

Company No.

935955	M
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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

Company No.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors hereby submit their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 November 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is engaged principally in managing Family Takaful including investment-linked Takaful business.

There has been no significant change in the principal activity during the financial year.

RESULTS

	RM'000
Net loss for the financial year	<u>(21,055)</u>

CHANGE OF FINANCIAL YEAR END

The Directors have on 20 November 2017 approved the change of the financial year end from 30 November to 31 December, which shall be implemented after the close of the financial year ended 30 November 2017. The new financial year will commence from 1 December 2017 to 31 December 2018, covering a period of thirteen months. Thereafter, the financial year of the Company shall revert to twelve months ending 31 December for each subsequent year.

DIVIDEND

No dividend was paid or declared by the Company since the date of incorporation and the Directors do not recommend any dividend for the current financial year.

RESERVE AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year, other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

CHANGE IN SHARE CAPITAL

During the financial year, the Company has increased its paid-up capital from 133,333,333 ordinary shares to 200,000,000 ordinary shares and issued 66,666,667 new ordinary shares, at a total purchase consideration of RM66,666,667.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS

The Directors in office during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of the report are:

Dato' Thomas Mun Lung Lee (Chairman)
Dato' Chang Kat Kiam
Abu Hassan Assari bin Ibrahim
Dato' Mohammed Najeeb bin Abdullah
Mohd Daruis bin Zainuddin
Anusha a/p Thavarajah
Dato' Majid bin Mohamad (resigned on 31 August 2017)
Datuk Husni Zai bin Yaacob (appointed on 29 September 2017)

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

During and at the end of the financial year, no arrangements subsisted to which the Company is a party with the object of enabling Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than the benefits shown under Directors' Remuneration) by reason of a contract made by the Company or by 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.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings required to be kept under Section 59 of the Companies Act, 2016, none of the Directors who held office at the end of the financial year held any shares or debentures in the Company or its holding company or subsidiaries of the holding company during the financial year except as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares of US\$1.00 each			
	As at 1 December 2016	Acquired	Disposed	As at 30 November 2017
AIA Group Limited				
Direct Interest				
Anusha a/p Thavarajah	83,125	57,620	128,489	12,256
Dato' Thomas Mun Lung Lee	16,000	-	-	16,000

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS (Continued)

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings required to be kept under Section 59 of the Companies Act, 2016, none of the Directors who held office at the end of the financial year held any shares or debentures in the Company or its holding company or subsidiaries of the holding company during the financial year except as follows: (continued)

	Number of matching restricted stock purchase unit over ordinary shares of US\$1.00 each under Employee Share Purchase Plan			
	As at 1 December 2016	Granted	Vested	As at 30 November 2017
AIA Group Limited				
Anusha a/p Thavarajah	2,385	1,006	1,060	2,331

	Number of restricted share units over ordinary shares of US\$1.00 each			
	As at 1 December 2016	Granted	Vested	As at 30 November 2017
AIA Group Limited				
Anusha a/p Thavarajah	148,004	-	48,345	99,659

	Number of share options over ordinary shares of US\$1.00 each			
	As at 1 December 2016	Granted	Exercised	As at 30 November 2017
AIA Group Limited				
Anusha a/p Thavarajah	42,542	-	-	42,542

Matching restricted stock purchase units and restricted share units and share options are granted to certain employees, directors and officers of the Company under the Employee Share Purchase Plan, Restricted Share Unit Scheme and Share Option Scheme of AIA Group Limited respectively.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	RM'000
Directors' fees	364
Directors' other emoluments	64
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	428
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ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The Directors regard AIA Group Limited ("AIA Group"), a corporation incorporated in Hong Kong and listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, as its ultimate holding company.

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors ("the Board") is satisfied that the Company has complied with all the prescriptive requirements of, and adopts the Corporate Governance Policy Document, issued by Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM").

(A) BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Directors in office during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of the report are, as follows:

1. Dato' Thomas Mun Lung Lee (Chairman)
Independent Non-Executive Director

Dato' Thomas is a Barrister at Law (England) and holds a Master of Arts (MA) and Master of Laws (LLM) from Cambridge University, UK. Dato' Thomas has been in legal practice as an Advocate and Solicitor for more than 50 years. Dato' Thomas is an arbitrator with the Court of Arbitration for Sport, Lausanne, Switzerland and is currently the Senior Partner of Lee Hishammuddin Allen & Gledhill. He has over 40 years of experience in Banking, Finance and Corporate Law.

2. Dato' Chang Kat Kiam
Non-Independent Non-Executive Director

Dato' Chang holds a Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Hull, United Kingdom. Dato' Chang has 42 years of experience in the banking and finance industry. Dato' Chang is currently the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Public Bank Berhad. He sits on the Board of several companies in the Public Bank Group including, Public Bank (Hong Kong), Public Bank Vietnam, Cambodian Public Bank Plc and Campu Lonpac Insurance Plc in Cambodia.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(A) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

The Directors in office during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of the report are, as follows: (continued)

3. Abu Hassan Assari bin Ibrahim
Non-Independent Non-Executive Director

En. Abu Hassan Assari holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hons.) degree from the University of Malaya. He is the Chief Executive Officer of Public Islamic Bank Berhad and has more than 34 years' experience in the banking industry. En. Abu joined the Public Bank Group in 1989 and has held several managerial positions at the Head Office in Credit Operations and Retail Banking with his last position being the Director of Credit Operations. He was transferred to Public Islamic Bank in 2010 as General Manager and appointed to his current position in early 2011.

4. Dato' Mohammed Najeeb bin Abdullah
Independent Non-Executive Director

Dato' Mohammed Najeeb holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration (Accounting and Finance) from the Charles Darwin University, Australia and also graduated from the Chartered Institute of Marketing (UK). He started his career in banking for over 27 years and has more than 35 years' experience in both conventional and Islamic banking. He was appointed as the General Manager of Public Islamic Bank in November 2008. He relinquished his position in Public Islamic Bank when he was appointed as a Senator of the Parliament of Malaysia in April 2010 for a 3-year term. He is an Independent Non-Executive Director of Public Islamic Bank Bhd, Cambodian Public Bank Plc, Campu Lonpac Insurance Plc and PB Trustee Services Bhd.

5. Datuk Husni Zai bin Yaacob (appointed on 29 September 2017)
Independent Non-Executive Director

Datuk Husni holds a Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Resource Economics from University Putra Malaysia. Datuk Husni had served at Malaysian missions in the Philippines, Pakistan and United Kingdom and was an Ambassador of Malaysia to Kuwait and Ambassador of Malaysia to Thailand. Datuk Husni was appointed as the High Commissioner of Malaysia to Singapore on 23 August 2013 before his retirement from government service in 2016. Datuk Husni has over 34 years of experience and expertise in managing international relations as a diplomat and Senior Management team of the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

6. Mohd Daruis bin Zainuddin
Independent Non-Executive Director

En. Mohd Daruis is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as well as a Member of the Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Malaysian Institute of Accountants and Chartered Tax Institute of Malaysia. He is the Sole Practitioner in an audit firm MDZ & Co. En. Daruis was with PricewaterhouseCoopers Malaysia between 1974 and 2004, when he held the position of Senior Partner. He was also a Member of the ACCA Malaysian Advisory Committee and Dewan Perniagaan Islam Malaysia Negeri Johor.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(A) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

The Directors in office during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of the report are, as follows: (continued)

7. Anusha a/p Thavarajah
Executive Director

Ms Anusha was appointed CEO of AIA Bhd. in June 2015. She joined AIA in 2002 as Vice President of Actuarial and later took on the role of Appointed Actuary & Head of Product Development in ING Insurance Berhad, where she went on to become Deputy CEO. Anusha returned to AIA in 2011 as Deputy General Manager of Operations, Finance & Actuarial. Prior to becoming CEO, Ms Anusha was appointed as the Regional Business Development Director of AIA Group Limited. She holds a First Class Honours in Mathematics & Statistics from the UK's University of Birmingham and is also a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, UK.

8. Dato' Majid bin Mohamad (resigned on 31 August 2017)
Independent Non-Executive Director

Dato' Majid holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hons.) degree from University of Malaya and Masters of Business Administration degree from Manchester Business School, England. Dato' Majid also attended senior management programmes at Harvard Business School, USA, INSEAD in France and ICLIF, Malaysia. Dato' Majid has extensive experience in establishment, governance and regulatory planning and rehabilitation of financial institutions. He started his career in Bank Negara Malaysia in 1977 and held various supervisory roles across key departments, from audit to economics, bank and insurance regulations. Dato' Majid was Chief Executive Officer of several life and general insurance companies in Malaysia and is currently the Principal Advisor of MBM Advisors (L) Ltd, a consultancy based in Labuan International Business and Financial Centre.

In promoting independent oversight by the Board, the tenure limit for Independent Directors is nine (9) years from the date of the Director's initial appointment. The Board is also discouraged from having more than seven (7) Directors. However, a maximum of ten (10) Directors may be allowed provided the additional Directors are Independent Directors.

During the financial year, a total number of twenty six (26) Board and Board Committee Meetings were held, as follows:

	Audit Committee	Risk Management Committee	Nominating Committee	Remuneration Committee	Board
Number of meetings	6	4	5	3	8

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(A) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

The Directors' attendance to the Board and Board Committee Meetings during the financial year was as follows:

	Audit Committee Member	Risk Management Committee Member	Nominating Committee Member	Remuneration Committee Member	Board Member
Dato' Thomas Mun Lung Lee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8/8
Datuk Husni Zai bin Yaacob ¹ <i>(Appointed on 29 September 2017)</i>	N/A	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Mohd Daruis bin Zainuddin	6/6	4/4	5/5	3/3	8/8
Dato' Majid bin Mohamad ² <i>(Resigned on 31 August 2017)</i>	N/A	3/3	4/4	2/2	7/7
Anusha a/p Thavarajah	N/A	N/A	5/5	N/A	8/8
Dato' Chang Kat Kiam	6/6	4/4	5/5	3/3	8/8
Dato' Mohammed Najeib bin Abdullah	6/6	N/A	5/5	N/A	8/8
Abu Hassan Assari bin Ibrahim	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8/8

* N/A – Not Applicable (Not a Member)

¹ Appointed as Chairman of Nominating and Remuneration Committees and Member of Risk Management Committee effective 29 September 2017

² No longer Chairman of Nominating and Remuneration Committees or Member of Risk Management Committee effective 31 August 2017

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(A) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

The Directors had attended briefings, conferences, seminars and trainings during the financial year, which include the following:

No.	Description
1.	Briefing on Cybersecurity
2.	Audit Committee Conference 2017
3.	Price Sensitive Information Presentation
4.	1st Distinguished Board Leadership Series: Efficient Inefficiency: Making Boards Effective in a Changing World
5.	Business Continuity Plan Briefing and Crisis Management Table Top Drill
6.	National GST Conference 2017
7.	MIA International Accountants Conference 2017
8.	In-house Orientation
9.	Fellowship of the Malaysian Insurance Institute Senior Status Route: A Special Invitation to CEOs of Life Insurance
10.	International Association of Insurance Supervisors 24 th Annual Conference 2017
11.	MFRS 17: C-suite Roundtable for Life Insurance Programme
12.	M&A-Led Growth: Opportunity or Threat?
13.	The Society of Actuaries Asia-Pacific Annual Symposium
14.	Cybersecurity and Threat Landscape in Banking
15.	The Global Macroeconomic Outlook – Understanding the Megatrends Post Brexit and Trump
16.	Fund Transfer Pricing in a Basel III Worlds – Have Positive Margins Gone Forever?
17.	2018 Budget Seminar

The Directors were also regularly updated on the issuance of new related Acts and regulations as well as the requirements to be observed both by the Company and Directors.

The Company provides an in-house orientation to newly appointed Directors and the Directors may request trainings on specific subjects in facilitating the Directors to discharge their duties effectively. On an annual basis, the Nominating Committee (“NC”) will conduct annual review of trainings attended by the Directors during each financial year.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(A) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

The Board is responsible for the overall governance of the Company and discharges this responsibility through compliance with the Islamic Financial Services Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Corporate Governance Policy Document issued by BNM and other directives, in addition to adopting other best practices on corporate governance.

The Board has an overall responsibility to lead the Company, including setting the strategic future direction, review viability of the corporate objective and overseeing the conduct and performance of business.

As at the date of the report, the Board comprises four Independent Non-Executive Directors, two Non-Independent Non-Executive Directors and one Executive Director to enable a balanced and objective consideration of issues, hence facilitating optimal decision-making.

The Board met eight times during the financial year. All Directors in office at the end of the financial year complied with the 75% minimum attendance requirement at such meeting.

To support sound corporate governance and processes, the Board formed various Board Committees namely the Nominating Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Risk Management Committee and the Audit Committee ("the Committees") in accordance with the requirements of BNM's Corporate Governance Policy Document.

The roles and members of the Committees are as provided below.

Nominating Committee

The NC comprises five members, as follows;

Datuk Husni Zai bin Yaacob	Chairman (Independent Non-Executive)
Mohd Daruis bin Zainuddin	Member (Independent Non-Executive)
Dato' Chang Kat Kiam	Member (Non-Independent Non-Executive)
Dato' Mohammed Najeeb bin Abdullah	Member (Independent Non-Executive)
Anusha a/p Thavarajah	Member (Executive Director)

The objective of the NC is to establish a documented, formal and transparent procedure for the appointment of Directors, Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), key senior officers ("KSOs") and Shariah Committee members and to assess the effectiveness of individual Directors, the Board as a whole (including various committees of the Board), CEO, KSOs and Shariah Committee members on an on-going basis.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(A) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Nominating Committee (Continued)

The principal duties and responsibilities of NC are:

- (a) establishing minimum requirements for the Board, the CEO and Shariah Committee members to perform their responsibilities effectively. It is also responsible for overseeing the overall composition of the Board in terms of the appropriate size and mix of skills, the balance between executive, non-executive and independent Directors, and other core competencies required;
- (b) recommending and assessing the nominees for Directorship, the Directors to fill Board Committees, as well as nominees for the CEO and Shariah Committee members position. This includes assessing Directors, the CEO and Shariah Committee members proposed for reappointment before an application for approval is submitted to BNM;
- (c) establishing a mechanism for formal assessment and assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the contribution by each Director to the effectiveness of the Board, the contribution of the Board's various committees and the performance of the CEO and Shariah Committee members. The assessments should also include ascertaining that the Director is not disqualified under the relevant law and fulfill the 'fit and proper' criteria;
- (d) recommending to the Board the removal of a Director or CEO or Shariah Committee member if he is ineffective, errant or negligent in discharging his responsibilities;
- (e) ensuring that all Directors undergo appropriate induction programmes and receive continuous training; and
- (f) overseeing the appointment, management succession planning and performance evaluation of KSOs, and recommending to the Board the removal of KSOs if they are ineffective, errant and negligent in discharging their responsibilities.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee ("RC") comprises three members as follows:

Datuk Husni Zai bin Yaacob	Chairman (Independent Non-Executive)
Dato' Chang Kat Kiam	Member (Non-Independent Non-Executive)
Mohd Daruis bin Zainuddin	Member (Independent Non Executive)

The objective of the RC is to provide a formal and transparent procedure for developing a remuneration policy for Directors, CEO, KSOs and Shariah Committee members and ensuring that their compensation is competitive and consistent with the Company's culture, objectives and strategy.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(A) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Remuneration Committee (Continued)

The principal duties and responsibilities of RC are:

- (a) recommending a framework for the remuneration of Directors, the CEO, KSOs and Shariah Committee members. The remuneration policy should:
- be documented and approved by the full Board and any changes thereto should be subject to the endorsement of the full Board;
 - reflect the experience and level of responsibility borne by individual Directors, the CEO, KSOs and Shariah Committee members;
 - be sufficient to attract and retain Directors, CEO, KSOs and Shariah Committee members of calibre needed to manage the Company successfully; and
 - be balanced against the need to ensure that the funds of the Company are not used to subsidise excessive remuneration packages and should not create incentives for irresponsible behaviour or insider excesses.
- (b) recommending specific remuneration packages for Directors, CEO, KSOs and Shariah Committee members. The remuneration packages should:
- be based on objective considerations and approved by the full Board;
 - take due consideration of the assessments of the Nominating Committee of the effectiveness and contribution of the Directors, CEO, KSOs or Shariah Committee members concerned;
 - not be decided by the exercise of sole discretion by any one individual or restricted group of individuals; and
 - be competitive and consistent with the Company's culture, objectives and strategy.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(A) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee ("RMC") comprises three members as follows:

Mohd Daruis bin Zainuddin	Chairman (Independent Non-Executive)
Datuk Husni Zai bin Yaacob	Member (Independent Non-Executive)
Dato' Chang Kat Kiam	Member (Non-Independent Non-Executive)

The objective of the RMC is to oversee the senior management's activities in managing the key risk areas of the Company and to ensure that an appropriate risk management process is in place and functioning effectively.

The principal duties and responsibilities of RMC are:

- (a) reviewing and recommending risk management strategies, policies and risk tolerance levels for the Board's approval;
- (b) reviewing and assessing the adequacy of the risk management policies and framework for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks as well as the extent to which these are operating effectively;
- (c) ensuring that adequate infrastructure, resources and systems are in place for effective risk management; e.g. ensuring that the staff responsible for implementing risk management systems perform those duties independently of the Company's risk taking activities; and
- (d) reviewing the management's periodic reports on risk exposure, risk portfolio composition and risk management activities.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee ("AC") comprises three members as follows:

Dato' Mohammed Najeeb bin Abdullah	Chairman (Independent Non-Executive)
Dato' Chang Kat Kiam	Member (Non-Independent Non-Executive)
Mohd Daruis bin Zainuddin	Member (Independent Non-Executive)

The primary objective of the AC is to ensure the integrity and transparency of the financial reporting process.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(A) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Audit Committee (Continued)

The principal duties and responsibilities of AC are:

- (a) ensuring that the internal audit department is distinct and has the appropriate status within the overall organisational structure for the internal auditors to effectively accomplish their audit objectives;
- (b) reviewing and concurring the annual audit plan, audit charter and annual budget of the internal audit department and the appointment of the external auditors;
- (c) ensuring that internal audit staff have free and unrestricted access to the Company's records, assets, personnel or processes relevant to and within the scope of the audits;
- (d) reviewing various relationships between the external auditors and the Company or any other entity that may impair or appear to impair the external auditors' judgment or independence in respect of the Company;
- (e) reviewing with the external auditors that appropriate audit plans are in place and the scope of the audit plans reflect the terms of the engagement letter for the audits;
- (f) reviewing with the external auditors the financial statements, audit reports, including obligation reports to BNM and discuss the findings and issues arising from the external audit;
- (g) ensuring that management's remediation efforts with respect to all findings and recommendations are resolved effectively and in a timely manner;
- (h) approving the provision of non-audit services by the external auditors and ensuring that the level of provision of non-audit services is compatible with maintaining auditor independence;
- (i) reviewing the Chairman's statement, interim financial reports, preliminary announcements and corporate governance disclosures in the Directors' Report;
- (j) reviewing any related party transactions and conflicts of interest situations that may arise including any transaction, procedure or conduct that raises questions of management integrity; and
- (k) ensuring that the Company's accounts are prepared and published in a timely and accurate manner for regulatory, management and general reporting purposes.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(A) BOARD OF DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Audit Committee (Continued)

The AC has the authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference and has unlimited access to all information and documents relevant to its activities, to the internal and external auditors, and to employees and agents of the Company.

