in assumptions		(25,963)	(26,457)	(52,420)	-	400	400	(52,020)
Net asset value attributable to unitholders	35	-	22,231	22,231	-	-	-	22,231
Hedging reserve		(1,239)	-	(1,239)	-	-	-	(1,239)
Available-for-sale fair value reserve	6	(23,017)	-	(23,017)	-	-	-	(23,017)
Revaluation reserve		4,532	-	4,532	-	-	-	4,532
Unallocated surplus		(15,053)	-	(15,053)	-	-	-	(15,053)
Deferred tax effects:								
- Hedging reserve	27	99	-	99	-	-	-	99
- Available-for-sale fair value reserve	27	1,841	-	1,841	-	-	-	1,841
- Revaluation reserve	27	(333)	-	(333)	-	-	-	(333)
At 31 December 2015		3,590,017	2,817,694	6,407,711	-	(65,076)	(65,076)	6,342,635

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12. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

		Gross			Reinsurance			
	Note	With DPF RM'000	Without DPF RM'000	Total RM'000	With DPF RM'000	Without DPF RM'000	Total RM'000	Net RM'000
At 1 January 2016		3,590,017	2,817,694	6,407,711	-	(65,076)	(65,076)	6,342,635
Premiums received		308,876	1,790,801	2,099,677	(9,026)	(143,163)	(152,189)	1,947,488
Liabilities paid for death, maturities, surrenders, benefits and claims		(206,830)	(566,139)	(772,969)	6,209	120,237	126,446	(646,523)
Benefits and claims experience variation		8,234	(68,969)	(60,735)	2,839	28,339	31,178	(29,557)
Fees deducted		(28,392)	(527,272)	(555,664)	(22)	26	4	(555,660)
Expected interest on reserve/net investment income attributable to Universal Life Fund		150,361	76,732	227,093	-	(970)	(970)	226,123
Adjustments due to changes in assumptions		(117,272)	(4,218)	(121,490)	-	632	632	(120,858)
Net asset value attributable to unitholders	35	-	16,888	16,888	-	-	-	16,888
Hedging reserve		1,266	-	1,266	-	-	-	1,266
Available-for-sale fair value reserve	6	(9,842)		(9,842)	-	-	-	(9,842)
Revaluation reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated surplus		115,341	-	115,341	-	-	-	115,341
Deferred tax effects:								
- Hedging reserve	27	(101)	-	(101)	-	-	-	(101)
- Available-for-sale fair value reserve	27	787	-	787	-	-	-	787
- Revaluation reserve	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016		3,812,445	3,535,517	7,347,962	-	(59,975)	(59,975)	7,287,987

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13. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

13.1 Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Asset		Liabilities		Net	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(173)	(134)	(173)	(134)
Investment properties	-	-	(115)	(89)	(115)	(89)
Unallocated surplus	-	-	(165,636)	(141,823)	(165,636)	(141,823)
Hedging reserve	-	99	(2)	-	(2)	99
Available-for-sale fair value reserve	-	-	(3,121)	(3,843)	(3,121)	(3,843)
Fair value movement recognised in profit or loss	-	-	(2,744)	(2,177)	(2,744)	(2,177)
Revaluation reserve	-	-	(656)	(656)	(656)	(656)
Net accretion	-	-	(149)	(272)	(149)	(272)
Set off of tax	-	(99)	-	99	-	-
Net liabilities	-	-	(172,596)	(148,895)	(172,596)	(148,895)

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

13.2 Movement in temporary differences during the year

	At 1 January 2015 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 27) RM'000	Recognised in other compre-hensive income (Note 27) RM'000	Recognised in insurance contract liabilities (Note 27) RM'000	At 31 December 2015/ 1 January 2016 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 27) RM'000	Recognised in other compre-hensive income (Note 27) RM'000	Recognised in insurance contract liabilities (Note 27) RM'000	At 31 December 2016 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment	(431)	297	-	-	(134)	(39)	-	-	(173)
Investment properties	(71)	(18)	-	-	(89)	(26)	-	-	(115)
Unallocated surplus	(126,185)	(15,638)	-	-	(141,823)	(23,813)	-	-	(165,636)
Hedging reserve	-	-	-	99	99	-	-	(101)	(2)
Available-for-sale fair value reserve	(5,632)	-	(52)	1,841	(3,843)	-	(65)	787	(3,121)
Fair value movement recognised in profit or loss	(2,306)	129	-	-	(2,177)	(567)	-	-	(2,744)
Revaluation reserve	(189)	-	(134)	(333)	(656)	-	-	-	(656)
Net amortisation /(accretion)	96	(368)	-	-	(272)	123	-	-	(149)
Net tax (liabilities)/ assets	(134,718)	(15,598)	(186)	1,607	(148,895)	(24,322)	(65)	686	(172,596)

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14. Derivative financial assets/(liabilities)

	Nominal value RM'000	Assets RM'000	Liabilities RM'000
2016			
Derivatives held for trading at fair value through profit or loss			
- Collateralised forward starting interest rate swap	400,000	14,996	-
Derivatives used for hedging			
- Forward purchase agreements	160,000	429	(3,114)
- Cross currency swap	111,712	-	(10,759)
	671,712	15,425	(13,873)
2015			
Derivatives held for trading at fair value through profit or loss			
- Collateralised forward starting interest rate swap	200,000	5,724	(2,216)
Derivatives used for hedging			
- Forward purchase agreements	60,000	-	(1,239)
	260,000	5,724	(3,455)

15. Subordinated loan

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Non-current			
Subordinated loan	15.1	54,300	54,300

15.1 Subordinated loan from immediate holding company

The subordinated loan from immediate holding company is unsecured, subject to interest of 4.5% per annum and repayable in 2023.

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16. Other financial liabilities

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Non-current		
Deposits received from reinsurers	563	683
Current		
Outstanding purchase of investment securities	4,745	306
	5,308	989

17. Insurance payables

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Current			
Due to reinsurers and cedants		44,876	58,989
Due to agents, brokers and co-insurers and insurers		96,990	91,869
Due to related company	17.1	10,425	10,913
Due to ultimate holding company	17.1	583	249
		152,874	162,020

17.1 Amounts due to related company and ultimate holding company

The amounts due to related company and ultimate holding company are unsecured and payable in accordance with normal trade terms.

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18. Other payables and accruals

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Non-current			
Other payables and accrued expenses	18.1	29,333	44,944
Current			
Other payables and accrued expenses	18.1	139,359	111,597
Due to ultimate holding company	18.2	12,132	-
Due to immediate holding company	18.2	1,192	1,192
Due to inter-fund	9	24,330	7,671
		177,013	120,460
		206,346	165,404

18.1 Other payables and accrued expenses

Included in other payables and accrued expenses at 31 December 2016 is an amount of RM55,871,000 (2015: RM63,696,000) relating to premium received in advance and RM21,725,000 (2015: RM21,707,000) relating to premium deposits.

18.2 Amounts due to ultimate holding company and immediate holding company

The amounts due to ultimate holding company and immediate holding company are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

19. Benefits and claims liabilities

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Current		
Gross benefits and claims liabilities	275,456	259,026
Less: Recoverable from reinsurers	(21,730)	(64,465)
Net benefits and claims liabilities	253,726	194,561

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20. Operating revenue

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Gross earned premiums	21	2,099,677	1,952,155
Investment income	22	335,142	287,860
		2,434,819	2,240,015

21. Net earned premiums

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Gross earned premiums	20	2,099,677	1,952,155
Premiums ceded to reinsurers		(152,189)	(163,983)
Net earned premiums		1,947,488	1,788,172

22. Investment income

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Rental of premises from:		
- Investment properties	128	132
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Interest income from:		
- Malaysian government securities	43,039	45,473
- Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	39,564	33,300
- Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers		
- outside Malaysia	3,251	3,577
- Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	3,299	3,842
Dividend income from:		
- Quoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia	16,061	11,189
- Quoted unit trusts in Malaysia	3,173	4,240
Accretion of discounts on:		
- Malaysian government securities	711	781
- Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	779	782
- Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	69	75
- Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	18	-

22. Investment income (continued)

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Available-for-sale financial assets (continued)		
Amortisation of premiums on:		
- Malaysian government securities	(922)	(1,070)
- Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	(153)	(151)
- Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	(39)	(39)
Interest income from licensed financial institutions:		
- Structured deposits	106	105
Loans and receivables		
Interest income from:		
- Government guaranteed loans	8,680	8,656
- Mortgage loans	329	499
- Policy loans	1,098	1,061
- Automatic premium loans	6,696	6,417
Interest income from licensed financial institutions:		
- Fixed and call deposits	23,841	16,193
Fair value through profit or loss - Held for trading financial assets		
Interest income from:		
- Malaysian government securities	13,553	12,247
- Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	14,670	10,179
- Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	245	244
- Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	32,116	22,156
Dividend income from:		
- Quoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia	20,489	15,265
- Quoted unit trusts in Malaysia	120	163
Interest income from/(expense to) licensed financial institutions:		
- Structured deposits	1,279	1,277
- Collateralised forward starting interest rate swap	(336)	(124)
Accretion of discounts on:		
- Malaysian government securities	342	254
- Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	585	390
- Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	253	28
Amortisation of premiums on:		
- Malaysian government securities	(149)	(125)
- Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	(17)	(28)
- Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	(513)	(391)