During the financial year, the AC members have met twice with the external auditors without the presence of the management.

(B) MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

The Company has an organisational structure that clearly establishes the job descriptions, authority limits and other operating boundaries of each management and executive employee and formal performance appraisal is done annually. Information is effectively communicated to the relevant employee within the Company. The Company has a formal and transparent procedure for developing policy on executive remuneration. None of the Directors and senior management of the Company has, in any circumstances, conflict of interest referred to in Section 67 of the Act.

The Management meets all prescriptive requirements under this section, and has already adopted best practices in the areas of organisational structure and allocation of responsibilities, conflicts of interest, goal setting and the area of communication.

(C) CORPORATE INDEPENDENCE

All material related party transactions are conducted on agreed terms as specified under BNM's Guidelines on Related-Party Transactions for Takaful Operators. Related parties transactions and balances have been disclosed in the financial statements in compliance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS") and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

(D) INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK

The Board is responsible for the overall direction and management of the Company and the formulation of the policies to be applied to the Company and the business. Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Audit functions, among others, provide assessment, reporting and assurance on the effectiveness of the Company's policies and operations as well as its compliance with legal and regulatory obligations.

Such processes are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(D) INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

The criteria applied by the directors in judging the effectiveness of these controls are that they allow the maximisation of shareholder value by exploiting business opportunities whilst ensuring that risks are properly identified and managed. The controls are regularly reviewed to ensure that they enable the proper management of business risks without so restricting efficiency and entrepreneurial nature that they inhibit proper running of the business.

The Company has a management structure with clear lines of responsibility and accountability, staffed by appropriate personnel. The Board is responsible for setting the overall strategy and reviewing the performance of the Company.

The day to day running of Company's operations is managed by the Company's Executive Committee, chaired by the CEO. This team is also responsible for the recommendation to the Board of the Company's strategy and its subsequent implementation, for ensuring that appropriate internal controls are in place to manage and assess risk and that they are fully complied with.

The fundamental elements of the Company's internal control and risk management framework are described below:

1. Structure and reporting

A clear organisational structure exists, detailing lines of authority and control responsibilities. The professionalism and competence of staff is maintained both through rigorous recruitment policies and a performance appraisal system which establishes targets, reinforces accountability and awareness of controls, and identifies appropriate training requirements. Action plans are prepared and implemented to ensure that staff develop and maintain the required skills to fulfil their responsibilities, and that the Company can meet its future management requirements.

2. Approval procedures

The Company has delegated authority structures that ensure that decisions are taken at an appropriate level, with an appropriate level of input by internal and external expert advisers. The delegated authority structure prescribes financial limits of approval at each level and requires decisions with significant financial, legal or reputational impact for the Company to be approved by the Board.

3. Operating Philosophy

The Company has identified and adopted the following Operating Philosophy as being about "Doing the Right Thing, in the Right Way, with the Right People.....and the results will come". Underlying this Operating Philosophy are 12 Operating Principles that help guide and shape our employees' actions and behaviours, informing how we interact with one another and how we behave externally with our customers, shareholders and other stakeholders, including the community at large.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(D) INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

4. Corporate policies, values and compliance

There are various policies and procedures in place as internal control to govern the operations of the Company. The following AIA Group policies have been adopted by the Company:

- (a) AIA Code of Conduct: This policy lays the foundation for good business decisions and guides staff and agents in conducting business honourably, ethically and with utmost professionalism. AIA Code of Conduct specifies the standards of behaviour to which every AIA employee and stakeholder is expected to adhere. AIA Code of Conduct guides us on compliance, ethics and risk issues and allows us to contribute positively to the societies where we operate.
- (b) Whistleblower Protection Policy: This policy aims to establish corporate values and culture that support ethical behaviour and to assure confidentiality and non-retaliation to whistleblowers. Every employee has the obligation to report unethical behaviour or suspected violations of law or company policy connected with AIA Group business activities.
- (c) Anti-Fraud Policy: The Company is committed to conducting all of its business with the highest level of ethics and integrity. To uphold this commitment and in particular, a zero-tolerance approach to fraud, the Company requires adherence to this Anti-Fraud Policy. The Anti-Fraud Policy is intended to reinforce management procedures designed to aid in the prevention, detection and investigation of fraud, thereby safeguarding the Company's assets and providing protection from the legal and reputational consequences of fraudulent activities.
- (d) Anti-Corruption Policy: The Company is committed to conducting all of its business in an honest and ethical manner. Bribery or any improper payment to gain an advantage in any situation is never acceptable and may have serious legal, reputation and regulatory implications for the Company. The policy also makes good business sense. These controls that are embedded in the Company as a result of the adoption of the policies are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives due to circumstances which may reasonably be foreseen and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Company recognizes the importance of sound risk management in every aspect of our business and for all our stakeholders. For our certificate holders, it provides the security of knowing that we will always be there for them; for our investors, it is key to protecting and enhancing the long-term value of their investment. Also for our regulators, it is supportive of industry growth and the public's trust in the industry.

AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(D) INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

4. Corporate policies, values and compliance (Continued)

While effective risk management is vital to any organization, it goes to the core of a Family Takaful insurance business where it is a main driver of value. The Company's Risk Management Framework ("RMF") does not seek to eliminate all risks but rather to identify, understand and manage them within acceptable limits in order to support the creation of long-term value.

The RMF is built around developing an appropriate and mindful risk culture at every level of the organization in support of our strategic objectives. The RMF provides the Company with appropriate tools, processes and capabilities for the identification, assessment and where required, upward referral of identified material risks for further evaluation.

The RMF consists of the following components:

1. Risk Culture

The RMF recognizes the importance of Risk Culture in the effective management of risks. Risk Culture defines the Company's attitude to risks and ensures its remuneration structure promotes the right behaviour. The Board and senior management is committed to fostering a corporate culture which promotes proactive risk management.

a. Accountability

A key component of the risk culture is accountability. The respective business functions in the Company are owners of all risks arising from within their areas and is responsible for managing risks. The Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") of AIA Bhd. with the support of the Company's Head of Governance and Strategy has overall accountability for the Enterprise Risk Management function, with primary reporting lines to the Board Risk Management Committee and to Group CRO. This structure ensures independence of the Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance functions and allows the CRO full access to business discussions so as to provide risk management perspectives and insights.

b. Remuneration

The Company's executive remuneration structure ensures appropriate consideration of the RMF within a strong performance-oriented culture. This is supported by a performance management system where all staff are measured on 'how' as well as 'what' they deliver. This structure places significant emphasis on conduct as well as achievement, and is consistent with our fundamental Operating Philosophy of "Doing the Right Thing, in the Right Way, with the Right People.... And the results will come".

AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(D) INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

4. Corporate policies, values and compliance (Continued)

There are various policies and procedures in place as internal control to govern the operations of the Company. The following AIA Group policies have been adopted by the Company: (continued)

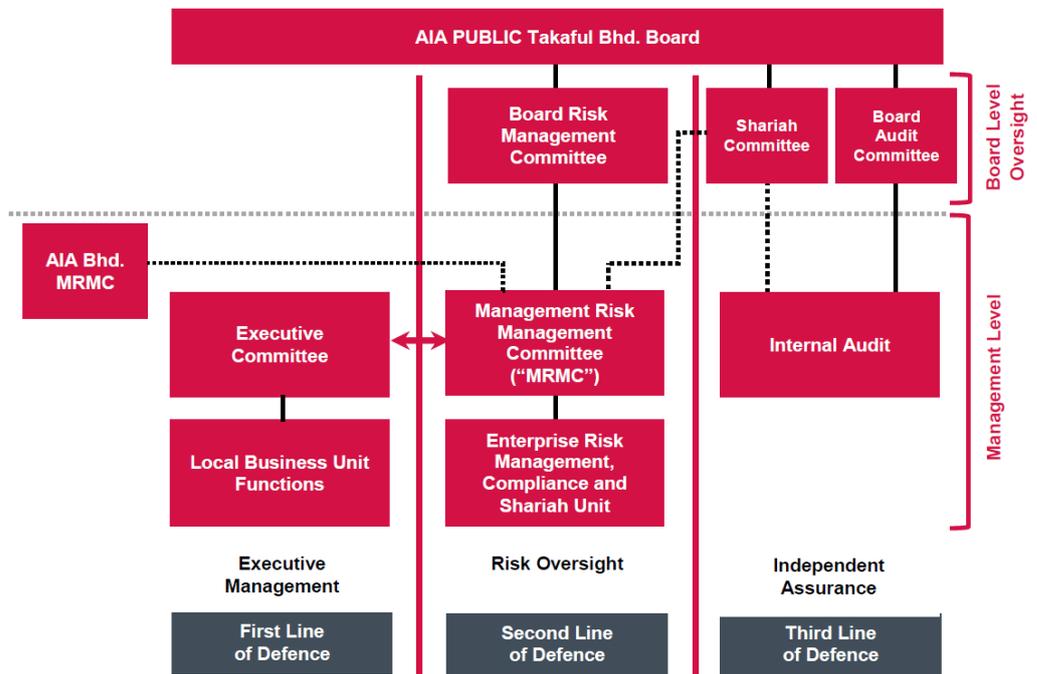
The RMF consists of the following components: (continued)

2. Risk Management Process

In order to encourage good management and to embed a culture of iterative process of continuous improvement, all business functions must incorporate the four key risk management process in their activities to identify, quantify, manage and monitor the risk exposures. This ensures that risk reviews undertaken by the Company are appropriate and contributing to optimise business decisions.

3. Risk Governance

The Company's Risk Governance framework is built on the "Three Lines of Defence" model. With regard to risk management, the objective is to ensure that an appropriate framework is in place, including an independent system of checks and balances, to provide assurance that risks are identified, assessed, managed and governed properly. The framework clearly defines roles and responsibilities for the management of risk between the Executive Management ("First Line"), Enterprise Risk Management & Compliance ("Second Line") and Internal Audit ("Third Line") functions. While each line of defence is independent from the others, they work closely to ensure effective oversight.



AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(D) INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

The First Line is made up of the business decision-takers who are responsible for ensuring that effective and appropriate processes, limits and controls are in place at all times to effectively identify, assess and manage risk in a manner consistent with the RMF. In particular, the amount of risk taken at each level of the organisation must be consistent with the Risk Appetite and in accordance with approved risk policies and procedures.

The Second Line consists of the Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance and Shariah Unit functions. These functions are independent of the First Line and is responsible for overseeing First Line activities and ensuring that the Company adheres to its own high standards. The Second Line works consultatively with the First Line to support the business in achieving its objectives whilst operating within the risk appetite limits.

The Third Line is the Internal Audit ("IA"), which is independent of the Executive Management and reports to the Board Audit Committee and Shariah Committee. IA is responsible for providing independent assurance over the adherence of policies and processes and shariah compliance requirements at all levels in both First and Second Line; and on the effectiveness of key internal controls and makes recommendations based on audit findings, including areas of potential improvement for further considerations.

The Three Lines of Defence converge at the Board, which retains overall responsibility for the Company's RMF.

4. Risk Appetite Framework

The Company's Risk Appetite Framework is the foundation of its risk management practices. It establishes the risk boundaries within which the business will operate and sets stakeholder expectations in regard to the risk being run in the Company.

5. Risk Landscape

The Company maintains a detailed risk taxonomy to ensure all risks are identified and systematically managed. Under the Company's RMF, the Company adopts a common language in the description of risks to proactively manage a wide spectrum of financial and non-financial risks.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(E) REMUNERATION

The AIA Group's Remuneration Guidelines, Philosophy and Standards applies to the Company and guide the design, operation and management of remuneration programmes. The elements of the remuneration policy applied are compensation (fixed and variable), benefits, performance and recognition.

There are 4 Key Senior Officers (KSOs) of the Company, which consists of Appointed Actuary, Head of Finance, Head of Governance & Strategy as well as the Associate Director of Compliance. The KSOs and the Chief Executive Officer forms the senior management of the Company.

The Company conducts yearly Overall Salary Increment (SI), Overall Short Term Incentive (STI) Payout, Long Term Incentive (LTI) Cash Scheme Grant and Nominations and Total Compensation Review (TCR) for the Chief Executive Officer and other KSOs. The yearly exercise were recommended by the Chief Executive Officer (excluding that of the Chief Executive Officer) and reviewed and approved by the Chief Executive Officer of AIA Malaysia and the Regional Chief Executive of AIA. The proposal is then tabled to the Remuneration Committee and the Board for approval.

The remuneration programmes should be market competitive, transparent and within prudent risk limits to attract and retain best talents in financial services industry. The compensation comprises of fixed pay and variable pay. Variable pay refers to discretionary pay or pay-at-risk which is cash based and does not consist of shares or non-cash instrument. Market competitiveness ensures remuneration is aligned with the relevance of the market movement and the overall target market position of the Company will be at market median.

Remunerations are determined based on individual performance as well as the Company's performance. The Performance Development Dialogue platform used by the Company in assessing the employees' performance include both "What" and "How". "What" refers to results an employee achieved, aligned with strategic priorities which help achieve the Company's business goal. On the other hand, "How" refers to behaviours an employee demonstrated to achieve the results, guided by the AIA Operating Philosophy of "Doing the Right Thing, In the Right Way, With the Right People and the Results Will Come". Both "What" and "How" are equally important and taken into consideration in determining the employees' remuneration for the financial year.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(E) REMUNERATION (CONTINUED)

The Directors' remuneration for the financial year is required to be tabled to the Remuneration Committee, Board and Members of the Company for approval. Set out below is the breakdown of the total amount of remuneration for the following Directors during the financial year:

Name of Director	Fixed Remuneration (RM)	Variable Remuneration (RM)	Total Remuneration (RM)
Dato' Thomas Mun Lung Lee	72,000	9,000	81,000
Datuk Husni Zai bin Yaacob (appointed on 29 September 2017)	18,871	3,750	22,621
Mohd Daruis bin Zainuddin	108,000	21,000	129,000
Dato' Mohammed Najeeb bin Abdullah	84,000	16,500	100,500
Dato' Majid bin Mohamad (resigned on 31 August 2017)	81,000	13,500	94,500
TOTAL	363,871	63,750	427,621

The Directors and Officers Liability coverage is taken and borne by AIA Bhd. covering all Directors and Officers of the Company and its related companies incorporated in Malaysia, collectively.

The senior management (Chief Executive Officer and KSO)'s remuneration for the financial year was tabled to the Remuneration Committee and the Board for approval. The breakdown of the total amount of remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and KSOs during the financial year are as follows:

Total value of remuneration awards for the financial year	Unrestricted (MYR)	Deferred (MYR)
Fixed remuneration		
• Cash-based	1,930,306	-
• Shares and share-linked instruments	-	-
• Other	-	-
Variable remuneration		
• Cash-based	863,601	387,300
• Shares and share-linked instruments	-	-
• Other	-	-

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

(E) REMUNERATION (CONTINUED)

Set out below the breakdown of other details in relation to the remuneration:

Category of Remuneration	No. of Senior Management	Amount (RM)
Guaranteed bonus	-	-
Sign-on award	-	-
Severance payment	-	-
Deferred remuneration	4	387,300
Outstanding deferred	-	-

(F) PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

As a custodian of public funds, the Company's dealings with the public are always conducted fairly, honestly and professionally. The Company meets all prescriptive and best practice requirements under this section relating to unfair practices.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- (a) Before the financial statements of the Company were prepared, the Directors took reasonable steps:
- (i) to ascertain that proper action 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; and
 - (ii) to ensure that any current assets, which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including the value of current assets as shown in the accounting records of the Company had been written down to an amount which the current assets might be expected so to realise.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

- (b) At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances:
- (i) which would render the amounts written off for bad debts or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts inadequate to any substantial extent;
 - (ii) which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading; or
 - (iii) which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate.
- (c) At the date of this report:
- (i) there are no charges on the assets of the Company which have arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; and
 - (ii) there are no contingent liabilities in the Company which have arisen since the end of the financial year.
- (d) No contingent or other liability of any company in 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 affect the ability of the Company to meet their obligations when they fall due.
- (e) 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 which would render any amount stated in the respective financial statements misleading.
- (f) In the opinion of the Directors:
- (i) the results of the operations of the Company during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature; and
 - (ii) there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Company for the financial year in which this report is made.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Details of auditors' remuneration are set out in Note 7 to the financial statements.

AUDITORS

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT (LLP0014401 – LCA & AF 1146), have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT (LLP0014401 – LCA & AF 1146), was registered on 2 January 2018 and with effect from that date, PricewaterhouseCoopers (AF 1146), a conventional partnership was converted to a limited liability partnership.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 20 February 2018. Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:



DATO' MOHAMMED NAJEEB BIN ABDULLAH
DIRECTOR



ANUSHA A/P THAVARAJAH
DIRECTOR

Kuala Lumpur

Company No.

935955

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO
SECTION 251(2) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2016**

We, Dato' Mohammed Najeeb bin Abdullah and Anusha a/p Thavarajah, two of the Directors of AIA PUBLIC Takaful Bhd., do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Directors, the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 33 to 129 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 November 2017 and financial performance of the Company for the financial year ended 30 November 2017 in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors dated 20 February 2018.



DATO' MOHAMMED NAJEEB BIN ABDULLAH
DIRECTOR

Kuala Lumpur



ANUSHA A/P THAVARAJAH
DIRECTOR

Company No.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATUTORY DECLARATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 251(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2016

I, SZE YUET PING, the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of AIA PUBLIC Takaful Bhd., do solemnly and sincerely declare that, the financial statements set out on pages 33 to 129 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.



SZE YUET PING

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the above named Sze Yuet Ping at Kuala Lumpur in the Federal Territory on 20 February 2018.

Before me,

COMMISSIONER FOR OATH



Tingkat 20 Ambank Group Building
55, Jln. Raja Chulan, 50200 Kuala Lumpur

Company No.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

Praises be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds and peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad, and on his family and companions.

SHARIAH COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Shariah Committee Members who served office since the date of the last report and at the date of this report as well as the number of meetings attended by each Shariah Committee member during the financial year are as follows:

<u>Name of Shariah Committee Members</u>		<u>No. of attendance</u>
Emeritus Prof. Dato' Paduka Dr. Mahmood Zuhdi Haji Ab. Majid	Chairman	8/9
Associate Prof. Dr. Abdul Bari Awang	Member	9/9
Assistant Prof. Dr. Mohd Afandi Awang Hamat	Member	8/9
Associate Prof. Datin Dr. Rusnah Muhamad	Member	9/9
Associate Prof. Dr. Mohamad Asmadi Abdullah	Member	8/9

SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT

In compliance with the letter of appointment, we are required to report as follows:

We have reviewed the principles and the contracts relating to the transactions and applications introduced by the Company during the financial year ended 30 November 2017. We have also conducted our review to form an opinion as to whether the Company has complied with the Shariah principles, Shariah rulings issued by Shariah Advisory Council of BNM, Shariah related policy documents issued by BNM pursuant to Section 29 of IFSA, related Shariah rulings issued by the Shariah Advisory Council of Securities Commission Malaysia, as well as decisions made by us.

The Management of the Company is responsible for ensuring that the Company conducts its business in accordance with Shariah principles. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our review of the operations of the Company, and to report to you.

We have assessed the work carried out on Shariah review and Shariah audit which included examining, on a test basis, each type of transaction, the relevant documentation and procedures adopted by the Company.

We planned and performed our review so as to obtain all information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the Company has not violated the Shariah principles.

To ensure smoothness and timely execution of the Company's business operation, we empower the Shariah unit of the Company to review and approve non-substantial variation to the relevant documents, and such matters are duly tabled to us for ratification.

Company No.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

SHARIAH COMMITTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

In our opinion:

1. The products' structure and contracts offered, and the transactions and dealings entered into by the Company during the financial year ended 30 November 2017 that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Shariah principles;
2. The allocation of profit and/or charging of losses relating to various funds conform to the basis that had been approved by us in accordance with the Shariah principles;
3. The distribution of surplus arising from the Participants' Risk Fund (i.e. *Tabarru'* fund) conforms with the respective internal policies that had been approved by us;
4. The provision of loan from the Shareholders' Fund to certain Participants' Risk Fund to cover the deficit is in accordance with the principle of *al-qard al-hasan*;
5. No Shariah non-compliance income recorded during the financial year;
6. Based on the periodical disclosure made by the Management and our perusal on the incidents that were identified and reported during this financial year, there is no Shariah non-compliant event noted; and
7. The computation in determining the amount of business zakat is referred to the relevant authority and we are satisfied that, the calculation is in compliance with the Shariah principles. Based on the computation made, the Company is not in a position to pay *zakat* as yet for this financial year.

We, the members of the Shariah Committee of AIA PUBLIC Takaful Bhd do hereby confirm, to the best of our knowledge, that the operations of the Company for the financial year ended 30 November 2017 have been conducted in conformity with the Shariah principles.

"He knows what is in the heavens and earth; He knows what you conceal and what you reveal; God knows very well the secrets of every heart." (Surah At-Taghabun, chapter 64, verse 4).

Allah knows best.

Signed for and on behalf of the Shariah Committee,


EMERITUS PROF. DATO' PADUKA DR. MAHMOOD ZUHDI HAJI AB. MAJID
Chairman, Shariah Committee


ASSISTANT PROF. DR. MOHD AFANDI AWANG HAMAT
Member, Shariah Committee



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
(Company No. 935955-M)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of AIA PUBLIC Takaful Bhd. ("the Company") give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 November 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of the Company, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 November 2017, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 33 to 129.

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 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.

*PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT (LLP0014401-LCA & AF 1146), Chartered Accountants, Level 10, 1 Sentral, Jalan Rakyat, Kuala Lumpur Sentral, P.O. Box 10192, 50706 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
T: +60 (3) 2173 1188, F: +60 (3) 2173 1288, www.pwc.com/my*

PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT (LLP0014401-LCA & AF 1146) was registered on 02.01.2018 and with effect from that date, PricewaterhouseCoopers (AF 1146), a conventional partnership was converted to a limited liability partnership.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD. (CONTINUED)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
(Company No. 935955-M)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD. (CONTINUED)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
(Company No. 935955-M)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD. (CONTINUED)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
(Company No. 935955-M)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

OTHER MATTERS

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

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS PLT
LLP0014401-LCA & AF 1146
Chartered Accountants

SHIRLEY GOH
01778/08/2018 J
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur
20 February 2018

Company No.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

	Note	2017			2016		
		Shareholders' fund	Family Takaful fund	Company	Shareholders' fund	Family Takaful fund	Company
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Gross earned contributions	3(a)	-	629,216	629,216	-	476,701	476,701
Contributions ceded to retakaful	3(b)	-	(17,651)	(17,651)	-	(7,473)	(7,473)
Net earned contributions		-	611,565	611,565	-	469,228	469,228
Investment income	4	4,662	24,205	28,867	2,890	17,574	20,464
Fees and commission income	5	220,027	76	76	163,670	20	20
Surplus sharing from Family Takaful funds		21,092	-	-	11,154	-	-
Fair value gains / (losses)	6	148	13,692	13,840	406	(8,144)	(7,738)
Other operating income		2,746	2	2,748	1,101	450	1,551
Total revenue		248,675	649,540	657,096	179,221	479,128	483,525
Gross benefits and claims paid		-	(217,445)	(217,445)	-	(165,575)	(165,575)
Claims ceded to retakaful operator		-	11,859	11,859	-	8,855	8,855
Gross change to certificate liabilities		-	(206,498)	(206,498)	-	(150,100)	(150,100)
Change in Takaful contract liabilities ceded to retakaful operator		-	(4,600)	(4,600)	-	(574)	(574)
Net benefits and claims		-	(416,684)	(416,684)	-	(307,394)	(307,394)

Company No.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

	Note	2017			2016		
		Shareholders'	Family Takaful	Company	Shareholders'	Family Takaful	Company
		fund	fund	Company	fund	fund	Company
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Fees and commission expenses	5	(140,175)	(220,027)	(140,175)	(100,171)	(163,670)	(100,171)
Surplus attributable to Takaful operator		-	(21,092)	-	-	(11,154)	-
Management expenses	7	(101,657)	(3,187)	(104,844)	(78,457)	-	(78,457)
Other operating expenses		(433)	(2,471)	(2,904)	(3)	(1,001)	(1,004)
Change to expense liability		(505)	-	(505)	760	-	760
Bad and doubtful debts		(3,376)	(4,411)	(7,787)	10	104	114
Other expenses		(246,146)	(251,188)	(256,215)	(177,861)	(175,721)	(178,758)
Profit / (loss) before taxation		2,529	(18,332)	(15,803)	1,360	(3,987)	(2,627)
Tax expense attributable to participants		-	(1,973)	(1,973)	-	(328)	(328)
Profit / (loss) before taxation attributable to shareholders		2,529	(20,305)	(17,776)	1,360	(4,315)	(2,955)
Taxation	8	-	(1,973)	(1,973)	-	(328)	(328)
Tax expense attributable to participants		-	1,973	1,973	-	328	328
Tax expense attributable to shareholders	8	(3,279)	-	(3,279)	(4,387)	-	(4,387)
Net loss for the year		(750)	(20,305)	(21,055)	(3,027)	(4,315)	(7,342)
Loss per share (sen): Basic and diluted	21			(10.72)			(5.51)

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

	Note	2017			2016		
		Shareholders' fund RM'000	Family Takaful fund RM'000	Company RM'000	Shareholders' fund RM'000	Family Takaful fund RM'000	Company RM'000
Net loss for the year		(750)	(20,305)	(21,055)	(3,027)	(4,315)	(7,342)
Other comprehensive income / (loss):							
<u>Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss</u>							
Fair value change of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax		740	326	1,066	(330)	651	321
Change in Takaful contract liabilities arising from unrealised net fair value changes	16	-	(163)	(163)	-	(326)	(326)
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		740	163	903	(330)	325	(5)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(10)	(20,142)	(20,152)	(3,357)	(3,990)	(7,347)

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2017

	Note	2017			2016		
		Shareholders' fund RM'000	Family Takaful fund RM'000	Company RM'000	Shareholders' fund RM'000	Family Takaful fund RM'000	Company RM'000
ASSETS							
Property and equipment	9	793	-	793	895	-	895
Intangible assets	10	2,302	-	2,302	2,148	-	2,148
Financial assets - available-for-sale	11	84,106	6,510	90,616	54,060	10,505	64,565
Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss	11	8,024	576,489	584,513	7,939	420,063	428,002
Loan and receivables	12	5,436	58,368	63,804	3,050	66,272	69,322
Al-qard al-hasan receivable	13	29,790	-	-	9,485	-	-
Other receivables	14	54,437	1,564	11,437	34,776	3,382	10,686
Retakaful assets	16	-	5,190	5,190	-	9,790	9,790
Takaful certificates receivables	15	-	12,521	12,521	-	15,799	15,799
Tax recoverables		1,703	(1,647)	56	1,747	(1,386)	361
Deferred tax assets	18	-	-	-	-	418	418
Cash and bank balances		10,152	151,245	161,397	17,534	68,877	86,411
Total assets		<u>196,743</u>	<u>810,240</u>	<u>932,629</u>	<u>131,634</u>	<u>593,720</u>	<u>688,397</u>
EQUITY							
Share capital	20	200,000	-	200,000	133,333	-	133,333
General reserves	32	(33,333)	-	(33,333)	(33,333)	-	(33,333)
Accumulated losses		(37,269)	(29,790)	(67,059)	(36,519)	(9,485)	(46,004)
Available-for-sale fair value reserves		(95)	(100)	(195)	(835)	(263)	(1,098)
Total equity		<u>129,303</u>	<u>(29,890)</u>	<u>99,413</u>	<u>62,646</u>	<u>(9,748)</u>	<u>52,898</u>

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

	Note	2017			2016		
		Shareholders' fund RM'000	Family Takaful fund RM'000	Company RM'000	Shareholders' fund RM'000	Family Takaful fund RM'000	Company RM'000
LIABILITIES							
Expense liabilities		10,510	-	10,510	10,005	-	10,005
Takaful contract liabilities	16	-	696,549	696,549	-	512,903	512,903
Takaful certificates payables	17	-	21,721	21,721	-	9,548	9,548
Deferred tax liabilities	18	20	559	579	-	-	-
Al-qard al-hasan payable		-	29,790	-	-	9,485	-
Other payables	19	56,910	91,511	103,857	58,983	71,532	103,043
Total liabilities		<u>67,440</u>	<u>840,130</u>	<u>833,216</u>	<u>68,988</u>	<u>603,468</u>	<u>635,499</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>196,743</u>	<u>810,240</u>	<u>932,629</u>	<u>131,634</u>	<u>593,720</u>	<u>688,397</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

	Share capital RM'000	General reserves RM'000	Non- distributable available- for-sale fair value reserves RM'000	Accumulated losses RM'000	Total equity RM'000
At 1 December 2016	133,333	(33,333)	(1,098)	(46,004)	52,898
Issuance of shares during the financial year	66,667	-	-	-	66,667
Total comprehensive gain / (loss) for the financial year	-	-	903	(21,055)	(20,152)
At 30 November 2017	<u>200,000</u>	<u>(33,333)</u>	<u>(195)</u>	<u>(67,059)</u>	<u>99,413</u>
At 1 December 2015	133,333	(33,333)	(1,093)	(38,662)	60,245
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	-	(5)	(7,342)	(7,347)
At 30 November 2016	<u>133,333</u>	<u>(33,333)</u>	<u>(1,098)</u>	<u>(46,004)</u>	<u>52,898</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before taxation for the financial year	(15,803)	(2,627)
Adjustments for:		
Bad and doubtful debts	7,274	(114)
Depreciation of property and equipment	347	362
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,497	1,464
Net amortisation of premium on investments	449	323
Profit income	(24,748)	(17,845)
Dividend income	(4,568)	(2,942)
Fair value (gains)/loss on FVTPL financial assets	(12,298)	7,922
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating loss before working capital changes	(47,850)	(13,457)
Decrease/(increase) in loans and receivables	6,020	(9,440)
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	(1,898)	4,933
Decrease in Retakaful assets	4,600	574
(Increase)/decrease in Takaful certificates receivables	(1,908)	6,083
Increase in net Takaful contract liabilities	183,646	139,572
Increase in Takaful certificates payables	11,232	2,414
Increase in other payables	814	8,061
Increase/(decrease) in expenses liabilities	505	(760)
Increase in financial assets	(168,815)	(121,473)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(13,654)	16,507
Income tax paid	(3,950)	(4,425)
Profit income received	23,174	15,925
Dividend received	4,645	2,793
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash generated from operating activities	10,215	30,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(245)	(463)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,651)	(1,300)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,896)	(1,763)
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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	66,667	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	<u>66,667</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	74,986	29,037
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	<u>86,411</u>	<u>57,374</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	<u>161,397</u>	<u>86,411</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash and bank balances of:		
Shareholders' fund	10,152	17,534
Family Takaful fund	151,245	68,877
Company	<u>161,397</u>	<u>86,411</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is principally engaged in managing Family Takaful business including investment linked business. There has been no significant change in the principal activity during the financial year.

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

Principal place of business

Level 14, Menara AIA
99 Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur

Registered office

Level 29, Menara AIA
99 Jalan Ampang
50450 Kuala Lumpur

The ultimate holding company of the Company is AIA Group Limited, a Corporation incorporated in Hong Kong and listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 20 February 2018.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. It also requires Directors to exercise their judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Although these estimates and judgment are based on the Directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.4.

AIA PUBLIC TAKAFUL BHD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

The Company has adopted all MFRS, Amendments to MFRS and Issues Committee (“IC”) Interpretations which have become mandatory since the beginning of the financial year, except for those which have been issued but are not yet effective as disclosed below.

- (a) Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are effective and relevant to the Company’s financial year beginning on or after 1 December 2016.

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 December 2016:

- Amendments to MFRS 101 ‘Presentation of financial statements’ – Disclosure initiative;
- Amendments to MFRS 10, 12 & 128 “Investment entities – Applying the consolidation exception”; and
- Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle.

The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the current period or any prior period and is not likely to affect future periods.

- (b) Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are applicable to the Company but not yet effective.

The Company will apply the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations in the following period:

Financial year beginning on/after 1 December 2017

- Amendments to MFRS 107 ‘Statement of Cash Flows – Disclosure Initiative’ (effective from 1 January 2017) introduce an additional disclosure on changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.
- Amendments to MFRS 112 ‘Income Taxes - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses’ (effective from 1 January 2017) clarify the requirements for recognising deferred tax assets on unrealised losses arising from deductible temporary differences on assets carried at fair value.

In addition, in evaluating whether an entity will have sufficient taxable profits in future periods against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised, the amendments require an entity to compare the deductible temporary differences with future taxable profits that excludes tax deductions resulting from the reversal of those temporary differences.

The amendments shall be applied retrospectively.

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(Incorporated in Malaysia)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- (b) Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are applicable to the Company but not yet effective. (continued)

The Company will apply the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations in the following period: (continued)

Financial year beginning on/after 1 January 2019

The Company's financial year end will be changed from 30 November to 31 December effective from 1 January 2019 as mentioned in Note 34.

- MFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' (effective from 1 January 2018) replaces MFRS 118 'Revenue' and MFRS 111 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The core principle in MFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of goods or services, i.e. when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the goods or services.

A new five-step process is applied before revenue can be recognised:

- Identify contracts with customers;
- Identify the separate performance obligations;
- Determine the transaction price of the contract;
- Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations; and
- Recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Key provisions of the new standard are as follows:

- Any bundled goods or services that are distinct must be separately recognised, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price must generally be allocated to the separate elements. If the consideration varies (such as for incentives, rebates, performance fees, royalties, success of an outcome etc.), minimum amounts of revenue must be recognised if they are not at significant risk of reversal.
- The point at which revenue is able to be recognised may shift: some revenue which is currently recognised at a point in time at the end of a contract may have to be recognised over the contract term and vice versa.
- There are new specific rules on licenses, warranties, non-refundable upfront fees, and consignment arrangements, to name a few. As with any new standard, there are also increased disclosures.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- (b) Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are applicable to the Company but not yet effective. (Continued)

The Company will apply the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations in the following period: (continued)

Financial year beginning on/after 1 January 2019 (continued)

- MFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities' (effective from 1 January 2018).

MFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model in MFRS 139 and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are always measured at fair value through profit or loss with an irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in OCI (provided the instrument is not held for trading). A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and profit income.

For liabilities, the standard retains most of the MFRS 139 requirements. These include amortised cost accounting for most financial liabilities, with bifurcation of embedded derivatives. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch.

MFRS 9 introduces an expected credit loss model on impairment that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in MFRS 139. The expected credit loss model is forward-looking and eliminates the need for a trigger event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- (b) Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are applicable to the Company but not yet effective. (continued)

The Company will apply the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations in the following period: (continued)

Financial year beginning on/after 1 January 2019 (continued)

- Amendments to MFRS 4 - Applying MFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' with MFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The amendments allow entities to avoid temporary volatility in profit or loss that might result from adopting MFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" before the forthcoming new insurance contracts standard. This is because certain financial assets have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss under MFRS 9; whereas, under MFRS 'Insurance Contracts', the related liabilities from insurance contracts are often measured on amortised cost basis.

The amendments provide 2 different approaches for entities:

- (i) a temporary exemption from MFRS 9 for entities that meet specific requirements; and
- (ii) the overlay approach. Both approaches are optional.

The temporary exemption enables eligible entities to defer the implementation date of MFRS 9 for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2021 at the latest. An entity may apply the temporary exemption from MFRS 9 if its activities are predominantly connected with insurance whilst the overlay approach allows an entity to adjust profit or loss for eligible financial assets by removing any accounting volatility to other comprehensive income that may arise from applying MFRS 9. An entity can apply the temporary exemption from MFRS 9 from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. An entity may start applying the overlay approach when it applies MFRS 9 for the first time.

The Company's business activity is predominately Takaful and hence, qualifies for the temporary exemption approach. Consequently, management has decided to apply the temporary exemption from MFRS 9 from its annual period beginning 1 January 2019 and will adopt MFRS 9 for its annual period beginning 1 January 2021.

- MFRS 16 'Leases' (effective from 1 January 2019) supersedes MFRS 117 'Leases' and the related interpretations.

Under MFRS 16, a lease is a contract (or part of a contract) that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

MFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases by the lessee as either finance leases (on balance sheet) or operating leases (off balance sheet). MFRS 16 requires a lessee to recognise a "right-of-use" of the underlying asset and a lease liability reflecting future lease payments for most leases.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)**

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- (b) Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are applicable to the Company but not yet effective. (continued)

The Company will apply the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations in the following period: (continued)

Financial year beginning on/after 1 January 2019 (continued)

The right-of-use asset is depreciated in accordance with the principle in MFRS 116 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and the lease liability is accreted over time with interest expense recognised in the income statement.

For lessors, MFRS 16 retains most of the requirements in MFRS 117. Lessors continue to classify all leases as either operating leases or finance leases and account for them differently.

- IC Interpretation 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments' (effective 1 January 2019) provides guidance on how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment.

If an entity concludes that it is not probable that the tax treatment will be accepted by the tax authority, the effect of the tax uncertainty should be included in the period when such determination is made. An entity shall measure the effect of uncertainty using the method which best predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

IC Interpretation 23 will be applied retrospectively.