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22. Investment income (continued)

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Fair value through profit or loss - Designated upon initial recognition financial assets		
Interest income from:		
- Malaysian government securities	15,486	18,138
- Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	15,284	12,718
- Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	994	1,328
- Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	64,295	54,516
- Unquoted bonds of corporations outside Malaysia	1,181	-
Interest income from/(expense to) licensed financial institutions:		
- Structured deposits	4,668	4,650
- Negotiable certificate of deposits	409	104
- Cross currency swap	(116)	-
Accretion of discounts on:		
- Malaysian government securities	350	226
- Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	552	424
- Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	6	7
- Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	214	84
- Structured deposits	1,334	1,268
Amortisation of premiums on:		
- Malaysian government securities	(620)	(1,064)
- Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	(31)	(51)
- Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	(1,117)	(1,085)
- Unquoted bonds of corporations outside Malaysia	(112)	-
	335,142	287,860
	Note 20	Note 20

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23. Realised gains and losses

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Realised gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	53
Realised gains on disposal of investments in debt and equity securities:		
Malaysian government securities	9,793	5,965
Quoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia	86,983	69,383
Quoted equity securities of corporations outside Malaysia	416	171
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	649	-
Quoted unit trusts in Malaysia	3,546	6,494
Unquoted unit trusts outside Malaysia	9,835	5,314
Realised losses on disposal of investments in debt and equity securities:		
Malaysian government securities	(3,840)	(368)
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	(1,963)	-
Quoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia	(45,004)	(34,907)
Quoted equity securities of corporations outside Malaysia	(330)	(102)
Unquoted unit trusts outside Malaysia	(359)	(2,072)
Put options	(1,549)	(1,637)
	58,177	48,241
	58,177	48,294

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24. Fair value gains and losses

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Investment properties	4	-	540
Held for trading financial assets	6	(9,322)	7,637
Designated upon initial recognition financial assets	6	11,551	(4,231)
Derivatives		1,925	(3,109)
Total fair value gains on financial assets at FVTPL		4,154	297
Impairment loss on AFS financial assets	6	(29,404)	(56,480)
		(25,250)	(55,643)

25. Net benefits and claims

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Gross benefits and claims paid	(772,969)	(658,368)
Claims ceded to reinsurers	126,446	165,936
Net claims paid	(646,523)	(492,432)
Gross change in contract liabilities	(948,141)	(931,179)
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	(5,101)	(4,904)
	(1,599,765)	(1,428,515)

26. Management expenses

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Advertising and marketing expenses		15,188	13,588
Allowance for impairment loss on receivables		951	278
Amortisation of intangible assets	5	4,976	4,835
Auditors' remuneration:			
- statutory audit fees		317	298
- non-audit fees		8	8
Bank charges		15,660	14,175
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3	5,060	4,533
Employee benefits expense	26(a)	86,389	73,983
Non-executive directors' fee and other emoluments		892	593
Rental of premises:			
Third parties		6,300	6,189
Other expenses		60,558	44,755
		196,299	163,235

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
(a) Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	39,101	40,247
Social security contributions	366	304
Contributions to Employees' Provident Fund	8,506	7,581
Other benefits	38,416	25,851
	86,389	73,983

26. Management expenses (continued)

(b) Key management personnel compensation

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Non-executive directors:		
Fees	684	393
Other emoluments	208	200
Estimated monetary value of benefits-in-kind	12	9
	904	602
Other key management personnel:		
Short term employee benefits	6,822	5,322

Other key management personnel comprise persons other than the Directors of the Company, having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity either directly or indirectly.

(c) The details of remuneration receivable by the CEOs during the year are as follows:

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Salaries and other emoluments	1,374	1,215
Bonus	-	1,374
Estimated monetary value of benefits-in-kind	564	248
	1,938	2,837
Amount included in employee benefits expense	1,374	2,589

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26. Management expenses (continued)

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

2016	Salaries RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Benefits-in-kind RM'000	Total RM'000
Chief Executive Officers						
Joseph Kumar Gross	1,074	-	-	-	555	1,629
Tapan Kumar Rangam Bir	300	-	-	-	9	309
Total Chief Executive Officers' remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	1,374	-	-	-	564	1,938
Non-Executive Directors						
Tan Sri Razali Bin Ismail	-	-	159	149	12	320
Foo San Kan	-	-	148	15	-	163
Dato' Dr. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy	-	-	140	15	-	155
Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah Binti Salim	-	-	144	19	-	163
Tunku Zain Al-Abidin Ibni Tuanku Muhriz	-	-	93	10	-	103
Total Directors' remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	-	-	684	208	12	904

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26. Management expenses (continued)

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

2015	Salaries RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Fees RM'000	Other emoluments RM'000	Benefits-in-kind RM'000	Total RM'000
Chief Executive Officer						
Tapan Kumar Rangam Bir	1,215	1,374	-	-	248	2,837
Total Chief Executive Officer's remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	1,215	1,374	-	-	248	2,837
Non-Executive Directors						
Tan Sri Razali Bin Ismail	-	-	105	174	9	288
Foo San Kan	-	-	98	8	-	106
Dato' Dr. Thillainathan A/L Ramasamy	-	-	93	9	-	102
Tan Sri Datuk (Dr.) Rafiah Binti Salim	-	-	97	9	-	106
Total Directors' remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	-	-	393	200	9	602

27. Tax expense

(a) Recognised in profit or loss

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Current tax expense		
Current year	31,303	25,982
Under provision in prior year	604	1,583
	31,907	27,565
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	24,322	20,645
Effect of changes in tax rate	-	(5,047)
	24,322	15,598
Total tax expense	56,229	43,163

The income tax provided for in the Life fund for the current and previous financial years is in respect of investment income which is taxed at a tax rate of 8% (2015: 8%) applicable for life insurance business and 24% (2015: 25%) on income other than investment income which is taxed under Section 60(8) of the Income Tax Act, 1967.

For the Shareholders' fund, the corporate tax rate is at 25% for year of assessment 2015 and 24% for year of assessment 2016. Consequently, deferred tax assets and liabilities of Shareholders' fund are measured using this tax rate. The taxes of respective funds are disclosed in Note 35 – Insurance funds.

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Profit before tax	137,191	117,232
Tax at Malaysian tax rate of 24% (2015: 25%)	32,926	29,308
Tax rate differential of 16% (2015: 17%) in respect of Life fund	3,429	1,680
Section 110B tax credit set off	(877)	(866)
Income not subject to tax	(157,213)	(142,396)
Non-deductible expenses	177,867	159,333
Other items	(507)	(432)
Change in tax rate on deferred tax	-	(5,047)
Under provision in prior year	604	1,583
Total tax expense	56,229	43,163

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27. Tax expense (continued)

(c) Deferred tax recognised directly in other comprehensive income

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Available-for-sale fair value reserve		
At 1 January	(470)	(522)
Net gain arising from change in fair value	65	52
At 31 December	(405)	(470)
Revaluation reserve		
At 1 January	191	57
Net gain arising from change in fair value	-	134
At 31 December	191	191

(d) Deferred tax recognised in insurance contract liabilities

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Available-for-sale fair value reserve			
At 1 January		4,313	6,154
Net loss arising from change in fair value	13	(787)	(1,841)
At 31 December		3,526	4,313
Revaluation reserve			
At 1 January		465	132
Net gain arising from change in fair value		-	333
At 31 December		465	465
Hedging reserve			
At 1 January		(99)	-
Net gain/(loss) arising from change in fair value	13	101	(99)
At 31 December		2	(99)

28. Operating leases

Leases as lessee

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Less than one year	3,475	1,969
Between one and five years	5,194	1,258
	8,669	3,227

The Company leases a number of offices under operating leases. The leases typically run for a period of 1-5 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

Leases as lessor

The Company leases out its investment properties under operating leases (see Note 4). The future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Less than one year	214	240
Between one and five years	46	260
	260	500

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29. Capital commitments

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Property, plant and equipment		
Authorised but not contracted for	8,808	10,356
Contracted but not provided for	3,040	3,434
Software development		
Authorised but not contracted for	23,531	14,435
Contracted but not provided for	2,749	480

30. 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 or jointly 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. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Related parties also include key management personnel defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly and entity that provides key management personnel services to the Group. The key management personnel include all the Directors of the Company, and certain members of Senior Management Committee of the Company. There were no significant transactions with the Company during the financial year other than key management personnel compensation as disclosed in Note 26.

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30. Related parties (continued)

Significant related party transactions

Related party transactions have been entered into in the normal course of business under normal trade terms. The significant related party transactions of the Company, other than key management personnel compensation (see note 26), are as follows:

Transactions	Amount transacted for the year ended 31 December 2016 RM'000	Amount transacted for the year ended 31 December 2015 RM'000
Ultimate holding company		
Payment of reinsurance premium and commission	(4,445)	(2,482)
Reimbursement/(Payment) of personnel expenses	1,481	(631)
Payment of business building and regional investment costs	(12,132)	-
Payment of global marketing expenses	(841)	(1,057)
Payment of fees for sharing of Global Procurement (excluding IT) services and support	(181)	-
Payment of relationship manager fees	(754)	(650)
Provision of regional underwriting service	299	417
Payment of personnel expenses	(816)	(874)
Immediate holding company		
Reimbursement of other expenses	144	61
Sharing of common expenses	(7,652)	(4,412)
Interest payment for subordinated loan	(2,450)	(2,444)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	11
Rental income	4	-
Related companies*		
Payment of reinsurance premium and commission	(130,959)	(143,265)
Payment of insurance premium	(360)	(49)
Payment of motor insurance premium	(348)	(255)
Consultant fees paid	(26)	-
Investment and redemption of funds (including fund management fees)	35,194	16,561
Investment advisory fees	(1,885)	(1,996)
Performance attribution analysis	(15)	(1)
Payment of other expenses	(1,679)	(1,795)
Rental expenses	(4,295)	(168)
Rental income	225	149
Payment of intranet portal network cost	(178)	(128)
Reimbursement of sharing of common expenses	1,615	1,832
Sharing of asset and investment manager database expenses	(356)	(111)
Sharing of expenses of HR database platform and recruitment solution	(49)	(34)
(Loss)/Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2)	92

30. Related parties (continued)

Significant related party transactions (continued)

* Related companies are companies within the Allianz SE group.

Significant related party balances related to the above transactions are disclosed in notes 8, 9, 15, 17 and 18.

31. Risk management framework

As a provider of insurance services, the Company considers risk management to be one of their core competencies. It is an integral part of the Company's business process. In order to protect its assets, the Company has established a risk management framework to promote a strong risk management culture supported by a robust risk governance structure.

This framework ensures that risks are properly identified, analysed and evaluated. Risk appetite is defined by the Company's risk strategy and limit structure. Close monitoring and reporting allows the Company to detect deviations from its risk tolerance limit at an early stage.

The Allianz risk management practice consists of the following key areas:

(a) Risk underwriting and identification
A sound risk underwriting and identification framework including risk assessment, risk standards, and clear targets form the foundation for adequate risk taking and management decisions such as individual transaction approval, new product approval, strategic or tactical asset allocation.

(b) Risk reporting and monitoring
The Company's qualitative and quantitative risk reporting and controlling framework provides transparency and risk indicators to senior management with regards to its overall risk profile and whether the profile is within the delegated limits and authorities.

(c) Risk strategy and risk appetite
The Company's risk strategy clearly defines its risk appetite. It ensures that returns are appropriate for the risks taken and that the delegated authorities are in line with the Company's overall risk bearing capacity. The risk-return profile is improved through integration of risk considerations and capital needs into management and decision making processes. This also keeps risk strategy and business objectives consistent with each other and allows the Company to take opportunities within its risk appetite.

(d) Communication and transparency
Finally, a transparent and robust risk disclosure provides a basis for communicating this strategy to the Company's internal and external stakeholders, ensuring a sustainable positive impact on valuation and financing.

31. Risk management framework (continued)

Risk governance structure

The Board assumes ultimate responsibility over the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems by establishing and supervising the operation of the risk management framework. The Board has delegated the responsibility to establish and supervise the operation of the risk management framework to the Risk Management Committee ("RMC") to discharge their oversight function effectively.

RMC bears the overall responsibility for effective risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control functions of the Company. RMC also oversees the Senior Management's activities in managing the key risk areas of the Company and to ensure that the risk management process is in place and functioning effectively. The RMC is responsible for driving the risk management framework of AMB Group of companies ("AMB Group") and to report to the Board on its recommendations and/or decisions. Through structured reporting from the Risk Management Working Committee ("RMWC"), RMC will consolidate the status of the risks and present them to the Board for consideration.

RMWC serves and provides as a platform for two way communications between the management and the RMC on matters of the AMB Group's risk management framework and its strategies. RMWC is responsible in formulating risk management strategies, policies and risk tolerance for RMC review and onward transmission of recommendation to the Board. RMWC determines the allocation of risks by cascading and/or escalating to the relevant owners. RMWC also oversees the compliance of all risk management process by all departments of the Company and provides pre-emptive recommendations to ensure timely action is taken in managing and mitigating the identified risks.

Asset and Liability Management ("ALM") Framework (continued)

The Investment Committee ("IC") has been tasked to manage business practices so that decisions and actions taken with respect to assets and liabilities are coordinated. It involves various management activities and responsibilities, including the formulation of long-term strategic goals and objectives and the management of various risks including liquidity risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

31. Risk management framework (continued)

Asset and Liability Management ("ALM") Framework (continued)

The Asset Liability Management ("ALM") process chosen will reflect external and internal constraints.

- External constraints include supervisory and legislative requirements, the interests and expectations of policyholders and other stakeholders. A significant constraint is the liquidity of the assets and liabilities which may compromise the ability to price, measure and hedge exposures.
- Internal constraints such as asset allocation limits reflect the Company's management philosophy or professional judgement (although this may also be influenced by external constraints).

Governance and regulatory framework

The Company is required to comply with the requirements of the Financial Services Act, 2013, relevant laws and guidelines from BNM and Life Insurance Association of Malaysia.

The Company is also required to comply with all Allianz SE Group's policies and standards. If there is any conflict with the local laws or regulations, the stricter will apply.

32. Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk includes the risk of incurring higher claims costs than expected owing to the random nature of claims and their frequency and severity and the risk of change in the legal or economic conditions of insurance or reinsurance cover. This may result in the insurer having either received too little premium for the risks it has agreed to underwrite and hence has not enough funds to invest and pay claims, or that claims are in excess of those expected.

The Company seeks to minimise underwriting risk through a formalised reinsurance arrangement with an appropriate mix and spread of business based on its overall strategy. This is complemented by observing formalised underwriting guidelines and limits and standards applied to the security of reinsurers.

32. Underwriting risk (continued)

The underwriting risk of life insurance contracts consists of mortality/longevity/morbidity and calamity risks. Mortality/longevity/morbidity risk represents the risk of loss attributable to positive or negative changes in the assumed medical prognosis for life expectancy, occupational disability, illness and the need for long-term care as well as underestimation of these probabilities. Calamity risk represents the risk of loss because of strong short-term fluctuation in the mortality rate, for example as a result of war or epidemics.

The table below shows the concentration of actuarial liabilities by type of contract (with and without DPF).

	Gross			Reinsurance			
	With DPF RM'000	**Without DPF RM'000**	**Total RM'000**	**With DPF RM'000**	**Without DPF RM'000**	**Total RM'000**	**Net RM'000**
2016							
Whole life	2,510,907	924,548	3,435,455	-	(10,474)	(10,474)	3,424,981
Endowment	568,133	1,226,154	1,794,287	-	(18)	(18)	1,794,269
Mortgage	-	91,085	91,085	-	(49,483)	(49,483)	41,602
Riders and others	517,429	263,167	780,596	-	-	-	780,596
Total	3,596,469	2,504,954	6,101,423	-	(59,975)	(59,975)	6,041,448
2015							
Whole life	2,360,670	772,188	3,132,858	-	(11,060)	(11,060)	3,121,798
Endowment	650,048	890,958	1,541,006	-	-	-	1,541,006
Mortgage	-	98,849	98,849	-	(54,016)	(54,016)	44,833
Riders and others	470,774	215,027	685,801	-	-	-	685,801
Total	3,481,492	1,977,022	5,458,514	-	(65,076)	(65,076)	5,393,438

As all of the business is derived from Malaysia, the entire actuarial liabilities are in Malaysia. There is no investment contract issued by the Company during the current and previous financial years.

32. Underwriting risk (continued)

Key assumptions

Significant judgement is required in determining the liabilities and in the choice of assumptions. Assumptions in use are based on past experiences, current internal data, external market indices and benchmarks which reflect current observable market prices and other published information. Assumptions and prudent estimates are determined at the date of valuation. They are further evaluated on a continuous basis in order to ensure realistic and reasonable valuations.