Financial year beginning on/after 1 January 2021

- MFRS 17 applies to insurance contracts issued, to all reinsurance contracts and to investment contracts with discretionary participating features if an entity also issues insurance contracts. For fixed-fee service contracts whose primary purpose is the provision of services, an entity has an accounting policy choice to account for them in accordance with either MFRS 17 or MFRS 15 "Revenue". An entity is allowed to account financial guarantee contracts in accordance with MFRS 17 if the entity has asserted explicitly that it regarded them as insurance contracts. Insurance contracts, (other than reinsurance) where the entity is the certificate holder are not within the scope of MFRS 17. Embedded derivatives and distinct investment and service components should be 'unbundled' and accounted for separately in accordance with the related MFRSs. Voluntary unbundling of other components is prohibited.

MFRS 17 requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured at each reporting period. The measurement is based on the building blocks of discounted, probability-weighted cash flows, a risk adjustment and a contractual service margin ("CSM") representing the unearned profit of the contract. An entity has a policy choice to recognise the impact of changes in discount rates and other assumptions that related to financial risks either in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- (b) Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are applicable to the Company but not yet effective. (Continued)

The Company will apply the new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations in the following period: (continued)

Financial year beginning on/after 1 January 2021 (continued)

Alternative measurement models are provided for the different insurance coverages:

- a) Simplified Premium Allocation Approach if the insurance coverage period is a year or less; and
- b) Variable Fee Approach should be applied for insurance contracts that specify a link between payments to the certificate holder and the returns on the underlying items.

The requirements of MFRS 17 align the presentation of revenue with other industries. Revenue is allocated to the periods in proportion to the value of the expected coverage and other services that the insurer provides in the period, and claims are presented when incurred. Investment components are excluded from revenue and claims.

Insurers are required to disclose information about amounts, judgments and risks arising from insurance contracts.

The Company has not fully assessed the impact of MFRS 17 on its financial statements.

The Company is reviewing the adoption of the above accounting standards, amendments to published standards and interpretation to existing standards and will complete the process prior to the reporting requirement deadline. The Company has not finalised any impact on the financial statements on the adoption of the above accounting standards.

All other new amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards issued by MASB effective for financial periods subsequent to 1 December 2017 are not relevant to the Company.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(c) Changes in regulatory requirements

The Companies Act, 2016 (“the New Act”) was enacted to replace the Companies Act, 1965 with the objective of creating a 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. The New Act was passed on 4 April 2016 by Dewan Rakyat and on 29 April 2016 by Dewan Negara 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. Amongst the key changes introduced in the New Act which will affect the financial statements of the Company upon the commencement of the New Act on 31 January 2017 are:

- removal of the authorised share capital; and
- shares of the Company will cease to have par or nominal value.

The adoption of the New Act does not have any financial impact on the Company for the current financial year as any accounting implications will only be applied prospectively, where applicable, the effect of adoption of the New Act is mainly on disclosures to the financial statements for the financial year ended 30 November 2017.

2.2 Shareholder fund and its Takaful fund

The Company’s financial statements reflects the financial position and results of the Shareholder’s fund (“SHF”) and Takaful fund presented as a single economic entity for the respective financial years disclosed. Interfund balances and transactions are eliminated in arriving at the Company’s financial statements.

The inclusion of separate financial information of the Takaful fund and the SHF together with the financial information of the Company as a whole in the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income as well as certain relevant notes to the financial statements represents additional supplementary information presented in accordance with the requirements of Bank Negara Malaysia (“BNM”) policy document BNM/RH/STD 033-5: Financial Reporting for Takaful Operators to separate assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the Takaful fund from its own. The accounting policies adopted for the SHF and Takaful funds are uniform for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Property and equipment and depreciation

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of an item of property and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in work in progress and will be transferred once it is complete when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the original assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, if applicable, at each date of the Statement of Financial Position. An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amounts.

The gain and loss on disposal of an asset is the difference between the net sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset, and is recognised in profit or loss of the respective funds.

Property and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line method to allocate the cost or the revalued amounts, to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, summarised as follows:

Furniture, fittings and office equipment	20%
Motor vehicles	25%
Computer equipment	25%
Renovation	20%

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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Property and equipment and other non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets, or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss. Subsequent increase in the recoverable amount of an asset is treated as reversal of the previous impairment loss and is recognised to the extent of the carrying amount of the asset that would have been determined (net of amortisation and depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised. The reversal is recognised in profit or loss of the respective funds immediately.

(c) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), loans and receivables ("LAR") and available-for-sale ("AFS"). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting period.

The significant accounting policies by the categories above are as follow:

FVTPL

The Company classifies financial assets at FVTPL if they are acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term, i.e. are held for trading. They are presented as current assets if they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period; otherwise they are presented as non-current assets.

The Company designates financial assets at FVTPL if this eliminates a measurement inconsistency or if the related assets and liabilities are actively managed on a fair value basis, including:

- financial assets held to back Investment-linked contracts and Family Takaful fund; and
- other financial assets managed on a fair value basis; consisting of the Company's equity portfolio and investments held by the Company's Investment-linked funds.

Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at FVTPL are re-measured at fair value. Fair value adjustments and realised gain and losses on de-recognition are recognised in income statements of the respective funds. Transaction costs in respect of financial assets at FVTPL are expensed as they are incurred.

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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (continued)

The significant accounting policies by the categories above are as follow: (continued)

FVTPL (continued)

Dividend income from equity instruments designated at FVTPL is recognised as investment income in the income statements of the respective funds, generally when the security becomes ex-dividend or the right to receive payment is established. Profit income is recognised as investment income in the income statements using effective profit method.

LAR

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. If collection of the amounts is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. LAR are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are carried at amortised cost using the effective profit rate method less any impairment losses.

Profit income from LAR is recognised in income statements of the respective funds using the effective profit rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in income statements of respective funds when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

AFS

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL and LAR are classified as AFS.

AFS category is used where the relevant investments backing shareholders' equity are not managed on a fair value basis. These principally consist of the Company's debt securities (other than those backing Family Takaful funds and Investment-linked contracts) and seed money in Investment-linked funds. AFS financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus attributable transaction costs. For AFS debt securities, the difference between their cost and par value is amortised. AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Profit income from debt securities classified as AFS is recognised in income statements of the respective funds using the effective profit method.

Unrealised gains and losses on securities classified as AFS are analysed between differences resulting from foreign currency translation, and other fair value changes. Foreign currency translation differences on monetary AFS investments, such as debt securities, and impairment of AFS financial assets are recognised in income statements of the respective funds.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (continued)

The significant accounting policies by the categories above are as follow: (continued)

AFS (continued)

Changes in the fair value of securities classified as AFS, except for impairment losses and relevant foreign exchange gains and losses, are recorded in a separate fair value reserve within equity.

On derecognition, the cumulative fair value gains and losses previously reported in equity are transferred to income statements of the respective funds.

Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using effective profit rate method.

(d) Fair value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount 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, having regard to the specific characteristics of the asset or liability concerned, assuming that the transfer takes place in the most advantageous market to which the Company has access. The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as financial instruments at FVTPL and AFS) are based on quoted market prices at the date of the Statement of Financial Position. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in active markets are determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions at the date of each Statement of Financial Position. The objective of using a valuation technique is to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction would take place between market participants at the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

The fair value of investments in unit and real estate investment trusts is determined by reference to published bid prices.

For financial assets where an active market may not exist, the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length transactions, reference to the current market value of another asset which is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and / or option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. For discounted cash flow techniques, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market related rate for a similar asset. Certain financial assets are valued using pricing models that consider, among other factors, contractual and market prices, co-relation, time value of money, credit risk, yield curve volatility factors and / or prepayment rates of the underlying positions. The use of different pricing models and assumptions could produce materially different estimates of fair values.

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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Fair value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The fair value of floating rate and over-night deposits with financial institutions is their carrying value. The carrying value is the cost of the deposit / placement and accrued profit. The fair value of fixed profit / yield-bearing deposits is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates for similar instruments at the reporting date.

If the fair value of a financial asset cannot be measured reliably, the asset is measured at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the asset. All transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are also included in the cost of the financial asset.

(e) Impairment of Financial Instruments

General

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on a regular basis. A financial asset is impaired if its carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment to the financial asset. The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

A financial asset, or group of financial assets, is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that a financial asset, or group of assets, is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Company about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in payments;
- it becomes probable that the issuer or debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- observable data, including market prices, indicating that there is a potential decrease in the estimated future cash flows since the initial recognition of those assets, including:
 - adverse changes in the payment status of issuers; and
 - national or local economic conditions that correlate with increased default risk.

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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Impairment of Financial Instruments (continued)

General (continued)

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Financial Assets Carried at Amortised Cost

For assets carried at amortised cost, impairment is considered to have taken place if it is probable that the Company will not be able to collect principal and/or profit due according to the contractual terms of the instrument. When impairment is determined to have occurred, the carrying amount is decreased through a charge to income statements of the respective funds. The carrying amount of mortgage loans or receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of any allowance is recognised as an impairment loss in income statements of the respective fund.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss of the respective funds, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

AFS Financial Assets

When a decline in the fair value of an AFS financial asset has been recognised in shareholders' equity and there is objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired, the cumulative loss already recognised directly in shareholders' equity is recognised in current period profit or loss. The Company generally considers an AFS debt security for evidence of impairment when it is identified as credit impaired. In the absence of any other evidence of credit impairment, a debt security would be assessed for impairment when there is a significant decline in fair value.

If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as AFS increases in a subsequent period, 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 through profit or loss of the SHF.

Where, following the recognition of an impairment loss in respect of an AFS debt security, the financial asset suffers further falls in value, such further falls are recognised as an impairment only in the case when objective evidence exists of a further impairment event to which the losses can be attributed.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Derecognition of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

(g) Equity Instruments

Ordinary Share Capital

Issued capital represents the nominal value of shares issued plus any share contribution received from the issue of share capital, if any. Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds of the issue.

Dividends on Ordinary Share Capital

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as liabilities when proposed or declared before the date of Statement of Financial Position. A dividend proposed or declared after the date of Statement of Financial Position, but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, is not recognised as a liability at the date of Statement of Financial Position but as an appropriation from retained earnings to a "proposed dividend reserve". Upon the dividend becoming payable, it will be accounted for as a liability.

(h) Product Classification

Takaful contracts are those contracts that transfer significant Takaful risk. These contracts may also transfer financial risk. Significant Takaful risk is defined as the possibility of paying significantly more in a scenario where the Takaful event occurs than in a scenario in which it does not. Scenarios considered are those with commercial substance.

Investment contracts are those contracts without significant Takaful risk.

Once a contract has been classified as a Takaful or investment contract, no reclassification is subsequently performed, unless the terms of the agreement are later amended.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Product Classification (continued)

Certain Takaful contracts have features which are distinct from other Takaful and investment contracts as the Company has discretion in the amount and/or timing of the benefits declared, and how such benefits are allocated between groups of participants. Participants may be entitled to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits or surplus sharing:

- that are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the Company; 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 Income Statement of the Company, fund or other entity that issues the contract.

Surpluses are distributable to participants and the Company in accordance with the relevant terms under the Takaful contracts. The Company has the discretion over the amount and timing of the distribution of these surpluses to participants, subject to the advice of the Company's Appointed Actuary. All Takaful liabilities, at the end of the reporting period are held within Takaful contract liabilities.

(i) Family Takaful contracts

The Family Takaful fund is maintained in accordance with the requirements of Islamic Financial Services Act, 2013 ("IFSA") and includes the amount attributable to participants which represents the participants' share of the returns on the investments of the Family Takaful fund in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed in the contracts and approved by the Shariah Committee of the Company.

Surplus distributable to the Company and participants is determined after retakaful, benefits paid and payable, expenses, provision, reserves and withholding tax. The surplus is distributed to the Company and participants in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed in the contracts.

Any actuarial deficit in the Family Takaful risk fund will be made good by the SHF via a benevolent loan or *al-qard al-hasan*. Actuarial deficit arising during the financial year is reported as loss in the separate financial statements of Family Takaful fund and the Company.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Family Takaful contracts (continued)

Gross contribution

Contribution is recognised as soon as the amount of the contribution can be reliably measured in accordance with the principles of Shariah as advised by the Shariah Committee.

At the end of the financial year, all due contributions are accounted for to the extent that they can be reliably measured.

Contribution income of the Investment-linked Takaful business is in respect of the net creation of units which represents contributions paid by participants as payment for a new contract or subsequent payments to increase the amount of that contract. Net creation of units is recognised on a receipt basis.

Management Expenses, Commission Expenses and Wakalah Fees

Acquisition costs, commissions and management expenses are borne by the Family Takaful fund in profit or loss of the Family Takaful fund at an agreed percentage of the gross contribution, in accordance with the principles of wakalah as approved by the Company's Shariah Committee and agreed between the participants and the Company. These expenses are allocated to the SHF via wakalah fee and recognised as income by the SHF upon issuance of certificates.

At each reporting date, the Company estimates its net future expense cash flow required on the maintenance of the Family Takaful fund in accordance with the Guidelines on Valuation Basis for Liability of Family Takaful issued by BNM. If the estimate shows that there is deficiency in the net future expense cash flow, the deficiency is immediately charged to profit or loss of the SHF with a corresponding credit to a provision of expense liabilities.

Benefits and Claims

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Family Takaful contracts (continued)

Benefits and Claims (continued)

Benefits and claims arising on Family Takaful contracts, including settlement costs, are accounted for using the case basis method and for this purpose, the benefits payable under Family Takaful contracts are recognised as follows:

- (i) maturity or other certificate benefits payments due on specified dates are treated as claims payable on the due dates;
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) benefit payable under Investment-linked business include net cancellation of units are recognised as surrender; and
- (iv) share of surplus on Family Takaful risk upon its declaration.

Family Takaful Contracts Liabilities

Family Takaful contract liabilities comprise (i) claims liabilities, (ii) actuarial liabilities, (iii) net asset value attributable to participants, (iv) AFS fair value adjustment and (v) unallocated surplus.

(i) Claims liabilities

Claims liabilities represent the amounts payable under a Family Takaful contract in respect of claims including settlement costs, are accounted for using the case-by-case method as set out above under benefits and claims.

(ii) Actuarial liabilities

Actuarial liabilities are recognised when contracts are entered into and contributions are charged.

Actuarial liabilities as determined by the annual actuarial valuation are based on the Guidelines on Valuation Basis for Liabilities of Family Takaful Business issued by BNM pursuant to the IFSA.

Actuarial liabilities are valued, where appropriate by using a prospective actuarial valuation based on the sum of the present value of future gross benefits, less the present value of future gross tabarru arising from the certificate discounted at the appropriate risk discount rate plus unearned tabarru.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Family Takaful contracts (continued)

Family Takaful Contracts Liabilities (continued)

Family Takaful contract liabilities comprise (i) claims liabilities, (ii) actuarial liabilities, (iii) net asset value attributable to participants, (iv) AFS fair value adjustment and (v) unallocated surplus. (continued)

(ii) Actuarial liabilities (continued)

The expected future cash flows are determined using best estimate assumptions after taking into account of all future contractual cash flows and investment returns net of tax from assets backing such liabilities. An appropriate allowance for provision of risk margin adverse deviation from expected experience is provided for in the valuation.

The principal uncertainty in the Shareholders' fund Takaful contract liabilities arises from the technical provisions which includes the unearned wakalah fees reserve and expenses liabilities of Family Takaful fund.

The cash flow reserves for Shareholder's fund were set up using a discounted cash flow method to ensure the present value of expected future expenses payable from SHF in managing the Family Takaful fund for the full contractual obligation of the Family Takaful contract can be covered by present value of expected future income.

The expense liabilities for Family Takaful business are estimated assuming that the block of in-force contracts are to be maintained on a 'going concern' basis. Under a 'going concern' scenario, the contracts so valued are taken as a particular sub-block of contracts and the maintenance expenses are valued to the point the last certificate goes off the books.

The maintenance expenses related to such contracts include the cost of functions that would normally be associated with operation of the business on a 'going concern' basis.

The expense liabilities are calculated using adjusted parameters to provide sufficiency at the appropriate percentile of statistical variation that is higher than the best estimate values.

The expense liabilities are the present value of future maintenance expenses on the current in-force Family Takaful contracts and are further reduced by the present value of future Shareholders' Fund income realisable with reasonable certainty relating to those in-force Family Takaful contracts.

The present value of the future Shareholders' Fund income relates to future renewal wakalah fees, certificate fee and fund management charges of Investment-Linked Participant's Account (PA).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Family Takaful contracts (continued)

Family Takaful Contracts Liabilities (continued)

Family Takaful contract liabilities comprise (i) claims liabilities, (ii) actuarial liabilities, (iii) net asset value attributable to participants, (iv) AFS fair value adjustment and (v) unallocated surplus. (continued)

(ii) Actuarial liabilities (continued)

The actuarial liabilities are derecognised when the Takaful contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled.

Adjustment to the actuarial liabilities at each reporting date are recorded in profit or loss of Takaful fund.

The liability adequacy test has been in-built in the valuation of actuarial liabilities and hence no separate assessment is to be carried out.

(iii) Net asset value attributable to participants

Net asset value represents contribution received and investment surplus credited to the certificate less deduction for mortality and mobility cost and expenses charges. The net asset value attributable to participants of Investment-linked certificate is equal to the net asset value of the Investment-linked funds.

(iv) AFS fair value adjustment

Where unrealized gain or losses arise on AFS financial assets of the Family Takaful fund, the adjustment to the Takaful contract liabilities equal to the effect that the realization of those gains or losses at the end of the reporting period would have on those liabilities is recognized directly in the other comprehensive income.

(v) Unallocated surplus

Unallocated surplus represents undistributable underwriting surplus set aside in accordance with the terms of the contract while accumulated deficits represent underwriting loss which will be made good by SHF via *al-qard al-hasan*.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Retakaful contracts

The Company cedes Takaful risk in the normal course of business, with retentions varying by line of business. The cost of retakaful is accounted for over the life of the underlying retakaful contracts, using assumptions consistent with those used to account for such contracts.

Contributions ceded and claims recovered are recognised in the same accounting period as the original contract which the retakaful relates, and are presented on a gross basis in profit or loss of the Family Takaful fund.

Fee income derived from retakaful operators in the course of retakaful are credited to profit or loss of Takaful fund in the financial year in which they are earned.

Retakaful assets consist of amounts receivable in respect of ceded Takaful liabilities. Amounts recoverable from retakaful operators are estimated in a manner consistent with the Takaful contract or investment contract liabilities or benefits paid and in accordance with the relevant retakaful contract.

To the extent that retakaful contracts principally carry financial risk (as opposed to Takaful risk), they are accounted for directly through the Statements of Financial Position and are not included in retakaful assets or liabilities. A deposit asset or liability is recognised, based on the consideration paid or received less any explicitly identified contributions or fees to be retained by the Takaful operator.

If a retakaful asset is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount accordingly and recognizes that impairment loss in profit or loss of the Takaful Fund. A retakaful asset is impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the retakaful asset, that the Company may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract, and the impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the retakaful can be reliably measured.

(k) Takaful receivables

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

If there is objective evidence that the Takaful receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the Takaful receivable accordingly and recognizes that impairment loss in profit or loss of the Takaful fund. The Company gathers the objective evidence that a Takaful receivable is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets carried at amortised cost. These processes are described in Note 2.3(e).

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Other financial liabilities and Takaful payables

Other financial liabilities and Takaful 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.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each date of Statement of Financial Position and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

(n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hands, deposits held at call with financial institutions with original maturities of three months or less. It excludes deposits which are held for investment purpose. The Company classifies the cash flows for the purchase and disposal of investment in financial asset in its operating cash flows as the purchases are funded from the cash flows associated with the origination of Takaful contracts, net of the cash flows for payments of Takaful benefits and claims benefits.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Short term benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company. Short term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by employees that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences, and short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occur.

(ii) Post-retirement benefit obligations.

Defined Contribution Plans

As required by law, the Company make contributions to the state pension scheme, the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF"). Such contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss of the SHF as incurred. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in thousands of Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss of respective funds.

Translation differences on non-monetary items carried at fair value are translated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are not retranslated.

(q) Taxation

Income tax on profit or loss for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is the expected amount of income taxes payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year and is measured using the tax rates that have been enacted at the date of Statement of Financial Position.

In addition to paying tax on SHF's profit, Family Takaful business pay tax on certificate holders' investment returns at a tax rate of 8%.

Deferred tax is provided for, using the liability method, on temporary differences at the date of Statement of Financial Position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of Statement of Financial Position. Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss of the respective funds, except when it arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Other revenue recognition

Gains and losses on disposal of investments are arrived at after accounting for cost of investments and credited or charged to profit or loss of the respective funds. Cost is determined by specific identification.

(s) Measurement and impairment of *al-qard al-hasan*

Any deficit in the Takaful risk fund will be made good via a benevolent loan, or *al-qard al-hasan*, granted by the Shareholders' fund to the Takaful risk fund. *Al-qard al-hasan* shall be repaid from future surplus of the Takaful risk fund.

Al-qard al-hasan is accounted for as receivable and payable in the financial information of the Shareholders' fund and Takaful fund respectively. *Al-qard al-hasan* receivable is stated at cost and as of date of the Statement of Financial Position, the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of the asset is fully recoverable in the near term. A write down is made if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, as set out in Note 2.3(e) on impairment of non-financial assets.

(t) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequent to recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

On disposal of intangible assets, the difference between net proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Income Statement.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated economic useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Amortisation is charged to the profit or loss.

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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is also reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite useful lives assessment continues to be supportable.

(i) Software development in progress

Software development in progress are tested for impairment annually and represent development expenditure on software. Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. When development is complete and the asset is available for use, the asset is reclassified to computer software and amortisation of the asset begins. It is amortised over the period of expected future use. During the period in which the asset is not yet in use, it is tested for impairment annually.

(ii) Computer software and licences

The useful lives of computer software and licenses are considered to be finite because computer software and licenses are susceptible to technological obsolescence.

The acquired computer software and licenses are amortised using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives not exceeding 4 years. Impairment is assessed whenever there is indication of impairment and the amortisation period and method are also reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

(u) Balances with related company

Balances with related companies are stated at the amounts which these balances are due and expected to be settled.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Leases

(i) Classification

A lease is recognised as a finance lease if it transfers substantially to the Company all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards are classified as operating leases.

(ii) Operating leases - company as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(w) Zakat

This represents an obligatory amount payable by the Company to comply with the principles of Shariah. As approved by the Shariah Committee, the method to calculate *zakat* for the Company is based on the Company's profit before tax. Due to the loss before tax position of the Company, there is no *zakat* obligation on the Company for this financial year.

(x) Business combination under common control

Business combinations under common control are accounted for using the predecessor method of accounting. Under the predecessor method of accounting, the income statements include the results of the acquired business from the date of combinations. The assets and liabilities of the acquired business are accounted for at the date of combination, based on the carrying amounts of the acquiree adjusted for alignment of accounting policies, if any. The excess of the aggregate carrying amounts of assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition as of the date of the combination is taken to equity.

2.4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

(a) Judgments made in applying accounting policies

Judgments made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Key source of estimation uncertainty

There are no significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements other than those disclosed in the followings notes:-

Uncertainty in accounting estimates for Actuarial liabilities of Family Takaful contracts and Shareholders' Fund expense liabilities

There are several sources of uncertainty in the estimation of these liabilities, including future mortality and morbidity, withdrawals, expenses and discount rates. In developing the operating assumptions, management has utilised the Company's actual historical experience wherever available. For certain products where experience is limited, experience for similar products or pricing assumptions has been used. Prescribed risk-free discount rates are used for discounting of cash flows to value these liabilities.

The key assumptions used and the sensitivity analysis on the key assumptions as at 30 November 2017, based on the change in one specific assumption while holding all other assumptions constant are disclosed in note 28 to the financial statements.

3 NET EARNED CONTRIBUTIONS

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
<u>Family Takaful fund</u>		
(a) Gross contributions: Takaful contracts	629,216	476,701
(b) Contributions ceded: Takaful contracts	(17,651)	(7,473)
Net earned contributions	<u>611,565</u>	<u>469,228</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4 INVESTMENT INCOME

	Shareholders' fund <u>RM'000</u>	Family Takaful fund <u>RM'000</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>RM'000</u>
<u>2017</u>			
Financial assets - available-for-sale ("AFS"):			
Profit income	3,859	358	4,217
Net amortisation of premiums on investments	(123)	(18)	(141)
Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"):			
Profit income	-	16,602	16,602
Net amortisation of premiums on investments	-	(308)	(308)
Dividend income	431	4,137	4,568
Loans and receivables:			
Profit income	495	3,434	3,929
	<u>4,662</u>	<u>24,205</u>	<u>28,867</u>
	<u><u>4,662</u></u>	<u><u>24,205</u></u>	<u><u>28,867</u></u>
	Shareholders' fund <u>RM'000</u>	Family Takaful fund <u>RM'000</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>RM'000</u>
<u>2016</u>			
Financial assets - available-for-sale ("AFS"):			
Profit income	2,348	1,018	3,366
Net amortisation of premiums on investments	(56)	(52)	(108)
Financial assets - fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"):			
Profit income	-	12,104	12,104
Net amortisation of premiums on investments	-	(215)	(215)
Dividend income	432	2,510	2,942
Loans and receivables:			
Profit income	166	2,209	2,375
	<u>2,890</u>	<u>17,574</u>	<u>20,464</u>
	<u><u>2,890</u></u>	<u><u>17,574</u></u>	<u><u>20,464</u></u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

5 FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME/(EXPENSES)

	Shareholders' fund RM'000	Family Takaful fund RM'000	Company RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
Fees and commission income:			
Wakalah fees income	214,696	-	-
Certificate fees	5,331	-	-
Commission earned on retakaful contract	-	76	76
	<u>220,027</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>76</u>
Fees and commission expense:			
Commission paid to agents	(140,175)	-	(140,175)
Wakalah fees expense	-	(214,696)	-
Certificate fees	-	(5,331)	-
	<u>(140,175)</u>	<u>(220,027)</u>	<u>(140,175)</u>
	Shareholders' fund RM'000	Family Takaful fund RM'000	Company RM'000
<u>2016</u>			
Fees and commission income:			
Wakalah fees income	160,462	-	-
Certificate fees	3,208	-	-
Commission earned on retakaful contract	-	20	20
	<u>163,670</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
Fees and commission expense:			
Commission paid to agents	(100,171)	-	(100,171)
Wakalah fees expense	-	(160,462)	-
Certificate fees	-	(3,208)	-
	<u>(100,171)</u>	<u>(163,670)</u>	<u>(100,171)</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

6 FAIR VALUE GAINS/ (LOSSES)

	Shareholders' fund RM'000	Family Takaful fund RM'000	Company RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
FVTPL – designated upon initial recognition			
- realized	63	1,479	1,542
- unrealized	85	12,213	12,298
	148	13,692	13,840
	148	13,692	13,840
<u>2016</u>			
FVTPL – designated upon initial recognition			
- realized	339	(155)	184
- unrealized	67	(7,989)	(7,922)
	406	(8,144)	(7,738)
	406	(8,144)	(7,738)

7 MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
<u>Shareholders' fund</u>		
Employee benefits expense (Note 7(a))	14,465	12,814
Directors' remuneration (Note 7(b))	428	428
Auditors' remuneration		
Statutory audit:		
- current financial year	305	290
- (over)/under provision in prior financial year	(18)	35
Non-audit services	47	16
Audit related services	131	2
Management fees (Note 26 (a))	37,768	29,170
Office rental	968	976
Depreciation of property and equipment	347	362
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,497	1,464
Travelling expenses	247	211
Advertisement and promotion	1,403	587
Professional and legal fees	2,720	2,292
Market training expenses	21	90
Printing and stationeries	1,015	838
Repair and maintenance	124	94
Marketing expenses	26,996	21,854
IT, communication and postage expenses	3,309	2,217
Other expenses	9,884	4,717
	101,657	78,457
	101,657	78,457

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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7 MANAGEMENT EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
<u>Family Takaful fund</u>		
Management fees (Note 26 (a))	3,187	-

(a) Employee benefits expense

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Salaries, bonus and other related costs	12,683	11,069
Pension costs – EPF	1,782	1,745
	<u>14,465</u>	<u>12,814</u>

(b) Directors' remuneration

The details of remuneration receivable by non-executive directors during the financial year are as follows:

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Fees	364	367
Allowances	64	61
	<u>428</u>	<u>428</u>

The number of directors whose total remuneration during the financial year fall within the following band is analysed below:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Number of directors		
Non-executive directors		
RM0 – RM20,000	3	3
RM20,001 - RM100,000	3	3
RM100,001 – RM200,000	2	2

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

7 MANAGEMENT EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

(c) Chief executive officer's remuneration

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Salaries, bonus and other related costs	1,145	1,056
Pension costs - EPF	179	165
	<u>1,324</u>	<u>1,221</u>

8 TAXATION

	<u>Shareholders'</u> <u>fund</u> RM'000	<u>Family</u> <u>Takaful</u> <u>fund</u> RM'000	<u>Company</u> RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
Tax expense:			
- current	3,255	1,143	4,398
- under/(over) provision in prior financial year	4	(147)	(143)
- deferred (Note 18)	20	977	997
	<u>3,279</u>	<u>1,973</u>	<u>5,252</u>
<u>2016</u>			
Tax expense:			
- current	2,721	914	3,635
- over provision in prior financial year	-	(297)	(297)
- deferred (Note 18)	1,666	(289)	1,377
	<u>4,387</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>4,715</u>

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

8 TAXATION (CONTINUED)

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to loss before taxation at the statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate of the Company is as follows:

Company	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Loss before taxation	(15,803)	(2,627)
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24%	(3,793)	(630)
Impact of tax expense on investment income attributable to participants	(5,684)	(2,605)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	156,272	114,599
Income not subject to tax	(141,347)	(107,638)
Over provision of tax expense in prior financial years	(143)	(297)
Other temporary differences not recognised in prior years	(53)	1,286
Tax expense for the financial year	<u>5,252</u>	<u>4,715</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

9 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Computer equipment</u> RM'000	<u>Furniture, fittings and office equipment</u> RM'000	<u>Motor vehicles</u> RM'000	<u>Renovation</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
Shareholders' fund/Company					
Cost					
At 1 December 2016	1,513	839	140	1,065	3,557
Additions	162	9	-	74	245
At 30 November 2017	<u>1,675</u>	<u>848</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>1,139</u>	<u>3,802</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 December 2016	1,376	558	140	588	2,662
Depreciation charge for the year	94	122	-	131	347
At 30 November 2017	<u>1,470</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>3,009</u>
Net carrying amount					
At 30 November 2017	<u>205</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>793</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

9 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	<u>Computer equipment</u> RM'000	<u>Furniture, fittings and office equipment</u> RM'000	<u>Motor vehicles</u> RM'000	<u>Renovation</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
Shareholders' fund/Company					
Cost					
At 1 December 2015	1,382	839	140	733	3,094
Additions	131	-	-	332	463
At 30 November 2016	<u>1,513</u>	<u>839</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>1,065</u>	<u>3,557</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 December 2015	1,315	399	140	446	2,300
Depreciation charge for the year	61	159	-	142	362
At 30 November 2016	<u>1,376</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>2,662</u>
Net carrying amount					
At 30 November 2016	<u>137</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>895</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software and licenses <u>RM'000</u>
Shareholders' fund/Company	
Cost	
At 1 December 2016	10,450
Additions	1,651
	<u>12,101</u>
At 30 November 2017	<u>12,101</u>
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 December 2016	8,302
Amortisation charge for the financial year	1,497
	<u>9,799</u>
At 30 November 2017	<u>9,799</u>
Net carrying amount	
At 30 November 2017	<u>2,302</u>
Cost	
At 1 December 2015	9,150
Additions	1,300
	<u>10,450</u>
At 30 November 2016	<u>10,450</u>
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 December 2015	6,838
Amortisation charge for the financial year	1,464
	<u>8,302</u>
At 30 November 2016	<u>8,302</u>
Net carrying amount	
At 30 November 2016	<u>2,148</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

11 FINANCIAL ASSETS

(a) The Company's financial assets are as follows:

	Shareholders' fund RM'000	Family Takaful fund RM'000	Company RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
Financial assets - available-for-sale (AFS):			
Government investment issues	36,496	2,437	38,933
Unquoted corporate sukuks	46,473	3,991	50,464
Accrued profit	1,137	82	1,219
	<u>84,106</u>	<u>6,510</u>	<u>90,616</u>
Financial assets at FVTPL:			
Government investment issues	-	92,718	92,718
Unquoted corporate sukuks	-	284,722	284,722
Quoted shariah approved shares	-	179,353	179,353
Unquoted shariah approved equities	8,024	5,851	13,875
Shariah approved unit trusts	-	8,807	8,807
Accrued profit	-	5,038	5,038
	<u>8,024</u>	<u>576,489</u>	<u>584,513</u>
<u>2016</u>			
Financial assets - available-for-sale (AFS):			
Government investment issues	23,089	2,360	25,449
Unquoted corporate sukuks	30,269	8,042	38,311
Accrued profit	702	103	805
	<u>54,060</u>	<u>10,505</u>	<u>64,565</u>
Financial assets at FVTPL:			
Government investment issues	-	50,271	50,271
Unquoted corporate sukuks	-	257,058	257,058
Quoted shariah approved shares	-	96,044	96,044
Unquoted shariah approved equities	7,939	5,478	13,417
Shariah approved unit trusts	-	6,755	6,755
Accrued profit	-	4,457	4,457
	<u>7,939</u>	<u>420,063</u>	<u>428,002</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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11 FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(b) Movement in carrying values

	Shareholders' fund <u>RM'000</u>	Family Takaful fund <u>RM'000</u>	Company <u>RM'000</u>
<u>AFS</u>			
At 1 December 2015	53,560	32,973	86,533
Purchases	15,639	-	15,639
Disposals at fair value	(14,970)	(22,655)	(37,625)
Fair value (loss)/gain recorded in:			
Other comprehensive income	(330)	325	(5)
Amortisation of premiums – net (Note 4)	(56)	(52)	(108)
Movement of investment income due and accrued	217	(86)	131
	<u>54,060</u>	<u>10,505</u>	<u>64,565</u>
Purchases	43,494	-	43,494
Disposals at fair value	(14,500)	(4,119)	(18,619)
Fair value gain recorded in:			
Other comprehensive income	740	163	903
Amortisation of premiums – net (Note 4)	(123)	(18)	(141)
Movement of investment income due and accrued	435	(21)	414
	<u>84,106</u>	<u>6,510</u>	<u>90,616</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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11 FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(b) Movement in carrying values (continued)

	<u>Shareholders' fund</u> RM'000	<u>Family Takaful fund</u> RM'000	<u>Company</u> RM'000
<u>FVTPL</u>			
At 1 December 2015	7,872	283,070	290,942
Purchases	-	215,901	215,901
Disposals at fair value	-	(72,441)	(72,441)
Fair value gain/(loss) recorded in:			
Profit or loss	67	(7,989)	(7,922)
Amortisation of premiums – net (Note 4)	-	(215)	(215)
Movement of investment income due and accrued	-	1,737	1,737
At 30 November 2016	<u>7,939</u>	<u>420,063</u>	<u>428,002</u>
Purchases	-	270,347	270,347
Disposals at fair value	-	(126,407)	(126,407)
Fair value gain recorded in:			
Profit or loss	85	12,213	12,298
Amortisation of premiums – net (Note 4)	-	(308)	(308)
Movement of investment income due and accrued	-	581	581
At 30 November 2017	<u>8,024</u>	<u>576,489</u>	<u>584,513</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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11 FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair value hierarchy

The following table show financial investments recorded at fair value analysed by the different basis of fair value as follows:

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
<u>AFS</u>		
<u>SHF</u>		
Valuation techniques – market observable inputs (Level 2)	84,106	54,060
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Family Takaful fund</u>		
Valuation techniques – market observable inputs (Level 2)	6,510	10,505
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Company</u>		
Valuation techniques – market observable inputs (Level 2)	90,616	64,565
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>FVTPL</u>		
<u>SHF</u>		
Valuation techniques – market observable inputs (Level 2)	8,024	7,939
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Family Takaful fund</u>		
Quoted market price (Level 1)	188,162	103,877
Valuation techniques – market observable inputs (Level 2)	388,327	316,186
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	576,489	420,063
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Company</u>		
Quoted market price (Level 1)	188,162	103,877
Valuation techniques – market observable inputs (Level 2)	396,351	324,125
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	584,513	428,002
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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11 FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

A level is assigned to each fair value measurement based on the significance of the input to the fair value measurement in its entity. The three-level hierarchy is defined as follows:

Level 1:

Financial instruments measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, secondary market via dealer and broker, pricing services or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Level 2:

Financial instruments measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions are instruments for which pricing is obtained via pricing services. However, where prices have not been determined in active market, instruments with fair values based on broker quotes, investment in unit and property trusts with fair values obtained via fund managers and instruments that are valued using the Company's own models where majority of assumptions are market observable.

Level 3:

Financial instruments measured in whole or in part using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. The main asset class in this category is unquoted equity securities. Valuation techniques are used to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the instrument at the measurement date. However, the fair value measurement objective remains the same, that is, an exit price from the perspective of the Company. Therefore, unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the instrument (including assumptions about risk). These inputs are developed based on the best information available, which might include the Company's own data.

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11 FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Interests in structured entities

The Company has determined that the investment funds, such as mutual funds that the Company has interest are structured entities.

The following table summarizes the Company's interest in unconsolidated structured entities as at 30 November 2016 and 2017:

<u>Investment Funds (1)</u>	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Equity securities at fair value through profit or loss	8,807	6,755

Notes

(1) *Balance represents the Company's interests in mutual funds.*

The Company's maximum exposure to loss arising from its interests in these unconsolidated structured entities is limited to the carrying amount of the assets. Dividend income and profit income are received during the reporting period from these interests in unconsolidated structured entities.