The key assumptions to which the estimation of liabilities is particularly sensitive are as follows:

- Mortality and morbidity rates

  Experience study on mortality and morbidity rates is carried out on annual basis. The actual claim experience is compared against industrial mortality table and reinsurers' morbidity risk charges. Mortality and morbidity assumptions vary by product type and underwriting procedures.

  The Company can increase the mortality/morbidity risk charges in future years in line with emerging experience for investment-linked and universal life contracts.

  An appropriate allowance for provision of risk margin for adverse deviation from expected experience is made in the valuation of non-participating life policies, the guaranteed benefits insurance liabilities of participating life policies, and non-unit actuarial liabilities of investment-linked policies.

- Expenses

  Expense assumption was set during initial pricing stage. Expense assumption is inflated annually to reflect higher cost of underwriting, issuing and maintaining the policies. Expense assumption varies by premium term, distribution channel, policy duration and underwriting procedures. The expense assumption is reviewed annually; it is compared to actual expense that the Company incurred.

  An appropriate allowance for provision of risk margin for adverse deviation from expected experience is made in the valuation of non-participating life policies, the guaranteed benefits insurance liabilities of participating life policies, and non-unit actuarial liabilities of investment-linked policies.

32. Underwriting risk (continued)

Key assumptions (continued)

The key assumptions to which the estimation of liabilities is particularly sensitive are as follows (continued):

- Persistency

  Experience study on persistency (lapse, surrender, premium holiday, partial withdrawal) is carried out on annual basis using statistical method. Persistency assumptions vary by product type, distribution channel and policy duration.

  An appropriate allowance for provision of risk margin for adverse deviation from expected experience is made in the valuation of non-participating life policies, the guaranteed benefits insurance liabilities of participating life policies, and non-unit actuarial liabilities of investment-linked policies.

- Discount rate

  In the valuation of the total benefits insurance liabilities of participating life policies, the Company has assumed a long term gross rate of return of 4.50% - 6.50% per annum. The long term gross rate of return is derived based on a basket of strategic asset allocations. The Company calculates long term gross rate by assuming each asset class will earn the targeted yield. The strategic asset allocation and targeted yield are reviewed annually in accordance to the Company's investment philosophy, market condition and the prevailing long term market return for each asset class.

  Malaysian Government Securities ("MGS") spot rate is used in the valuation of non-participating life policies, the guaranteed benefits insurance liabilities of participating life policies, and non-unit actuarial liabilities of investment-linked policies.

  Risk-free discount rate for durations of less than 15 years is zero-coupon spot yields of Malaysian Government Securities ("MGS") with matching duration. Risk-free discount rate for durations of 15 years or more is zero-coupon spot yields of MGS with 15 years term to maturity. Duration is the term to maturity of each future cash flow. The MGS zero-coupon spot yields are obtained from a recognised bond pricing agency in Malaysia.

32. Underwriting risk (continued)

Key assumptions (continued)

The assumptions that have significant effects on the gross actuarial liabilities and reinsurance assets are listed below.

	Mortality and morbidity rates[1]		Lapse and surrender rates		Discount rate	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Type of business						
With fixed and guaranteed terms and with DPF contracts						
Life insurance	60-80	60-80	0.5-30	0.5-30	4.50-6.50	4.50-6.50
Without DPF contracts						
Life insurance	60-150	60-150	0.5-60	0.5-60	MGS spot yield	MGS spot yield

[1] Industry mortality and morbidity experience tables that were observed in Malaysia between year 1999 and 2003 or the respective reinsurance risk rates.

32. Underwriting risk (continued)

Sensitivities

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities and profit before tax. Sensitivities testing on individual assumptions are meaningful to analyse the magnitude of reserve changes for each assumption. However, it should be studied with care as it does not capture the possible correlation effect when all assumptions are being stressed simultaneously. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions.

	Change in assumptions %	Impact on Profit before tax# RM'000	Impact on Gross liabilities* RM'000	Impact on Net liabilities* RM'000
Life insurance contracts				
2016				
Mortality and morbidity rates	+5%	(7,841)	13,316	10,786
Discount rate	-0.5%	(18,736)	196,002	194,350
Expenses	+10%	(9,104)	14,154	14,154
Lapse and surrender rates	-10%	743	5,845	5,543
2015				
Mortality and morbidity rates	+5%	(8,376)	14,310	11,595
Discount rate	-0.5%	(20,397)	264,495	262,656
Expenses	+10%	(10,464)	17,045	17,045
Lapse and surrender rates	-10%	866	13,564	13,236

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

32. Underwriting risk (continued)

Sensitivities (continued)

The above illustration is only prepared for adverse scenario, where the key assumptions are being moved in an unfavourable direction. In the sensitivity analysis above, changes in assumptions for life non-participating business would impact the profit before tax and insurance contract liabilities. In respect of life participating insurance business, it would only impact the insurance contract liabilities.

* The impact on gross and net liabilities only reflects the changes in the prescribed assumptions above without adjustment to policyholders' bonuses for the life participating business. Impact on insurance contract liabilities also reflects adjustments for tax, where applicable.

33. Financial risks

Exposure to credit, liquidity, market (currency risk, interest rate risk, equity price risk) and operational risk arises in the normal course of the Company's business. The Company is guided by its risk management framework as well as policies and guidelines from the ultimate holding company, Allianz SE which sets out its general risk management philosophy. Through financial risk management, business strategies are evaluated to ensure their appropriateness to the strategic, operational and financial risks tolerance.

33.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations or due to the non-performance of instruments (i.e. payment overdue). The Company's exposure to credit risk arises principally from the reinsurance and the investment in fixed income instruments. Financial loss may materialise when the counterparty failed to meet payment obligations for various reasons.

The Company has credit policies in place to mitigate the credit risk from underwriting of insurance business and it is monitored on an on-going basis. Reinsurance is mainly to local or offshore reinsurers, and if the Company has to place overseas, only counterparties that have a credit rating that is acceptable based on Allianz Guidelines for Reinsurance Security are used.

With effect from 12 September 2008, all new bond investments must carry a minimum rating of AA- by rating agencies established in Malaysia or minimum rating of BBB- by any internationally recognised rating agency as outlined in the Company's Investment Mandate which is approved by the Board of Directors.

The Company considers rating of BBB and above as investment grades and ratings below BBB as non-investment grade. Assets which are not rated by rating agencies are classified as non-rated.

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the financial assets on the statement of financial position.

	Insurance and Shareholders' funds RM'000	Investment-linked funds RM'000	Total RM'000
2016			
LAR			
Government guaranteed loans	190,000	-	190,000
Other loans	107,555	-	107,555
Fixed and call deposits	190,860	3,110	193,970
AFS financial investments			
Malaysian government securities	839,772	-	839,772
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	851,216	-	851,216
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	74,086	-	74,086
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	80,346	-	80,346
Structured deposits	2,045	-	2,045
FVTPL - HFT financial investments			
Malaysian government securities	396,801	40,832	437,633

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33. Financial risks (continued)

33.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure (continued)

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the financial assets on the statement of financial position (continued).

	Insurance and Shareholders' funds RM'000	Investment-linked funds RM'000	Total RM'000
2016 (continued)			
FVTPL - HFT financial investments (continued)			
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	370,470	26,981	397,451
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	1,529	3,569	5,098
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	577,567	229,550	807,117
Structured deposits	15,146	15,148	30,294
FVTPL - DUIR financial investments			
Malaysian government securities	456,618	-	456,618
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	384,367	-	384,367
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	21,730	-	21,730
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	1,498,931	-	1,498,931
Unquoted bonds of corporations outside Malaysia	116,765	-	116,765
Structured deposits	123,420	-	123,420
Negotiable certificate of deposits	10,053	-	10,053
Derivatives financial assets			
Collateralised forward starting interest rate swap	14,996	-	14,996
Forward purchase agreements	429	-	429
Reinsurance assets	59,975	-	59,975
Insurance receivables	50,658	-	50,658
Other receivables and deposits	111,648	16,931	128,579
Cash and cash equivalents	326,274	94,850	421,124
	6,873,257	430,971	7,304,228

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure (continued)

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the financial assets on the statement of financial position (continued).

	Insurance and Shareholders' funds RM'000	Investment-linked funds RM'000	Total RM'000
2015			
LAR			
Government guaranteed loans	190,000	-	190,000
Other loans	109,323	-	109,323
Fixed and call deposits	91,000	3,791	94,791
AFS financial investments			
Malaysian government securities	1,118,617	-	1,118,617
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	797,657	-	797,657
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	74,311	-	74,311
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	81,500	-	81,500
Structured deposits	2,048	-	2,048
FVTPL - HFT financial investments			
Malaysian government securities	344,106	2,515	346,621

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33. Financial risks (continued)

33.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure (continued)

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the financial assets on the statement of financial position (continued).

	Insurance and Shareholders' funds RM'000	Investment-linked funds RM'000	Total RM'000
2015 (continued)			
FVTPL - HFT financial investments (continued)			
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	238,125	26,752	264,877
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	1,535	3,582	5,117
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	393,577	182,421	575,998
Structured deposits	15,047	15,048	30,095
FVTPL - DUIR financial investments			
Malaysian government securities	462,962	-	462,962
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	329,191	-	329,191
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	21,806	-	21,806
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	1,195,017	-	1,195,017
Structured deposits	121,712	-	121,712
Negotiable certificate of deposits	10,046	-	10,046
Derivatives financial assets			
Collateralised forward starting interest rate swap	5,724	-	5,724
Reinsurance assets	65,076	-	65,076
Insurance receivables	68,240	-	68,240
Other receivables and deposits	82,007	8,549	90,556
Cash and cash equivalents	318,263	114,900	433,163
	6,136,890	357,558	6,494,448

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit rating

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying financial assets according to the credit rating agencies' credit ratings of counterparties. AAA is the highest possible rating. Financial assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BBB are classified as speculative grade.

	←			Neither past-due nor impaired			→		
	AAA RM'000	**AA RM'000**	**A RM'000**	**BBB RM'000**	**Non-investment grade RM'000**	**Non-rated RM'000**	**Investment-linked funds RM'000**	**Past-due but not impaired RM'000**	**Total RM'000**
2016									
LAR									
Government guaranteed loans	-	-	-	-	-	190,000	-	-	190,000
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	107,555	-	-	107,555
Fixed and call deposits	66,770	124,090	-	-	-	-	3,110	-	193,970
AFS financial investments									
Malaysian government securities	-	-	-	-	-	839,772	-	-	839,772
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	-	-	-	-	-	851,216	-	-	851,216
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	32,036	42,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,086
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	9,089	71,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,346

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33. Financial risks (continued)

33.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit rating (continued)

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying financial assets according to the credit rating agencies' credit ratings of counterparties. AAA is the highest possible rating. Financial assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BBB are classified as speculative grade (continued).

	Neither past-due nor impaired								
	AAA RM'000	AA RM'000	A RM'000	BBB RM'000	Non-investment grade RM'000	Non-rated RM'000	Investment-linked funds RM'000	Past-due but not impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2016 (continued)									
AFS financial investments (continued)									
Structured deposits	2,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,045
FVTPL - HFT financial investments									
Malaysian government securities	-	-	-	-	-	396,801	40,832	-	437,633
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	-	-	-	-	-	370,470	26,981	-	397,451
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	-	1,529	-	-	-	-	3,569	-	5,098
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	274,231	303,336	-	-	-	-	229,550	-	807,117
Structured deposits	15,146	-	-	-	-	-	15,148	-	30,294
FVTPL - DUIR financial investments									
Malaysian government securities	-	-	-	-	-	456,618	-	-	456,618
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	-	-	-	-	-	384,367	-	-	384,367
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	3,003	18,727	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,730

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33. Financial risks (continued)

33.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit rating (continued)

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying financial assets according to the credit rating agencies' credit ratings of counterparties. AAA is the highest possible rating. Financial assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BBB are classified as speculative grade (continued).

	Neither past-due nor impaired								
	AAA RM'000	AA RM'000	A RM'000	BBB RM'000	Non-investment grade RM'000	Non-rated RM'000	Investment-linked funds RM'000	Past-due but not impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2016 (continued)									
FVTPL - DUIR financial investments (continued)									
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	730,113	763,638	-	5,180	-	-	-	-	1,498,931
Unquoted bonds of corporations outside Malaysia	-	-	21,679	53,294	-	41,792	-	-	116,765
Structured deposits	123,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,420
Negotiable certificate of deposits	10,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,053
Derivatives financial assets									
Collateralised forward starting interest rate swap	14,996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,996
Forward purchase agreements	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429
Reinsurance assets	-	58,852	419	-	-	704	-	-	59,975
Insurance receivable#	-	-	-	-	-	48,592	-	2,066	50,658
Other receivables and deposits	-	-	-	-	-	111,648	16,931	-	128,579
Cash and cash equivalents	211,618	99,376	15,079	-	-	201	94,850	-	421,124
	1,492,949	1,482,855	37,177	58,474	-	3,799,736	430,971	2,066	7,304,228

Net of balances which are past due and impaired of RM 5,572,000 which has been fully provided for (See Note 33.1 (ii)).

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33. Financial risks (continued)

33.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit rating (continued)

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying financial assets according to the credit rating agencies' credit ratings of counterparties. AAA is the highest possible rating. Financial assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BBB are classified as speculative grade (continued).

	← Neither past-due nor impaired →								
	AAA RM'000	AA RM'000	A RM'000	BBB RM'000	Non-investment grade RM'000	Non-rated RM'000	Investment-linked funds RM'000	Past-due but not impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2015									
LAR									
Government guaranteed loans	-	-	-	-	-	190,000	-	-	190,000
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	109,323	-	-	109,323
Fixed and call deposits	71,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	3,791	-	94,791
AFS financial investments									
Malaysian government securities	-	-	-	-	-	1,118,617	-	-	1,118,617
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	-	-	-	-	-	797,657	-	-	797,657
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	57,688	16,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,311
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	9,124	72,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,500
Structured deposits	2,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,048

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit rating (continued)

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying financial assets according to the credit rating agencies' credit ratings of counterparties. AAA is the highest possible rating. Financial assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BBB are classified as speculative grade (continued).

	Neither past-due nor impaired								
	AAA RM'000	AA RM'000	A RM'000	BBB RM'000	Non-investment grade RM'000	Non-rated RM'000	Investment-linked funds RM'000	Past-due but not impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2015 (continued)									
FVTPL - HFT financial investments									
Malaysian government securities	-	-	-	-	-	344,106	2,515	-	346,621
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	-	-	-	-	-	238,125	26,752	-	264,877
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	1,535	-	-	-	-	-	3,582	-	5,117
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	185,274	208,303	-	-	-	-	182,421	-	575,998
Structured deposits	15,047	-	-	-	-	-	15,048	-	30,095
FVTPL - DUIR financial investments									
Malaysian government securities	-	-	-	-	-	462,962	-	-	462,962
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	-	-	-	-	-	329,191	-	-	329,191
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	13,243	8,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,806
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	573,268	616,569	-	5,180	-	-	-	-	1,195,017
Structured deposits	121,712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,712
Negotiable certificate of deposits	10,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,046

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit rating (continued)

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying financial assets according to the credit rating agencies' credit ratings of counterparties. AAA is the highest possible rating. Financial assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BBB are classified as speculative grade (continued).

	← Neither past-due nor impaired →								
	AAA RM'000	AA RM'000	A RM'000	BBB RM'000	Non-investment grade RM'000	Non-rated RM'000	Investment-linked funds RM'000	Past-due but not impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2015 (continued)									
Derivatives financial assets									
Collateralised forward starting interest rate swap	5,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,724
Reinsurance assets	-	63,771	511	-	-	794	-	-	65,076
Insurance receivable[#]	-	-	-	-	-	59,585	-	8,655	68,240
Other receivables and deposits	-	-	-	-	-	82,007	8,549	-	90,556
Cash and cash equivalents	142,245	73,504	102,287	-	-	227	114,900	-	433,163
	1,207,954	1,079,709	102,798	5,180	-	3,732,594	357,558	8,655	6,494,448

[#] Net of balances which are past due and impaired of RM4,621,000 which has been fully provided for (See Note 33.1 (ii)).

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.1 Credit risk (continued)

The Company has not provided the credit risk analysis for the financial assets of the investment-linked business. This is due to the fact that, in investment-linked business, the liability to policyholders is linked to the performance and value of the assets that back those liabilities and the shareholders have no direct exposure to any credit risk in those assets.