12 LOAN AND RECEIVABLES

	<u>Shareholders'</u> <u>fund</u> RM'000	<u>Family</u> <u>Takaful</u> <u>fund</u> RM'000	<u>Company</u> RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
Loans and receivables:			
Islamic investment accounts	5,370	57,570	62,940
Accrued profit	66	798	864
	<u>5,436</u>	<u>58,368</u>	<u>63,804</u>
<u>2016</u>			
Loans and receivables:			
Islamic investment accounts	3,020	65,940	68,960
Accrued profit	30	332	362
	<u>3,050</u>	<u>66,272</u>	<u>69,322</u>

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12 LOAN AND RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The weighted average effective profit rate of Islamic investment accounts as at the end of the financial year are as follows:

	Shareholders' fund %	Family Takaful fund %	Company %
<u>2017</u>			
Loans and receivables:			
Islamic investment accounts	3.70	3.68	3.68
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>2016</u>			
Loans and receivables:			
Islamic investment accounts	3.50	3.50	3.50
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

13 AL-QARD AL-HASAN RECEIVABLE

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
At 1 December	9,485	5,170
Increase during the year	20,305	4,315
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 November	29,790	9,485
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Al-qard al-hasan represents a benevolent loan to the Family Takaful funds to make good the deficit in the respective Family Takaful funds. *Al-qard al-hasan* is measured at cost less any impairment losses in Shareholders' fund whereas in the Family Takaful fund, *al-qard al-hasan* is measured at cost. At the end of each reporting period, the loan is assessed for any indication of impairment via an assessment of the estimated surpluses or cash flows from Family Takaful fund and time value of money. Impairment losses (if any) are subsequently reversed if objective evidence exists that *al-qard al-hasan* is no longer impaired.

The *al-qard al-hasan* receivable was tested for impairment with the result that the recoverable amount is greater than its carrying amount, therefore nil impairment loss is provided for the financial year ended 30 November 2016 and 2017.

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

14 OTHER RECEIVABLES

Receivables of the Company are classified as loans and receivables and are as follows:

	Shareholders' fund RM'000	Family Takaful fund RM'000	Company RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
Due from Family Takaful fund (Note 19)	44,564	-	-
Other receivables and deposits	11,373	1,564	12,937
Allowance for impairment	(1,500)	-	(1,500)
	<u>54,437</u>	<u>1,564</u>	<u>11,437</u>
<u>2016</u>			
Due from Family Takaful fund (Note 19)	27,472	-	-
Due from fellow subsidiaries	219	-	219
Other receivables and deposits	7,085	3,735	10,820
Allowance for impairment	-	(353)	(353)
	<u>34,776</u>	<u>3,382</u>	<u>10,686</u>

Movement in allowance for impairment

	Shareholders' fund RM'000	Family Takaful fund RM'000	Company RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
At 1 December	-	(353)	(353)
Allowance for impairment during the year	(1,500)	-	(1,500)
Write-back of impairment	-	353	353
At 30 November	<u>(1,500)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,500)</u>
<u>2016</u>			
At 1 December	-	(368)	(368)
Allowance for impairment during the year	-	(140)	(140)
Write-back of impairment	-	155	155
At 30 November	<u>-</u>	<u>(353)</u>	<u>(353)</u>

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

15 TAKAFUL CERTIFICATES RECEIVABLES

<u>Family Takaful fund/Company</u>	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Due contribution including from agents/ brokers and co-insurers	19,682	17,774
Allowance for impairment	(7,161)	(1,975)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	12,521	15,799
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Receivable within 12 months	12,521	15,799

The following table shows the assets and liabilities that are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting agreements and similar arrangements at each financial year end:

<u>Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities</u>	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Gross amount of recognised financial assets	24,725	22,328
Less:		
Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position	(5,043)	(4,554)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	19,682	17,774
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Movement in allowance for impairment

At 1 December	(1,975)	(2,075)
Allowance during the financial year		
- borne by Shareholders' fund	(422)	-
- borne by Family Takaful fund	(4,764)	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 November	(7,161)	(1,975)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

16 TAKAFUL CONTRACT LIABILITIES

<u>Family Takaful fund/Company</u>	<u>Gross</u> RM'000	<u>Retakaful</u> RM'000	<u>Net</u> RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
Participants' Risk Fund			
Claims liabilities	32,477	(4,323)	28,154
Actuarial liabilities	118,487	(867)	117,620
Net asset value attributable to certificate holders	486,221	-	486,221
AFS fair value adjustment	(100)	-	(100)
Underwriting profit attributable to participants	18,250	-	18,250
Unallocated surplus	41,214	-	41,214
	<u>696,549</u>	<u>(5,190)</u>	<u>691,359</u>
<u>2016</u>			
Participants' Risk Fund			
Claims liabilities	25,170	(8,780)	16,390
Actuarial liabilities	113,358	(1,010)	112,348
Net asset value attributable to certificate holders	324,783	-	324,783
AFS fair value adjustment	(263)	-	(263)
Underwriting profit attributable to participants	10,000	-	10,000
Unallocated surplus	39,855	-	39,855
	<u>512,903</u>	<u>(9,790)</u>	<u>503,113</u>

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16 TAKAFUL CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Family Takaful fund/Company</u>	<u>Gross</u> RM'000	<u>Retakaful</u> RM'000	<u>Net</u> RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
Movement of Takaful contract liabilities:			
At 1 December 2016	512,903	(9,790)	503,113
Increase in claims liabilities	7,307	4,457	11,764
Certificate movement	5,129	143	5,272
Increase in net asset value			
attributable to certificate holders	161,438	-	161,438
Decrease in AFS fair value adjustment	163	-	163
Increase in underwriting profit			
distributable to participants	8,250	-	8,250
Unallocated surplus	1,359	-	1,359
	<u>512,903</u>	<u>(9,790)</u>	<u>503,113</u>
At 30 November 2017	<u>696,549</u>	<u>(5,190)</u>	<u>691,359</u>
<u>2016</u>			
Movement of Takaful contract liabilities:			
At 1 December 2015	373,331	(10,364)	362,967
Increase in claims liabilities	6,456	(4,342)	2,114
Certificate movement	2,740	4,916	7,656
Increase in net asset value			
attributable to certificate holders	127,227	-	127,227
Decrease in AFS fair value adjustment	326	-	326
Increase in underwriting profit			
distributable to participants	3,592	-	3,592
Unallocated surplus	(769)	-	(769)
	<u>373,331</u>	<u>(10,364)</u>	<u>362,967</u>
At 30 November 2016	<u>512,903</u>	<u>(9,790)</u>	<u>503,113</u>

17 TAKAFUL CERTIFICATES PAYABLES

<u>Family Takaful fund/Company</u>	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Amount due to retakaful	10,173	3,547
Amount due to participants	103	325
Deposit contribution	11,445	5,676
	<u>21,721</u>	<u>9,548</u>

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17 TAKAFUL CERTIFICATES PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

The following table shows the liabilities and assets that are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting agreements and similar arrangements at each financial year end:

<u>Offsetting financial liabilities and financial assets</u>	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities	17,858	9,098
Less:		
Gross amount of recognised financial assets set off in the statement of financial position	<u>(7,685)</u>	<u>(5,551)</u>
Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	<u><u>10,173</u></u>	<u><u>3,547</u></u>

18 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

	<u>Shareholders'</u> <u>fund</u> RM'000	<u>Family</u> <u>Takaful</u> <u>fund</u> RM'000	<u>Company</u> RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows;			
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>(20)</u>	<u>(559)</u>	<u>(579)</u>
<u>2016</u>			
Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows;			
Deferred tax assets	<u>-</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>418</u>

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18 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (CONTINUED)

<u>Company</u>	<u>Unutilised business losses</u> RM'000	<u>Available-for sale fair value reserves</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
Deferred tax assets at 1 December 2016	-	418	418
Recognised in:			
Income Statement (Note 8)	(20)	(977)	(997)
Deferred tax liabilities at 30 November 2017	<u>(20)</u>	<u>(559)</u>	<u>(579)</u>
<u>2016</u>			
Deferred tax assets at 1 December 2015	1,666	129	1,795
Recognised in:			
Income Statement (Note 8)	(1,666)	289	(1,377)
Deferred tax assets at 30 November 2016	<u>-</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>418</u>

19 OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>Shareholders' fund</u> RM'000	<u>Family Takaful fund</u> RM'000	<u>Company</u> RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
Sundry payables	12,726	18,003	30,729
Accruals and provisions	13,213	22,256	35,469
Due to shareholders' fund (Note 14)	-	44,564	-
Due to fellow subsidiary	30,971	6,688	37,659
	<u>56,910</u>	<u>91,511</u>	<u>103,857</u>

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19 OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

	Shareholders' fund <u>RM'000</u>	Family Takaful fund <u>RM'000</u>	Company <u>RM'000</u>
<u>2016</u>			
Sundry payables	10,473	24,525	34,998
Accruals and provisions	13,150	19,282	32,432
Due to shareholders' fund (Note 14)	-	27,472	-
Due to fellow subsidiary	35,360	253	35,613
	<u>58,983</u>	<u>71,532</u>	<u>103,043</u>

20 SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
	<u>No. of shares ('000)</u>	<u>Amount RM'000</u>	<u>No. of shares ('000)</u>	<u>Amount RM'000</u>
Issued and paid-up:				
Ordinary shares at the beginning of financial year	133,333	133,333	133,333	133,333
Issued during the financial year	66,667	66,667	-	-
Ordinary shares at the end of financial year	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>133,333</u>	<u>133,333</u>

The New Act, which became effective on 31 January 2017, abolished the concept of authorised share capital and par value of share capital.

During the financial year, the Company has increased its paid-up capital from 133,333,333 ordinary shares to 200,000,000 ordinary shares and issued 66,666,667 new ordinary shares, at a total purchase consideration of RM66,666,667.

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21	LOSS PER SHARE		<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
	Loss attributable to the Company		(21,055)	(7,342)
	Weighted average number of shares in issue during the financial year		196,347	133,333
	Basic loss per share (sen)		(10.72)	(5.51)
22	SEGMENTAL INFORMATION ON CASH FLOW			
		Shareholders' fund	Family Takaful fund	Company
		<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>
	<u>2017</u>			
	Net cash flows (used in)/generated from:			
	Operating activities	(72,153)	82,368	10,215
	Investing activities	(1,896)	-	(1,896)
	Financing activities	66,667	-	66,667
		<u>(7,382)</u>	<u>82,368</u>	<u>74,986</u>
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(7,382)	82,368	74,986
	At 1 December 2016	<u>17,534</u>	<u>68,877</u>	<u>86,411</u>
	At 30 November 2017	<u>10,152</u>	<u>151,245</u>	<u>161,397</u>
	<u>2016</u>			
	Net cash flows (used in)/generated from:			
	Operating activities	(11,793)	42,593	30,800
	Investing activities	(1,763)	-	(1,763)
		<u>(13,556)</u>	<u>42,593</u>	<u>29,037</u>
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(13,556)	42,593	29,037
	At 1 December 2015	<u>31,090</u>	<u>26,284</u>	<u>57,374</u>
	At 30 November 2016	<u>17,534</u>	<u>68,877</u>	<u>86,411</u>

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23 REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The capital structure of the Company as at 30 November 2017, as prescribed under RBCT Framework.

Company	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
<u>Eligible Tier 1 Capital</u>		
Share capital	200,000	133,333
Accumulated losses	(37,269)	(36,519)
Valuation surplus maintained in the Takaful funds	11,162	34,220
	<u>173,893</u>	<u>131,034</u>
<u>Tier 2 Capital</u>		
General reserves	(33,333)	(33,333)
Available for sale reserves	(195)	(1,098)
Al-qard al-hasan	29,790	9,485
Total capital available	<u>(3,738)</u>	<u>(24,946)</u>
Amount deducted from capital	32,092	11,632
Total Capital Available	<u>138,063</u>	<u>94,456</u>

24 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The capital commitments of the Company as at the end of the financial year are as follows:

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Capital expenditure:		
Approved and contracted for:		
Intangible assets	-	193
	<u>-</u>	<u>193</u>

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25 OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

The Company as lessee

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under operating lease contracted for as at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

Future minimum lease rental payments:

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
<u>Shareholders' fund</u>		
Rental of office premises:		
Not later than 1 year	695	363
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	742	28
	<u>1,437</u>	<u>391</u>

26 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

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

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel include all Directors of the Company, and certain members of senior management of the Company.

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26 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(a) Related party transactions and balances

In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company had the following transactions and balances with related parties during and at the end of the financial year:

	<u>Shareholders'</u> <u>fund</u> RM'000	<u>Family</u> <u>Takaful</u> <u>fund</u> RM'000	<u>Company</u> RM'000
Significant transactions with related parties during the financial year:			
Expenses/(income):			
<u>2017</u>			
AIA Bhd. (a fellow subsidiary)			
Outsourcing fees	37,069	1,200	38,269
Rental of office premises	696	-	696
AIA Health Services Sdn Bhd (a fellow subsidiary)			
Outsourcing fees	-	1,978	1,978
AIA Shared Services Sdn Bhd (a fellow subsidiary)			
Outsourcing fees	699	9	708
Public Islamic Bank Berhad (a corporate shareholder)			
Fee and commission expenses	12,602	-	12,602
Profit from placement of funds	(117)	-	(117)
Public Mutual Berhad (a fellow subsidiary)			
Fee and commission expenses	14	-	14
<u>2016</u>			
AIA Bhd. (a fellow subsidiary)			
Outsourcing fees	26,083	-	26,083
Rental of office premises	684	-	684
AIA Health Services Sdn Bhd (a fellow subsidiary)			
Outsourcing fees	2,815	-	2,815
AIA Shared Services Sdn Bhd (a fellow subsidiary)			
Outsourcing fees	272	-	272
Public Islamic Bank Berhad (a corporate shareholder)			
Fee and commission expenses	12,263	-	12,263
Profit from placement of funds	(197)	-	(197)

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26 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(a) Related party transactions and balances (continued)

	Shareholders' fund <u>RM'000</u>	Family Takaful fund <u>RM'000</u>	<u>Company</u> RM'000
Balances with related parties at financial year end:			
(Payables)/receivables:			
<u>2017</u>			
AIA Bhd.			
Amount due to a fellow subsidiary	(30,947)	-	(30,947)
AIA Health Services Sdn Bhd			
Amount due to a fellow subsidiary	(44)	(4,948)	(4,992)
AIA General Berhad (f.k.a. Green Health Certification Berhad)			
Amount due from a fellow subsidiary	219	(1,740)	(1,521)
AIA Shared Services Sdn Bhd			
Amount due to a fellow subsidiary	(199)	-	(199)
Public Islamic Bank Berhad			
Amount due from a corporate shareholder			
Cash and bank balances	4,836	36,110	40,946
Islamic investment accounts	450	18,770	19,220
<u>2016</u>			
AIA Bhd.			
Amount due to a fellow subsidiary	(27,894)	-	(27,894)
AIA Health Services Sdn Bhd			
Amount due to a fellow subsidiary	(7,363)	(10)	(7,373)
AIA General Berhad (f.k.a. Green Health Certification Berhad)			
Amount due from/(to) a fellow subsidiary	219	(243)	(24)
AIA Shared Services Sdn Bhd			
Amount due to a fellow subsidiary	(103)	-	(103)
Public Islamic Bank Berhad			
Amount due from a corporate shareholder			
Cash and bank balances	14,345	25,428	39,773
Islamic investment accounts	-	9,520	9,520

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26 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Non-executive directors' remuneration		
Fees (Note 7 (b))	364	367
Allowances (Note 7 (b))	64	61
Chief executive officer's remuneration (Note 7(c))	1,324	1,221
Other key management personnel:		
Salaries, bonus & other related cost	1,971	1,989
Pension costs – EPF	314	319
Allowances	83	92
	<u>4,120</u>	<u>4,049</u>

All Directors, Chief Executive Officer and senior management officers are collectively referred to as key management personnel.

27 RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

27.1 Risk management framework

The Company's Risk Management Framework consists of the following key components – Risk Culture; Risk Management Process; Risk Governance; Risk Appetite; and Risk Landscape. For more information on the Company's Risk Management Framework, please refer to the Section (D) of the Directors' Report on Internal Control Framework.

27.2 Capital management framework

The Company actively manages its capital adequacy by taking into account the potential impact of business strategies on the Company's risk profile and overall resilience. This is in line with BNM Guidelines on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") for Takaful Operators and the Risk-Based Capital Framework for Takaful Operators ("RBCT Framework").

Under the RBCT Framework, the Company has to maintain a capital adequacy level that commensurate with its risk profiles at all times. The Capital Adequacy Ratio of the Company remained well above the minimum capital requirement of 130% under the RBCT Framework, regulated by BNM.

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27 RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

27.2 Capital management framework (continued)

The ICAAP is the overall process (including oversight and operational frameworks and processes) by which the Company ensures adequate capital to meet its capital requirements on an ongoing basis. The key elements of ICAAP includes Board and senior management oversight; comprehensive risk assessment; individual target capital level and stress testing; sound capital management and ongoing monitoring, reporting and review of the ICAAP.

A capital management plan has been established which list the thresholds that act as triggers for actions to ensure maintenance of appropriate capital levels at all times as well as the corresponding corrective actions that are required for different scenarios and at each specified thresholds. Results of stress tests shall be considered when evaluating the appropriateness of capital thresholds and corrective actions with consideration of the particular stage of the business cycle in which the Company is operating, given the potential changes in the external environment that could affect the risk profile.

The Company sets an Individual Target Capital Level ("ITCL") that reflects the overall risk tolerance and risk appetite set by the Board, its own risk profile and risk management practices. The Company shall operate at capital levels above ITCL at all times. The ITCL provides a robust threshold in the management of capital adequacy, where a breach of this level would trigger timely responses by management to restore capital to the ITCL and heighten the Board scrutiny based on the Capital Management Plan.

The planning and assessment of capital and ITCL will be formally conducted by senior management at least annually or as and when the need arises. The result will be reported to the Board and/or the Board RMC.

27.3 Governance and regulatory framework

The Company's risk governance framework is built on the "three lines of defence" model. With regard to risk management, the objective is to ensure that an appropriate framework is in place, including an independent system of checks and balances to provide assurance that risks are identified, assessed, managed and governed properly. The framework clearly defines roles and responsibilities for the management of risks between the Executive Management, Compliance and Enterprise Risk Management, and Internal Audit functions. While each line of defence is independent from the others, they work closely to ensure effective oversight.

The Company is required to comply with the requirements of the relevant regulations, laws and guidelines including those from BNM and the Malaysian Takaful Association ("MTA").

The Company has complied with the capital requirements prescribed by BNM during the reported financial year.