(i) Past-due but not impaired financial assets

Age analysis of financial assets past-due but not impaired

The Company maintains an ageing analysis in respect of insurance receivables only. The ageing of insurance receivables that are past-due as at the reporting date but not impaired is as follows:

Insurance receivables

	1 to 90 days RM'000	91 to 180 days RM'000	Investment-linked funds RM'000	Total RM'000
2016	2,066	-	-	2,066
2015	8,655	-	-	8,655

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.1 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Past-due and impaired financial assets

At 31 December 2016, based on combination of collective and individual assessment of receivables, there are impaired insurance receivables of RM5,572,000 (2015: RM4,621,000). No collateral is held as security for any past-due or impaired financial assets. The Company records impairment allowance for insurance receivables in separate allowance for impairment accounts. A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment loss for insurance receivables is as follows:

	Insurance receivables	
	2016	**2015**
	RM'000	**RM'000**
At 1 January	4,621	4,343
Impairment loss recognised	951	278
At 31 December	5,572	4,621
	Note 8	**Note 8**

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of loss resulting from the danger that short-term current or future payment obligations cannot be met or can only be met on the basis of altered conditions, along with the risk that in the case of a liquidity crisis of the Company, refinancing is only possible at higher interest rates or that assets may have to be liquidated at a discount.

Besides monitoring the liquidity position of the Company on a daily basis, the investment strategies particularly focus on the quality of investments and ensure a sufficient portion of liquid assets in the portfolio. Some other tools used by the Company include to ensure that its assets and liabilities are adequately matched and drawing down of funds to meet claim payments should the claim events exceed a certain amount as provided for in the reinsurance contracts.

Maturity profiles

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company’s financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations, including interest/profit payable.

For insurance contract liabilities, maturity profiles are determined based on estimated timing of net cash outflows from the recognised insurance liabilities.

Investment-linked liabilities are repayable or transferable on demand and are included in the “up to a year” column. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately.

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33. Financial risks (continued)

33.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity profiles (continued)

	Carrying value RM'000	Up to a year RM'000	1-3 years RM'000	3-5 years RM'000	5-15 years RM'000	Over 15 years RM'000	No maturity date RM'000	Total RM'000
2016								
Insurance contract liabilities								
With DPF	3,812,445	765,386	307,473	325,888	1,872,564	7,632,677	-	10,903,988
Without DPF	3,535,517	3,138,548	42,450	30,263	284,683	259,746	-	3,755,690
Derivative financial liabilities	13,873	13,873	-	-	-	-	-	13,873
Subordinated loan	54,300	2,444	4,887	4,894	57,975	-	-	70,200
Other financial liabilities	5,308	4,745	563	-	-	-	-	5,308
Insurance payables	152,874	152,874	-	-	-	-	-	152,874
Other payables and accruals	150,475	150,475	-	-	-	-	-	150,475
Benefits and claims liabilities	253,726	253,726	-	-	-	-	-	253,726
Total liabilities	7,978,518	4,482,071	355,373	361,045	2,215,222	7,892,423	-	15,306,134
2015								
Insurance contract liabilities								
With DPF	3,590,017	493,567	262,226	330,832	1,979,377	7,636,302	-	10,702,304
Without DPF	2,817,694	2,401,359	52,936	30,733	284,784	295,498	-	3,065,310
Derivative financial liabilities	3,455	3,455	-	-	-	-	-	3,455
Subordinated loan	54,300	2,450	4,887	4,894	60,419	-	-	72,650
Other financial liabilities	989	306	683	-	-	-	-	989
Insurance payables	162,020	162,020	-	-	-	-	-	162,020
Other payables and accruals	101,708	101,708	-	-	-	-	-	101,708
Benefits and claims liabilities	194,561	194,561	-	-	-	-	-	194,561
Total liabilities	6,924,744	3,359,426	320,732	366,459	2,324,580	7,931,800	-	14,302,997

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising due to changes in market prices or parameters influencing market prices, and in particular the resultant interest rate guarantee risks from asset liability management or from changes to the participations. This includes changes in market prices due to a worsening of market liquidity. Market risk comprises of currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk.

The following risk mitigation actions are in place to control and monitor such risk:

- Investment Committee actively monitors the investment activities undertaken by the Company.
- Investment Committee would recommend the initiatives after balancing competing and legitimate objective of various stakeholders.
- The Investment Policy and Mandate which formulated the single counter limits, company limits and sector limits are in place. Compliance to such limits is closely monitored and reported to Risk Management Working Committee/Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis.
- Perform stress test as and when needed.
- Stop loss policy is in place.

The Company also issues investment-linked policies in a number of products. In the investment-linked business, the policyholders bear the investment risk on the assets held in the investment-linked funds as the policy benefits are directly linked to the value of the assets in the funds. The Company's exposure to market risk on this business is limited to the extent that income arising from fund management charges is based on the value of the assets in the funds.

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.3 Market risk (continued)

33.3.1 Currency risk

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

The Company's primary transactions are carried out in Ringgit Malaysia (RM) and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arises principally with respect to US Dollar (USD), Singapore Dollar (SGD), Thai Baht (THB) and Indonesian Rupiah (IDR). As the Company's business is conducted primarily in Malaysia, the Company's financial assets are also primarily maintained in Malaysia as required under the Financial Services Act, 2013 and hence, primarily denominated in the same currency (RM) as its insurance contract liabilities. Thus the main foreign exchange risk from recognised assets and liabilities arises from transactions other than those in which insurance contract liabilities are expected to be settled.

As the Company's main foreign exchange risk from recognised assets and liabilities arises from reinsurance transactions for which the balances are expected to be settled and realised in less than a year, the impact arising from sensitivity in foreign exchange rates is deemed minimal as the Company has no significant concentration of foreign currency risk. All currency risk in investment-linked funds is borne by policyholders.

Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk, based on carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period was:

2016 **Financial assets** **Denominated in**	**Life fund** **RM'000**	**Investment-linked funds** **RM'000**
USD	116,765	12,633
SGD	-	15,505
THB	-	5,028
IDR	-	4,382

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.3 Market risk (continued)

33.3.1 Currency risk (continued)

Exposure to foreign currency risk (continued)

2015 Financial assets Denominated in	Life fund RM'000	Investment-linked funds RM'000
USD	31,359	13,295
SGD	-	719
THB	-	154
IDR	-	536

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

It is estimated that a 10% (2015:10%) strengthening of the Ringgit Malaysia (RM) against the following currencies at the end of the reporting period would have increased/(decreased) the insurance contract liabilities by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remained constant and ignores any impact of forecasted income and expenses.

	Impact on insurance contract liabilities 2016 RM'000	Impact on insurance contract liabilities 2015 RM'000
USD	(12,940)	(4,465)
SGD	(1,551)	(72)
THB	(503)	(15)
IDR	(438)	(54)

It is estimated that a 10% (2015:10%) weakening of the Ringgit Malaysia (RM) against the above currencies at the end of the reporting period would have equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amount shown above, on the basis that all variables remained constant.

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

Only life participating fund and investment-linked funds invested in foreign financial instruments.

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.3 Market risk (continued)

33.3.2 Interest rate risk

The Company is affected by changes in market interest rate due to the change in interest rates will affect the value of mark to market fixed income investments and also the valuation of the liabilities, resulting in the risk of not being able to meet product guarantees.

Besides the uncertainty of the cash flows of the insurance funds and scarcity of the longer dated instruments, it is not possible to hold assets that will perfectly match the policy liabilities.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The analysis below is performed for reasonable possible movements in interest rate with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on the profit before tax, equity and insurance contract liabilities.

	Change in variables	Impact on profit before tax# RM'000	Impact on equity* RM'000	Impact on insurance contract liabilities** RM'000
2016				
Interest rate	+100 basis points	(67,607)	(54,259)	(318,486)
Interest rate	-100 basis points	73,948	59,184	366,225
2015				
Interest rate	+100 basis points	(64,171)	(52,016)	(280,737)
Interest rate	-100 basis points	70,515	56,940	321,550

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.3 Market risk (continued)

33.3.2 Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis (continued)

The impact on profit before tax would be dependent on whether the interest rate risk resides in shareholders' fund, life non-participating insurance fund, life participating insurance fund or investment-linked funds. Where the interest rate risk resides in shareholders' fund and life non-participating fund, the impact will be directly to profit before tax and equity of the Company. In respect of life participating fund and investment-linked funds, impact arising from changes in interest rate risk would affect the insurance contract liabilities. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

* The impact on equity reflects adjustments for tax, where applicable.

**The impact on insurance contract liabilities only reflects the changes in the prescribed assumptions above without any adjustments to policyholders' bonuses for the participating insurance business. Impact on insurance contract liabilities also reflects adjustments for tax, where applicable.

There has been no significant change in the method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables as compared to the previous year.

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.3 Market risk (continued)

33.3.3 Equity price risk

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

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

The Company's equity price risk policy requires it to prioritise capital preservation besides setting limits on overall portfolio, single security and sector holdings. The Company complies with BNM stipulated limits during the financial year and has no significant concentration of equity price risk.