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28 TAKAFUL RISKS

(a) Family Takaful Contracts

Takaful risk is the risk arising from changes in claims experience as well as more general exposure relating to the acquisition and persistency of the Takaful business. This also includes changes to actuarial and investment assumptions regarding future experience for these risks.

The Company considers Takaful risk to be a combination of the following component risks:

- Product design risk;
- Pricing and underwriting risk;
- Lapse risk; and
- Claims volatility risk.

The Company manages its exposure to Takaful risk across a spectrum of components. The Company have significant underwriting and actuarial resources and has implemented well-defined underwriting and actuarial guidelines and practices. The Company leverages on AIA Bhd.'s extensive experience combined with its own Takaful's specific experience which assists in the evaluation, pricing and underwriting of its products. The Company's Product Steering Committee ("PSC") and Management Risk Management Committee ("MRMC") play an important oversight role in relation to these Takaful related risks, as discussed below. Takaful risk exposure is also considered when MRMC reviews the strategic asset allocation plan and asset-liability management strategies.

The table below sets out the concentration of Family Takaful certificates liabilities:

	<u>Net</u> RM'000
Family Takaful fund	
<u>2017</u>	
Family Takaful plans	(3,040)
Investment-linked Takaful plans	223,480
Credit Takaful plans	113,623
Group credit Takaful plans	32,135
	<u>366,198</u>
<u>2016</u>	
Family Takaful plans	5,784
Investment-linked Takaful plans	129,685
Credit Takaful plans	114,212
Group credit Takaful plans	25,354
	<u>275,035</u>

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28 TAKAFUL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(a) Family Takaful contracts (continued)

Product design risk

Product design risk refers to potential defects in the development of a particular Takaful product. Product development process is overseen by PSC and MRMC, which oversee the pricing guidelines set by AIA Group. The Company seeks to manage this risk by completing pre-launch reviews of each new product including product management, actuarial, legal and underwriting. The Company has substantial experience and has developed significant expertise in identifying potential flaws in product development that could expose the Company to excessive risks. The Company monitors closely the performance of new products and focus on actively managing each part of the actuarial control cycle to minimise risk in both in-force policies and new products.

Pricing and underwriting risk

Pricing and underwriting risk refer to the possibility of product related income being inadequate to support future obligations arising from a Takaful product. The Company seeks to manage pricing and underwriting risk by adhering to its underwriting guidelines. The Company has the service of a team of professional underwriters who review and select risks consistent with our acceptable risk profile and underwriting strategy. In certain circumstances such as when the Company enters into new lines of business, products or markets and do not have sufficient experience data, it makes use of retakaful to obtain product pricing expertise. The use of retakaful subjects the Company to the risk that the retakaful operators become insolvent or fail to make any payment when due to the Company. The Company allows for an appropriate level of expenses in its product pricing that reflects a realistic medium to long term view of its cost structure. In daily operations, the Company adheres to a disciplined expense budgeting and management process that controls expenses within the product pricing allowances over the medium to long term.

Lapse risk

Lapse risk refers to the possibility of actual lapse experience that diverges from the anticipated experience assumed when products were priced. It includes the potential financial loss incurred due to early termination of policies or contracts in circumstances where the acquisition costs incurred are no longer recoverable from future revenue. The Company carries out regular reviews of persistency experience and the results are assimilated into new and in-force product management.

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28 TAKAFUL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(a) Family Takaful contracts (continued)

Claims volatility risk

Claims volatility risk refers to the possibility that the frequency or severity of claims arising from Takaful products exceed the levels assumed when the products were priced. Firstly, the Company seeks to mitigate claims risk by conducting regular experience studies, including reviews of mortality and morbidity experience, reviewing internal and external data, and considering the impact of such information on retakaful needs, product design and pricing. Secondly, the Company mitigates this risk by adhering to the underwriting and claims management policies and procedures that have been developed based on its extensive historical experience. Thirdly, broad product offering and large in-force product portfolio also reduce the Company's exposure to concentration risk. Finally, the Company uses retakaful solutions to help reduce concentration risk.

Sensitivities

The analysis below is performed for reasonable possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions.

	<u>Changes in variable</u>	<u>Impact on gross liabilities</u> RM'000	<u>Impact on net liabilities</u> RM'000
Family Takaful fund			
<u>2017</u>			
Mortality Rates	+10%	3,541	2,096
	-10%	(3,344)	(1,888)
Lapse and surrender Rates	+10%	735	754
	-10%	(789)	(808)
Discount Rates	+100bps	(4,625)	(4,604)
	-100bps	9,719	9,698

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28 TAKAFUL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(a) Family Takaful contracts (continued)

Sensitivities (continued)

	<u>Changes in variable</u>	Impact on gross <u>liabilities</u> RM'000	Impact on net <u>liabilities</u> RM'000
Family Takaful fund			
<u>2016</u>			
Mortality Rates	+10%	3,772	2,243
	-10%	(3,501)	(1,961)
Lapse and surrender Rates	+10%	686	710
	-10%	(744)	(768)
Discount Rates	+100bps	(3,703)	(3,677)
	-100bps	5,422	5,394

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS

The Company is exposed to a range of financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company applies a consistent risk management philosophy that is embedded in management processes and controls such that both existing and emerging risks are considered and addressed.

Financial risks of investment-linked investment is not further provided and analysed as the financial risks in respect of investment-linked investments are generally wholly borne by the participants, and do not directly affect the profit before tax. Furthermore, investment-linked participants are responsible for allocation of their certificate values amongst investment options offered by the Company. Although profit before tax is not affected by investment-linked investments, the investment return from such financial investments is included in the Company's income statements, as the Company has selected the fair value option for all investment-linked investments with corresponding change in Takaful contract liabilities for investment-linked contracts.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility of financial loss arising from default by borrowers and transactional counterparties and the decrease in the value of financial instruments due to deterioration in credit quality. The key areas where the Company is exposed to credit risk include repayment risk in respect of:

- cash and cash equivalents;
- investments in debt securities;
- loans and receivables (including Takaful receivables); and
- retakaful receivables.

The Company only takes risks that it understands and can manage effectively. In credit risk management this means combining a detailed, bottom-up approach to market and credit analysis that considers individual counterparties with a portfolio approach focusing on sectors, countries and concentrations.

The Company manages credit risk consistent with the AIA investment philosophy and the Company's Risk Appetite, as approved by the Board.

With respect to investing activities, investment objectives including asset allocation limits and permitted variances from such limits ("Investment Guidelines") are approved by the Investment Committee ("IC") and Management Risk Management Committee ("MRMC").

The Group Investment (being the investment team in AIA Bhd. and in Group Office) manages the investment assets of AIA Group within the Investment Guidelines, utilizing a discipline consistent with an outsourced service provider.

Within Investment Guidelines, credit risk-based Risk Tolerances are set by the MRMC. Such tolerances are based on the AIA Group's internal credit ratings framework as approved by the AIA Group FRC (the "AIA Credit Ratings Framework").

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure

At the reporting date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the maximum amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position as shown in the table below:

	Shareholders' fund <u>RM'000</u>	Family Takaful fund <u>RM'000</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>RM'000</u>
<u>2017</u>			
AFS Financial assets:			
Government investment issues	36,496	2,437	38,933
Unquoted corporate sukuks	46,473	3,991	50,464
Income due and accrued	1,137	82	1,219
FVTPL financial assets:			
Government investment issues	-	92,718	92,718
Unquoted corporate sukuks	-	284,722	284,722
Unquoted shariah approved equities	8,024	5,851	13,875
Income due and accrued	-	5,038	5,038
Loan and receivables:			
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	5,370	57,570	62,940
Income due and accrued	66	798	864
Other receivables	54,437	1,564	11,437
Retakaful assets	-	5,190	5,190
Takaful certificates receivables	-	12,521	12,521
Cash and bank balance	10,152	151,245	161,397
	<u>162,155</u>	<u>623,727</u>	<u>741,318</u>

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure (continued)

	Shareholders' fund <u>RM'000</u>	Family Takaful fund <u>RM'000</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>RM'000</u>
<u>2016</u>			
AFS Financial assets:			
Government investment issues	23,089	2,360	25,449
Unquoted corporate sukus	30,269	8,042	38,311
Income due and accrued	702	103	805
FVTPL financial assets:			
Government investment issues	-	50,271	50,271
Unquoted corporate sukus	-	257,058	257,058
Unquoted shariah approved equities	7,939	5,478	13,417
Income due and accrued	-	4,457	4,457
Loan and receivables:			
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	3,020	65,940	68,960
Income due and accrued	30	332	362
Other receivables	34,776	3,382	10,686
Retakaful assets	-	9,790	9,790
Takaful certificates receivables	-	15,799	15,799
Cash and bank balance	17,534	68,877	86,411
	<u>117,359</u>	<u>491,889</u>	<u>581,776</u>

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit rating

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying assets according to Rating Agency of Malaysia and Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad. AAA is the highest possible rating. Assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BBB are classified as speculative grade.

2017	<u>Neither past due nor impaired</u>				<u>Past-due but not impaired</u> RM'000	<u>Investment-Linked</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
	<u>AAA</u> RM'000	<u>AA</u> RM'000	<u>A</u> RM'000	<u>Not rated</u> RM'000			
Shareholders' fund							
AFS financial asset:							
Government investment issues	-	-	-	36,496	-	-	36,496
Unquoted corporate sukuks	5,480	36,481	-	4,512	-	-	46,473
Income due and accrued	41	657	-	439	-	-	1,137
FVTPL financial assets:							
Unquoted shariah approved equities	-	8,024	-	-	-	-	8,024
Loan and receivables:							
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	-	-	-	5,370	-	-	5,370
Income due and accrued	-	-	-	66	-	-	66
Other receivables	-	-	-	54,437	-	-	54,437
Cash and bank balances	10,152	-	-	-	-	-	10,152
	<u>15,673</u>	<u>45,162</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>101,320</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>162,155</u>

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit rating (continued)

<u>2017</u> (continued)	<u>Neither past due nor impaired</u>				<u>Past-due but not impaired</u> RM'000	<u>Investment-Linked</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
	<u>AAA</u> RM'000	<u>AA</u> RM'000	<u>A</u> RM'000	<u>Not rated</u> RM'000			
Family Takaful fund							
AFS financial assets:							
Government investment issues	-	-	-	2,437	-	-	2,437
Unquoted corporate sukuks	2,589	503	-	899	-	-	3,991
Income due and accrued	33	11	-	38	-	-	82
FVTPL financial assets:							
Government investment issues	-	-	-	92,463	-	255	92,718
Unquoted corporate sukuks	71,961	88,769	-	89,606	-	34,386	284,722
Unquoted shariah approved equities	-	4,494	-	-	-	1,357	5,851
Income due and accrued	1,036	1,332	-	2,055	-	615	5,038
Loan and receivables:							
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic banks	-	-	-	57,570	-	-	57,570
Income due and accrued	-	-	-	798	-	-	798
Retakaful assets	-	1,532	2,791	867	-	-	5,190
Other receivables	-	-	-	1,216	-	348	1,564
Takaful certificates receivables*	-	-	-	5,272	7,249	-	12,521
Cash and bank balances	135,352	-	-	-	-	15,893	151,245
	<u>210,971</u>	<u>96,641</u>	<u>2,791</u>	<u>253,221</u>	<u>7,249</u>	<u>52,854</u>	<u>623,727</u>

* The Takaful certificates receivables comprised of balances which are neither past due nor impaired and past due but not impaired. The details are shown in the age analysis of Takaful certificates receivables in the following disclosure.

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit rating (continued)

2017 (continued)	Neither past due nor impaired				Past-due but not impaired RM'000	Investment- Linked RM'000	Total RM'000
	AAA RM'000	AA RM'000	A RM'000	Not rated RM'000			
Company							
AFS financial assets:							
Government investment issues	-	-	-	38,933	-	-	38,933
Unquoted corporate sukuks	8,069	36,984	-	5,411	-	-	50,464
Income due and accrued	74	668	-	477	-	-	1,219
FVTPL financial assets:							
Government investment issues	-	-	-	92,463	-	255	92,718
Unquoted corporate sukuks	71,961	88,769	-	89,606	-	34,386	284,722
Unquoted shariah approved equities	-	12,518	-	-	-	1,357	13,875
Income due and accrued	1,036	1,332	-	2,055	-	615	5,038
Loan and receivables:							
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	-	-	-	62,940	-	-	62,940
Income due and accrued	-	-	-	864	-	-	864
Retakaful assets	-	1,532	2,791	867	-	-	5,190
Other receivables	-	-	-	11,089	-	348	11,437
Takaful certificates receivables*	-	-	-	5,272	7,249	-	12,521
Cash and bank balances	145,504	-	-	-	-	15,893	161,397
	<u>226,644</u>	<u>141,803</u>	<u>2,791</u>	<u>309,977</u>	<u>7,249</u>	<u>52,854</u>	<u>741,318</u>

* The Takaful certificates receivables comprised of balances which are neither past due nor impaired and past due but not impaired. The details are shown in the age analysis of Takaful certificates receivables in the following disclosure.

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)
(a) Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit rating (continued)

2016	Neither past due nor impaired				Past-due but not impaired RM'000	Investment- Linked RM'000	Total RM'000
	AAA RM'000	AA RM'000	A RM'000	Not rated RM'000			
Shareholders' fund							
AFS financial asset:							
Government investment issues	-	-	-	23,089	-	-	23,089
Unquoted corporate sukuks	5,018	23,459	-	1,792	-	-	30,269
Income due and accrued	89	359	-	254	-	-	702
FVTPL financial assets:							
Unquoted shariah approved equities	-	7,939	-	-	-	-	7,939
Loan and receivables:							
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	-	-	-	3,020	-	-	3,020
Income due and accrued	-	-	-	30	-	-	30
Other receivables	-	-	-	34,776	-	-	34,776
Cash and bank balances	17,534	-	-	-	-	-	17,534
	<u>22,641</u>	<u>31,757</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,961</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>117,359</u>

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit rating (continued)

2016 (continued)	Neither past due nor impaired				Past-due but not impaired RM'000	Investment- Linked RM'000	Total RM'000
	AAA RM'000	AA RM'000	A RM'000	Not rated RM'000			
Family Takaful fund							
AFS financial assets:							
Government investment issues	-	-	-	2,360	-	-	2,360
Unquoted corporate sukuks	3,488	3,565	989	-	-	-	8,042
Income due and accrued	37	36	1	29	-	-	103
FVTPL financial assets:							
Government investment issues-	-	-	-	48,725	-	1,546	50,271
Unquoted corporate sukuks	64,686	74,994	-	93,115	-	24,263	257,058
Unquoted shariah approved equities	-	4,446	-	-	-	1,032	5,478
Income due and accrued	964	1,423	-	1,485	-	585	4,457
Loan and receivables:							
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic banks	-	-	-	65,940	-	-	65,940
Income due and accrued	-	-	-	332	-	-	332
Retakaful assets	-	4,350	4,430	1,010	-	-	9,790
Other receivables	-	-	-	3,371	-	11	3,382
Takaful certificates receivables*	-	-	-	9,270	6,529	-	15,799
Cash and bank balances	54,858	-	-	-	-	14,019	68,877
	<u>124,033</u>	<u>88,814</u>	<u>5,420</u>	<u>225,637</u>	<u>6,529</u>	<u>41,456</u>	<u>491,889</u>

* The Takaful certificates receivables comprised of balances which are neither past due nor impaired and past due but not impaired. The details are shown in the age analysis of Takaful certificates receivables in the following disclosure.

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Credit exposure by credit rating (continued)

2016 (continued)	Neither past due nor impaired				Past-due but not impaired RM'000	Investment- Linked RM'000	Total RM'000
	AAA RM'000	AA RM'000	A RM'000	Not rated RM'000			
Company							
AFS financial assets:							
Government investment issues	-	-	-	25,449	-	-	25,449
Unquoted corporate sukuks	8,506	27,024	989	1,792	-	-	38,311
Income due and accrued	126	395	1	283	-	-	805
FVTPL financial assets:							
Government investment issues	-	-	-	48,725	-	1,546	50,271
Unquoted corporate sukuks	64,686	74,994	-	93,115	-	24,263	257,058
Unquoted shariah approved equities	-	12,385	-	-	-	1,032	13,417
Income due and accrued	964	1,423	-	1,485	-	585	4,457
Loan and receivables:							
Islamic investment accounts	-	-	-	68,960	-	-	68,960
with licensed Islamic bank	-	-	-	362	-	-	362
Income due and accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retakaful assets	-	4,350	4,430	1,010	-	-	9,790
Other receivables	-	-	-	10,675	-	11	10,686
Takaful certificates receivables*	-	-	-	9,270	6,529	-	15,799
Cash and bank balances	72,392	-	-	-	-	14,019	86,411
	<u>146,674</u>	<u>120,571</u>	<u>5,420</u>	<u>261,126</u>	<u>6,529</u>	<u>41,456</u>	<u>581,776</u>

* The Takaful certificates receivables comprised of balances which are neither past due nor impaired and past due but not impaired. The details are shown in the age analysis of Takaful certificates receivables in the following disclosure.

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Where applicable, the Company performs secondary credit rating assessment and uses RAM or MARC rating methodology for the assessment. This enables management to focus on the applicable risks and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business and products.

The Company has not provided the credit risk analysis for the financial assets of the unit-linked business where the liability to participants is linked to the performance and value of the assets that back those liabilities. The shareholders do not have direct exposure to any credit risk in those assets.

Age analysis of Takaful certificates receivables are as follows:

Family Takaful fund	61 to 90 days RM'000	91 to 180 days RM'000	181 to 365 days RM'000	365 days RM'000	Total RM'000
<u>2017</u>					
Takaful certificates receivables	<u>1,020</u>	<u>2,522</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>2,761</u>	<u>7,249</u>
<u>2016</u>					
Takaful certificates receivables	<u>906</u>	<u>1,478</u>	<u>2,732</u>	<u>1,413</u>	<u>6,529</u>

At the reporting date, there are no other financial assets that are past-due but not impaired.

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk primarily refers to the possibility of having insufficient cash resources to meet payment obligations to counterparties as they fall due. This can arise when internal funds are insufficient to meet cash outflow obligations and where the Company is unable to obtain funding at market rates or liquidate assets at fair value resulting in the forced liquidation of assets at depressed prices. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk in respect of Takaful and investment certificates that permit surrender, withdrawal or other forms of early termination for cash surrender value specified in the contractual terms and conditions.

The Company's liquidity position is monitored in compliance with regulatory and internal requirements in combination with maturity gap analyses. To manage liquidity risk, the Company has implemented a variety of measures, including emphasising flexible Takaful product design so that it can retain the greatest flexibility to adjust contract pricing or crediting rates.

The Company continually seeks to match, to the extent possible and appropriate, the duration of its investment assets with the duration of Takaful certificates issued. The Company constantly monitors its liquidity position to ensure that there is sufficient cash and short term money market instrument to meet normal operating needs.