Equity price risk sensitivity analysis

The analysis below is performed for reasonable possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit before tax, equity and insurance contract liabilities. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on equity price risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

		2016			2015		
	Changes in variable	Impact on profit before tax# RM'000	Impact on equity* RM'000	Impact on insurance contract liabilities** RM'000	Impact on profit before tax# RM'000	Impact on equity* RM'000	Impact on insurance contract liabilities** RM'000
Market indices							
Market value	-10%	-	-	(149,432)	-	-	(114,739)
Market value	-20%	-	-	(298,864)	-	-	(229,477)

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.3 Market risk (continued)

33.3.3 Equity price risk (continued)

Equity price risk sensitivity analysis (continued)

The above illustration is only prepared for adverse scenario, where market price is being moved in an unfavourable direction. The impact on profit before tax would be dependent on whether the equity price risk resides in shareholders' fund, life non-participating insurance fund, life participating insurance fund or investment-linked funds. Where the equity price risk resides in shareholders' fund and life non-participating fund, the impact will be directly to profit before tax and equity of the Company. In respect of life participating fund and investment-linked funds, impact arising from changes in equity price risk would affect the insurance contract liabilities. The above sensitivity test would yield proxy results if market price were to move in the opposite direction, with the Company.

* The impact on equity reflects adjustments for tax, where applicable.

** The impact on insurance contract liabilities only reflects the changes in the prescribed assumptions above without any adjustments to policyholders' bonuses for the participating insurance business. Impact on insurance contract liabilities also reflects adjustments for tax, where applicable.

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

Only life participating fund, universal life fund and investment-linked funds invested in equity securities.

33.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is an event or action that may potentially impact partly or completely the achievement of the Company's objectives resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, human factors or external events.

Relevant operational risks and control weaknesses are identified and evaluated via a structured self-assessment. Besides, operational risk events are collected so that significant losses can be used to analyse and provide measures aimed at avoiding or reducing future losses.

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.4 Operational risk (continued)

The Company puts in place the following controls to monitor and mitigate such risk:

- Effective segregation of duties;
- Access controls, authorisation and reconciliation procedures;
- Automation of processes where possible;
- Staff training; and
- Evaluation procedures such as internal audit.

33.5 Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's basis in estimation of fair values for financial instruments is as follows:

- The fair values of structured deposits, negotiable certificate of deposits, collateralised forward starting interest rate swap, forward purchase agreements and cross currency swap are based on the indicative market prices from the issuing banks;

- The fair values of quoted equity securities of corporations in and outside Malaysia and quoted unit trusts in Malaysia are based on quoted market bid price (2015: market closing price) as at the end of the reporting period;

- The unquoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia are stated at cost. Where in the opinion of the Directors, there is a decline other than temporary in value of unquoted equity securities, the allowance for impairment is recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the decline is identified;

- The fair values of Malaysian government securities, Malaysian government guaranteed bonds, Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia, unquoted bonds of corporations in and outside Malaysia are based on the indicative market prices provided by its custodian bank (2015: indicative market yields obtained from three financial institutions);

- The fair values of unquoted unit trusts in and outside Malaysia are based on the net asset values of the unit trusts as at the date of the statements of assets and liabilities obtained from fund managers;

- The carrying amount of government guaranteed loans, policy loans, mortgage loans, automatic premium loans, fixed and call deposits, subordinated loan and other financial liabilities are assumed to reasonably approximate their fair values; and

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.5 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

- The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, insurance receivables, other receivables and deposits, insurance payables and other payables and accruals reasonably approximate their fair values due to the relatively short term nature of these financial instruments.

Estimation of the fair values of Malaysian government securities, Malaysian government guaranteed bonds, Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia, unquoted bonds of corporations in and outside Malaysia are based on the indicative market prices provided by its custodian bank (2015: indicative market yields obtained from three financial institutions) which involve projections of the market yields based on past transactions. There are elements of uncertainty in projecting the expected market yields and these uncertainties arise from changes in underlying risk and overall economic conditions. As such, the projected market yields may be different from the actual market yields in future.

It was not practicable to estimate the fair value of the Company's investment in unquoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia due to lack of comparable quoted market prices and inability to estimate fair value without incurring excessive costs.

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.5 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

33.5.1 Fair value information

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					
	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	Total fair value RM'000	Carrying amount RM'000
2016										
Financial assets										
Malaysian government securities	-	1,734,023	-	1,734,023	-	-	-	-	1,734,023	1,734,023
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	-	1,633,034	-	1,633,034	-	-	-	-	1,633,034	1,633,034
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	-	100,914	-	100,914	-	-	-	-	100,914	100,914
Quoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia	1,544,889	-	-	1,544,889	-	-	-	-	1,544,889	1,544,889
Quoted equity securities of corporations outside Malaysia	24,916	-	-	24,916	-	-	-	-	24,916	24,916
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	-	2,386,394	-	2,386,394	-	-	-	-	2,386,394	2,386,394
Unquoted bonds of corporations outside Malaysia	-	116,765	-	116,765	-	-	-	-	116,765	116,765
Quoted unit trusts in Malaysia	54,458	-	-	54,458	-	-	-	-	54,458	54,458
Unquoted unit trusts in Malaysia	-	6,023	-	6,023	-	-	-	-	6,023	6,023
Unquoted unit trusts outside Malaysia	-	12,633	-	12,633	-	-	-	-	12,633	12,633
Structured deposits with licensed financial institutions	-	155,759	-	155,759	-	-	-	-	155,759	155,759
Government guaranteed loans	-	-	-	-	-	190,000	-	190,000	190,000	190,000
Negotiable certificate of deposits with licensed financial institution	-	10,053	-	10,053	-	-	-	-	10,053	10,053
Collateralised forward starting interest rate swap	-	14,996	-	14,996	-	-	-	-	14,996	14,996
Forward purchase agreements	-	429	-	429	-	-	-	-	429	429
	1,624,263	6,171,023	-	7,795,286	-	190,000	-	190,000	7,985,286	7,985,286

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.5 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

33.5.1 Fair value information (continued)

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 (continued).

	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	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2016										
Financial liabilities										
Forward purchase agreements	-	3,114	-	3,114	-	-	-	-	3,114	3,114
Cross currency swap	-	10,759	-	10,759	-	-	-	-	10,759	10,759
Subordinated loan	-	-	-	-	-	54,300	-	54,300	54,300	54,300
	-	13,873	-	13,873	-	54,300	-	54,300	68,173	68,173

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.5 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

33.5.1 Fair value information (continued)

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 (continued).

	Fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value				Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value					
	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	Total fair value RM'000	Carrying amount RM'000
2015										
Financial assets										
Malaysian government securities	-	1,928,200	-	1,928,200	-	-	-	-	1,928,200	1,928,200
Malaysian government guaranteed bonds	-	1,391,725	-	1,391,725	-	-	-	-	1,391,725	1,391,725
Ringgit denominated bonds by foreign issuers outside Malaysia	-	101,234	-	101,234	-	-	-	-	101,234	101,234
Quoted equity securities of corporations in Malaysia	1,197,790	-	-	1,197,790	-	-	-	-	1,197,790	1,197,790
Quoted equity securities of corporations outside Malaysia	1,409	-	-	1,409	-	-	-	-	1,409	1,409
Unquoted bonds of corporations in Malaysia	-	1,852,515	-	1,852,515	-	-	-	-	1,852,515	1,852,515
Quoted unit trusts in Malaysia	47,959	-	-	47,959	-	-	-	-	47,959	47,959
Unquoted unit trusts in Malaysia	-	4,430	-	4,430	-	-	-	-	4,430	4,430
Unquoted unit trusts outside Malaysia	-	44,654	-	44,654	-	-	-	-	44,654	44,654
Structured deposits with licensed financial institutions	-	153,855	-	153,855	-	-	-	-	153,855	153,855
Government guaranteed loans	-	-	-	-	-	190,000	-	190,000	190,000	190,000
Negotiable certificate of deposits with licensed financial institution	-	10,046	-	10,046	-	-	-	-	10,046	10,046
Collateralised forward starting interest rate swap	-	5,724	-	5,724	-	-	-	-	5,724	5,724
	1,247,158	5,492,383	-	6,739,541	-	190,000	-	190,000	6,929,541	6,929,541

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33. Financial risks (continued)

33.5 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

33.5.1 Fair value information (continued)

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 (continued).

	Fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value				Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value					
	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	Total fair value RM'000	Carrying amount RM'000
2015										
Financial liabilities										
Collateralised forward starting interest rate swap	-	2,216	-	2,216	-	-	-	-	2,216	2,216
Forward purchase agreements	-	1,239	-	1,239	-	-	-	-	1,239	1,239
Subordinated loan	-	-	-	-	-	54,300	-	54,300	54,300	54,300
	-	3,455	-	3,455	-	54,300	-	54,300	57,755	57,755

33. Financial risks (continued)

33.5 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

33.5.1 Fair value information (continued)

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair values

There has been no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 fair values during the financial year (2015: no transfer in either directions).

34. Capital management

Regulatory capital requirements

Risk-Based Capital Framework ("RBC Framework") came into effect on 1 January 2009. Under this framework, insurance companies need to maintain a capital adequacy level that commensurate with their risk profiles. All insurance companies are required to maintain a minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR") of 130% and an internal target capital level required by BNM or level determined under the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process. The internal target will include additional capacity to absorb unexpected losses beyond those that are covered under the minimum required CAR.

The Company has been in compliance with the said requirement by maintaining a CAR that is in excess of minimum requirement.

The total capital available of the Company as at 31 December 2016, as prescribed under the RBC Framework is provided below:

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Tier 1 Capital			
Paid up share capital	10	236,600	236,600
Reserves, including retained earnings		902,588	682,470
Capital instruments which qualifies as Tier 1 Capital		557,152	599,388
		1,696,340	1,518,458
Tier 2 Capital			
Revaluation reserve		8,502	8,502
Available-for-sale reserve		39,356	47,063
General reserve		25	-
Subordinated loan		55,492	55,492
		103,375	111,057
Amount deducted from capital		(38,236)	(42,769)
Total capital available		1,761,479	1,586,746

35. Insurance funds

The Company's activities are organised by funds and segregated into Life and Shareholders' funds in accordance with the Financial Services Act, 2013.

The Company's statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss have been further analysed by funds.

The life insurance business offers a wide range of participating and non-participating Whole life, Term assurance, Endowment, as well as investment-linked products.

Statement of financial position by funds
as at 31 December

	Shareholders' fund		Life fund		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Assets						
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	35,334	32,708	35,334	32,708
Investment properties	-	-	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840
Intangible assets	31,812	36,356	849	583	32,661	36,939
Investments	279,625	278,841	7,993,908	6,851,237	8,273,533	7,130,078
Derivative financial assets	-	-	15,425	5,724	15,425	5,724
Reinsurance assets	-	-	59,975	65,076	59,975	65,076
Insurance receivables	-	-	50,658	68,240	50,658	68,240
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	19,322	8,016	109,257	82,540	128,579	90,556
Cash and cash equivalents	11,142	7,830	409,982	425,333	421,124	433,163
	341,901	331,043	8,679,228	7,535,281	9,021,129	7,866,324

35. Insurance funds (continued)

Statement of financial position by funds as at 31 December (continued)

	Shareholders' fund		Life fund		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Total equity	278,295	272,540	527,163	451,748	805,458	724,288
Total policyholders' funds and liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	7,347,962	6,407,711	7,347,962	6,407,711
Deferred tax liabilities	(351)	(289)	172,947	149,184	172,596	148,895
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	13,873	3,455	13,873	3,455
Subordinated loan	54,300	54,300	-	-	54,300	54,300
Other financial liabilities	-	-	5,308	989	5,308	989
Insurance payables	-	-	152,874	162,020	152,874	162,020
Other payables and accruals	7,381	3,709	198,965	161,695	206,346	165,404
Benefits and claims liabilities	-	-	253,726	194,561	253,726	194,561
Current tax liabilities	2,276	783	6,410	3,918	8,686	4,701
	63,606	58,503	8,152,065	7,083,533	8,215,671	7,142,036
Total equity, policyholders' funds and liabilities	341,901	331,043	8,679,228	7,535,281	9,021,129	7,866,324

Company No. 104248-X

35. Insurance funds (continued)

Statement of profit or loss by funds for the year ended 31 December

	Shareholders' fund		Life fund		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Operating revenue	12,051	11,444	2,422,768	2,228,571	2,434,819	2,240,015
Gross earned premiums	-	-	2,099,677	1,952,155	2,099,677	1,952,155
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	-	-	(152,189)	(163,983)	(152,189)	(163,983)
Net earned premiums	-	-	1,947,488	1,788,172	1,947,488	1,788,172
Investment income	12,051	11,444	323,091	276,416	335,142	287,860
Realised gains and losses	53	5	58,124	48,289	58,177	48,294
Fair value gains and losses	-	-	(25,250)	(55,643)	(25,250)	(55,643)
Fee and commission income	-	-	4	6,505	4	6,505
Other operating income	9	22	14,878	12,443	14,887	12,465
Other income	12,113	11,471	370,847	288,010	382,960	299,481
Gross benefits and claims paid	-	-	(772,969)	(658,368)	(772,969)	(658,368)
Claims ceded to reinsurers	-	-	126,446	165,936	126,446	165,936
Gross change in contract liabilities	-	-	(948,141)	(931,179)	(948,141)	(931,179)
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	-	-	(5,101)	(4,904)	(5,101)	(4,904)
Net benefits and claims	-	-	(1,599,765)	(1,428,515)	(1,599,765)	(1,428,515)
Fee and commission expense	-	-	(366,465)	(352,464)	(366,465)	(352,464)
Management expenses	(7,043)	(6,673)	(189,256)	(156,562)	(196,299)	(163,235)
Other operating expenses	(6,245)	(4,183)	(24,483)	(22,024)	(30,728)	(26,207)
Other expenses	(13,288)	(10,856)	(580,204)	(531,050)	(593,492)	(541,906)

35. Insurance funds (continued)

Statement of profit or loss by funds
for the year ended 31 December (continued)

	Shareholders' fund		Life fund		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Transfer	10,956	4,826	(10,956)	(4,826)	-	-
Profit/Surplus before tax	9,781	5,441	127,410	111,791	137,191	117,232
Tax expense (Note 27)	(4,231)	(1,922)	(51,998)	(41,241)	(56,229)	(43,163)
Net profit after tax	5,550	3,519	75,412	70,550	80,962	74,069

35. Insurance funds (continued)

Investment-linked funds statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December

	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Assets		
Financial investments	926,044	720,898
Interest and dividend receivables and other receivables	16,931	8,549
Cash and cash equivalents	94,850	114,900
Total assets	1,037,825	844,347
Liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	1,821	2,316
Other financial liabilities	3,896	198
Other payables	706	436
Benefits and claims liabilities	840	726
Total liabilities	7,263	3,676
Net asset value of funds (Note 12)	1,030,562	840,671

35. Insurance funds (continued)

Investment-linked funds statement of income and expenditure for the year ended 31 December

	Note	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Investment income		29,626	23,865
Realised gains and losses		7,704	3,351
Fair value gains and losses		(6,930)	6,326
Other operating income		214	5
		30,614	33,547
Management expenses		(56)	-
Other operating expenses		(12,154)	(9,480)
Profit before tax		18,404	24,067
Tax expense		(1,516)	(1,836)
Net profit for the year	12	16,888	22,231

35. Insurance funds (continued)

Information on cash flows by funds for the year ended 31 December

	Shareholders' fund		Life fund		Investment-linked funds		Total	
	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000	2016 RM'000	2015 RM'000
Cash flows from/(used in):								
Operating activities	5,762	(2,922)	13,089	(28,647)	(20,050)	(55,462)	(1,199)	(87,031)
Investing activities	-	-	(8,390)	(8,510)	-	-	(8,390)	(8,510)
Financing activities	(2,450)	(2,444)	-	-	-	-	(2,450)	(2,444)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,312	(5,366)	4,699	(37,157)	(20,050)	(55,462)	(12,039)	(97,985)
At beginning of year	7,830	13,196	310,433	347,590	114,900	170,362	433,163	531,148
At end of year	11,142	7,830	315,132	310,433	94,850	114,900	421,124	433,163

Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad

(Company No. 104248-X)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement by Directors pursuant to Section 169(15) of the Companies Act, 1965

In the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements set out on pages 32 to 155 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2016 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:

……………………………………………………..
Tan Sri Razali Bin Ismail
Director

……………………………………………………..
Zakri Bin Mohd Khir
Director

Kuala Lumpur,

Date: 24 February 2017

Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad

(Company No. 104248-X)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statutory declaration pursuant to Section 169(16) of the Companies Act, 1965

I, **Ong Eng Chow**, the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 32 to 155 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 Ong Eng Chow, I/C No: 650421-71-5931, at Kuala Lumpur in the Federal Territory on 24 February 2017.

…………..…………………..
Ong Eng Chow

Before me:

Commissioner for Oaths

Independent Auditors' Report to the member of Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad

(Company No. 104248-X)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the statements of profit or loss, profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and 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 32 to 155.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016, 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, 1965 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

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

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

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

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

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, 1965 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.

Company No. 104248-X

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.

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 skepticism 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.

Company No. 104248-X

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

- 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matter

This report is made solely to the member of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act, 1965 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

Foong Mun Kong
Approval Number: 02613/12/2018 J
Chartered Accountant

Petaling Jaya,

Date: 24 February 2017