Investment-linked liabilities are repayable or transferable upon notice by participants and are disclosed separately under "Investment-linked" column because the liability to participants is linked to the performance and value of the assets that back those liabilities. Liquidity risk of investment-linked liabilities is managed as part of the Group-wide established framework, process and procedures as detailed above. The Company constantly monitors the liquidity position of the respective funds and has in place several contingency sources of liquidity in order to minimise the impact of any liquidity risk, which includes but not limited to funding from the operating fund as well as catastrophe excess-of-loss retakaful cover.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the respective funds on remaining contractual obligation, including profit payable and receivable. For Takaful contracts liabilities, maturity profiles are determined based on estimated discounted net cashflow from the recognized net cashflow for the recognized Takaful contracts liabilities.

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

<u>2017</u>	<u>Carrying value</u> RM'000	<u>Up to a year</u> RM'000	<u>1 – 5 years</u> RM'000	<u>6 – 15 years</u> RM'000	<u>Over 15 years</u> RM'000	<u>No maturity date</u> RM'000	<u>Investment Linked</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
Shareholders' fund								
AFS financial assets:								
Government investment issue	36,496	1,502	6,009	15,022	20,878	-	-	43,411
Unquoted corporate sukuks	46,473	2,224	8,897	22,243	26,274	-	-	59,638
Income due and accrued	1,137	1,137	-	-	-	-	-	1,137
FVTPL financial assets:								
Unquoted shariah approved equities	8,024	-	-	-	-	8,024	-	8,024
Loan and receivables:								
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	5,370	5,370	-	-	-	-	-	5,370
Income due and accrued	66	66	-	-	-	-	-	66
Other receivables	54,437	54,437	-	-	-	-	-	54,437
Cash and bank balances	10,152	10,152	-	-	-	-	-	10,152
	<u>162,155</u>	<u>74,888</u>	<u>14,906</u>	<u>37,265</u>	<u>47,152</u>	<u>8,024</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>182,235</u>
Expense liabilities								
Other payables	10,510	-	5,165	385	4,960	-	-	10,510
	<u>56,910</u>	<u>56,910</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56,910</u>
	<u>67,420</u>	<u>56,910</u>	<u>5,165</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>4,960</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>67,420</u>

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

<u>2017</u> (continued)	Carrying value RM'000	Up to a year RM'000	1 – 5 years RM'000	6 – 15 years RM'000	Over 15 years RM'000	No maturity date RM'000	Investment Linked RM'000	Total RM'000
Family Takaful fund								
AFS financial assets:								
Government investment issues	2,437	96	382	955	1,838	-	-	3,271
Unquoted corporate sukuks	3,991	175	705	1,764	1,889	-	-	4,533
Income due and accrued	82	82	-	-	-	-	-	82
FVTPL financial assets:								
Government investment issues	92,718	3,911	15,646	39,114	72,485	-	255	131,411
Unquoted corporate sukuks	284,722	12,246	48,985	122,462	239,911	-	34,386	457,990
Quoted shariah approved shares	179,353	-	-	-	-	45,942	133,411	179,353
Unquoted shariah approved equities	5,851	-	-	-	-	4,494	1,357	5,851
Shariah approved unit trusts	8,807	-	-	-	-	-	8,807	8,807
Income due and accrued	5,038	4,423	-	-	-	-	615	5,038
Loan and receivables:								
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	57,570	57,570	-	-	-	-	-	57,570
Income due and accrued	798	798	-	-	-	-	-	798
Other receivables	1,564	1,216	-	-	-	-	348	1,564
Retakaful assets	5,190	5,190	-	-	-	-	-	5,190
Takaful certificates receivables	12,521	12,521	-	-	-	-	-	12,521
Cash and bank balances	151,245	135,352	-	-	-	-	15,893	151,245
	<u>811,887</u>	<u>233,580</u>	<u>65,718</u>	<u>164,295</u>	<u>316,123</u>	<u>50,436</u>	<u>195,072</u>	<u>1,025,224</u>

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

<u>2017</u> (continued)	<u>Carrying value</u> RM'000	<u>Up to a year</u> RM'000	<u>1 – 5 years</u> RM'000	<u>6 – 15 years</u> RM'000	<u>Over 15 years</u> RM'000	<u>No maturity date</u> RM'000	<u>Investment Linked</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
Family Takaful fund (continued)								
Takaful contract liabilities	696,549	-	23,799	844	97,300	382,031	192,575	696,549
Takaful certificates payables	21,721	21,721	-	-	-	-	-	21,721
Other payables	91,511	89,800	-	-	-	-	1,711	91,511
	<u>809,781</u>	<u>111,521</u>	<u>23,799</u>	<u>844</u>	<u>97,300</u>	<u>382,031</u>	<u>194,286</u>	<u>809,781</u>
Company								
AFS financial assets:								
Government investment issues	38,933	1,598	6,391	15,977	22,716	-	-	46,682
Unquoted corporate sukuks	50,464	2,399	9,602	24,007	28,163	-	-	64,171
Income due and accrued	1,219	1,219	-	-	-	-	-	1,219
FVTPL financial assets:								
Government investment issues	92,718	3,911	15,646	39,114	72,485	-	255	131,411
Unquoted corporate sukuks	284,722	12,246	48,985	122,462	239,911	-	34,386	457,990
Quoted shariah approved shares	179,353	-	-	-	-	45,942	133,411	179,353
Unquoted shariah approved equities	13,875	-	-	-	-	12,518	1,357	13,875
Shariah approved unit trusts	8,807	-	-	-	-	-	8,807	8,807
Income due and accrued	5,038	4,423	-	-	-	-	615	5,038

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

<u>2017</u> (continued)	<u>Carrying value</u> RM'000	<u>Up to a year</u> RM'000	<u>1 – 5 years</u> RM'000	<u>6 – 15 years</u> RM'000	<u>Over 15 years</u> RM'000	<u>No maturity date</u> RM'000	<u>Investment Linked</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
Company (continued)								
Loan and receivables:								
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	62,940	62,940	-	-	-	-	-	62,940
Income due and accrued	864	864	-	-	-	-	-	864
Other receivables	11,437	11,089	-	-	-	-	348	11,437
Retakaful assets	5,190	5,190	-	-	-	-	-	5,190
Takaful certificates receivables	12,521	12,521	-	-	-	-	-	12,521
Cash and bank balances	161,397	145,504	-	-	-	-	15,893	161,397
	<u>929,478</u>	<u>263,904</u>	<u>80,624</u>	<u>201,560</u>	<u>363,275</u>	<u>58,460</u>	<u>195,072</u>	<u>1,162,895</u>
Expense liabilities	10,510	-	5,165	385	4,960	-	-	10,510
Takaful contract liabilities	696,549	-	23,799	844	97,300	382,031	192,575	696,549
Takaful certificates payables	21,721	21,721	-	-	-	-	-	21,721
Other payables	103,857	102,146	-	-	-	-	1,711	103,857
	<u>832,637</u>	<u>123,867</u>	<u>28,964</u>	<u>1,229</u>	<u>102,260</u>	<u>382,031</u>	<u>194,286</u>	<u>832,637</u>

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

<u>2016</u>	<u>Carrying value</u> RM'000	<u>Up to a year</u> RM'000	<u>1 – 5 years</u> RM'000	<u>6 – 15 years</u> RM'000	<u>Over 15 years</u> RM'000	<u>No maturity date</u> RM'000	<u>Investment Linked</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
Shareholders' fund								
AFS financial assets:								
Government investment issue	23,089	975	3,901	9,752	13,954	-	-	28,582
Unquoted corporate sukuku	30,269	1,450	5,799	14,497	17,027	-	-	38,773
Income due and accrued	702	702	-	-	-	-	-	702
FVTPL financial assets:								
Unquoted shariah approved equities	7,939	-	-	-	-	7,939	-	7,939
Loan and receivables:								
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	3,020	3,020	-	-	-	-	-	3,020
Income due and accrued	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Other receivables	34,776	34,776	-	-	-	-	-	34,776
Cash and bank balances	17,534	17,534	-	-	-	-	-	17,534
	<u>117,359</u>	<u>58,487</u>	<u>9,700</u>	<u>24,249</u>	<u>30,981</u>	<u>7,939</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>131,356</u>
Expense liabilities								
Other payables	10,005	-	4,364	518	5,123	-	-	10,005
	58,983	58,983	-	-	-	-	-	58,983
	<u>68,988</u>	<u>58,983</u>	<u>4,364</u>	<u>518</u>	<u>5,123</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>68,988</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

<u>2016</u> (continued)	Carrying value RM'000	Up to a year RM'000	1 – 5 years RM'000	6 – 15 years RM'000	Over 15 years RM'000	No maturity date RM'000	Investment Linked RM'000	Total RM'000
Family Takaful fund								
AFS financial assets:								
Government investment issues	2,360	95	382	955	1,933	-	-	3,365
Unquoted corporate sukuks	8,042	351	1,405	3,514	3,965	-	-	9,235
Income due and accrued	103	103	-	-	-	-	-	103
FVTPL financial assets:								
Government investment issues	50,271	2,089	8,357	20,892	39,328	-	1,546	72,212
Unquoted corporate sukuks	257,058	11,704	46,814	117,036	233,958	-	24,263	433,775
Quoted shariah approved shares	96,044	-	-	-	-	33,519	62,525	96,044
Unquoted shariah approved equities	5,478	-	-	-	-	4,446	1,032	5,478
Shariah approved unit trusts	6,755	-	-	-	-	-	6,755	6,755
Income due and accrued	4,457	3,872	-	-	-	-	585	4,457
Loan and receivables:								
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	65,940	65,940	-	-	-	-	-	65,940
Income due and accrued	332	332	-	-	-	-	-	332
Other receivables	3,382	3,371	-	-	-	-	11	3,382
Retakaful assets	9,790	9,790	-	-	-	-	-	9,790
Takaful certificates receivables	15,799	15,799	-	-	-	-	-	15,799
Cash and bank balances	68,877	54,858	-	-	-	-	14,019	68,877
	<u>594,688</u>	<u>168,304</u>	<u>56,958</u>	<u>142,397</u>	<u>279,184</u>	<u>37,965</u>	<u>110,736</u>	<u>795,544</u>

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

<u>2016</u> (continued)	Carrying value RM'000	Up to a year RM'000	1 – 5 years RM'000	6 – 15 years RM'000	Over 15 years RM'000	No maturity date RM'000	Investment Linked RM'000	Total RM'000
Family Takaful fund (continued)								
Takaful contract liabilities	512,903	-	19,249	1,247	100,633	283,330	108,444	512,903
Takaful certificates payables	9,548	8,716	-	-	-	-	832	9,548
Other payables	71,532	70,234	-	-	-	-	1,298	71,532
	<u>593,983</u>	<u>78,950</u>	<u>19,249</u>	<u>1,247</u>	<u>100,633</u>	<u>283,330</u>	<u>110,574</u>	<u>593,983</u>
Company								
AFS financial assets:								
Government investment issues	25,449	1,070	4,283	10,707	15,887	-	-	31,947
Unquoted corporate sukuku	38,311	1,801	7,204	18,011	20,992	-	-	48,008
Income due and accrued	805	805	-	-	-	-	-	805
FVTPL financial assets:								
Government investment issues	50,271	2,089	8,357	20,892	39,328	-	1,546	72,212
Unquoted corporate sukuku	257,058	11,704	46,814	117,036	233,958	-	24,263	433,775
Quoted shariah approved shares	96,044	-	-	-	-	33,519	62,525	96,044
Unquoted shariah approved equities	13,417	-	-	-	-	12,385	1,032	13,417
Shariah approved unit trusts	6,755	-	-	-	-	-	6,755	6,755
Income due and accrued	4,457	3,872	-	-	-	-	585	4,457

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

<u>2016</u> (continued)	<u>Carrying value</u> RM'000	<u>Up to a year</u> RM'000	<u>1 – 5 years</u> RM'000	<u>6 – 15 years</u> RM'000	<u>Over 15 years</u> RM'000	<u>No maturity date</u> RM'000	<u>Investment Linked</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
Company (continued)								
Loan and receivables:								
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	68,960	68,960	-	-	-	-	-	68,960
Income due and accrued	362	362	-	-	-	-	-	362
Other receivables	10,686	10,675	-	-	-	-	11	10,686
Retakaful assets	9,790	9,790	-	-	-	-	-	9,790
Takaful certificates receivables	15,799	15,799	-	-	-	-	-	15,799
Cash and bank balances	86,411	72,392	-	-	-	-	14,019	86,411
	<u>684,575</u>	<u>199,319</u>	<u>66,658</u>	<u>166,646</u>	<u>310,165</u>	<u>45,904</u>	<u>110,736</u>	<u>899,428</u>
Expense liabilities	10,005	-	4,364	518	5,123	-	-	10,005
Takaful contract liabilities	512,903	-	19,249	1,247	100,633	283,330	108,444	512,903
Takaful certificates payables	9,548	8,716	-	-	-	-	832	9,548
Other payables	103,043	101,745	-	-	-	-	1,298	103,043
	<u>635,499</u>	<u>110,461</u>	<u>23,613</u>	<u>1,765</u>	<u>105,756</u>	<u>283,330</u>	<u>110,574</u>	<u>635,499</u>

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarises the expected utilisation or settlement of assets:

	2017		2016	
	Current* RM'000	Non-current RM'000	Current* RM'000	Non-current RM'000
Shareholders' fund				
Property and equipment	-	793	-	895
Intangible assets	-	2,302	-	2,148
AFS financial assets:				
Government investment issues	-	36,496	-	23,089
Unquoted corporate sukus	-	46,473	-	30,269
Income due and accrued	1,137	-	702	-
FVTPL financial assets:				
Unquoted shariah approved equities	-	8,024	-	7,939
Loans and receivables:				
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	5,370	-	3,020	-
Income due and accrued	66	-	30	-
Other receivables	54,437	-	34,776	-
Cash and bank balances	10,152	-	17,534	-
	<u>71,162</u>	<u>94,088</u>	<u>56,062</u>	<u>64,340</u>
Family Takaful fund				
AFS financial assets:				
Government investment issues	-	2,437	-	2,360
Unquoted corporate sukus	-	3,991	-	8,042
Income due and accrued	82	-	103	-
FVTPL financial assets:				
Government investment issues	-	92,718	-	50,271
Unquoted corporate sukus	-	284,722	-	257,058
Quoted shariah approved shares	-	179,353	-	96,044
Unquoted shariah approved equities	-	5,851	-	5,478
Shariah approved unit trust fund	-	8,807	-	6,755
Income due and accrued	5,038	-	4,457	-
Loan and receivables:				
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	57,570	-	65,940	-
Income due and accrued	798	-	332	-
Other receivables	1,564	-	3,382	-
Retakaful assets	5,190	-	9,790	-
Takaful certificate receivables	12,521	-	15,799	-
Cash and bank balances	151,245	-	68,877	-
	<u>234,008</u>	<u>577,879</u>	<u>168,680</u>	<u>426,008</u>

* expected utilisation or settlement within 12 months from the reporting date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarises the expected utilisation or settlement of assets:

	2017		2016	
	Current* RM'000	Non-current RM'000	Current* RM'000	Non-current RM'000
Company				
Property and equipment	-	793	-	895
Intangible assets	-	2,302	-	2,148
AFS financial assets:				
Government investment issues	-	38,933	-	25,449
Unquoted corporate sukus	-	50,464	-	38,311
Income due and accrued	1,219	-	805	-
FVTPL financial assets:				
Government investment issues	-	92,718	-	50,271
Unquoted corporate sukus	-	284,722	-	257,058
Quoted shariah approved shares	-	179,353	-	96,044
Unquoted shariah approved equities	-	13,875	-	13,417
Shariah approved unit trust fund	-	8,807	-	6,755
Income due and accrued	5,038	-	4,457	-
Loan and receivables:				
Islamic investment accounts with licensed Islamic bank	62,940	-	68,960	-
Income due and accrued	864	-	362	-
Other receivables	11,437	-	10,686	-
Retakaful assets	5,190	-	9,790	-
Takaful certificate receivables	12,521	-	15,799	-
Cash and bank balances	161,397	-	86,411	-
	<u>260,606</u>	<u>671,967</u>	<u>197,270</u>	<u>490,348</u>

* expected utilisation or settlement within 12 months from the reporting date.

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarises the expected settlement of liabilities:

	2017		2016	
	Current* RM'000	Non-current RM'000	Current* RM'000	Non-current RM'000
Shareholders' fund				
Expense liabilities	-	10,510	-	10,005
Other payables	56,910	-	58,983	-
	<u>56,910</u>	<u>10,510</u>	<u>58,983</u>	<u>10,005</u>
Family Takaful fund				
Takaful contract liabilities	-	696,549	-	512,903
Takaful certificates payables	21,721	-	9,548	-
Other payables	91,511	-	71,532	-
	<u>113,232</u>	<u>696,549</u>	<u>81,080</u>	<u>512,903</u>
Company				
Expense liabilities	-	10,510	-	10,005
Takaful contract liabilities	-	696,549	-	512,903
Takaful certificates payables	21,721	-	9,548	-
Other payables	103,857	-	103,043	-
	<u>125,578</u>	<u>707,059</u>	<u>112,591</u>	<u>522,908</u>

* expected utilisation or settlement within 12 months from the reporting date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(c) Market risk

Market risk arises from the possibility of financial loss caused by changes in financial instruments' fair values or future cash flows due to fluctuations in key variables, including interest/profit rates, equity market prices, foreign exchange rates and real estate property market prices. The Company manages the risk of market-based fluctuations in the value of the Company's investments, as well as liabilities with exposure to market risk.

The Company uses various quantitative measures to assess market risk, including sensitivity analysis. The level of movements in market factors on which the sensitivity analysis is based were determined based on economic forecasts and historical experience of variations in these factors. The Company routinely conducts sensitivity analysis of its fixed income portfolios to estimate its exposure to movements in interest/profit rates. The Company's fixed income sensitivity analysis is primarily a duration-based approach.

Policies on asset allocation, portfolio limit structure and diversification benchmark have been set in line with the Company's risk management policy after taking cognizance of the regulatory requirements in respect of maintenance of assets and solvency.

(i) Profit rate risk

Profit rate risk is the risk arising from the impact of profit rate movements on the value of future asset and liability cash flows.

The Company's exposure to profit rate risk predominantly arises from the Company's duration gap between the liabilities and assets for interest/profit rate sensitive products, especially those providing profit rate guarantees.

The Company manages its profit rate risk by investing in financial instruments with tenors that match the duration of its liabilities as much as practicable and appropriate. The Company also considers the effect of profit rate risk in its overall product strategy.

For new products, the Company emphasizes flexibility in product design and generally designs products to avoid excessive long-term profit rate guarantees.

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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Profit rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis:

	<u>Changes in basis points</u> %	<u>Effect on net income/loss for the period</u> RM'000	<u>Effect on equity</u> RM'000
<u>2017</u>			
Shareholders' fund			
Profit rates	+50 bps	-	(1,401)
	-50 bps	-	1,441
Family Takaful fund			
Profit rates	+50 bps	(13,664)	-
	-50 bps	14,023	-
Company			
Profit rates	+50 bps	(13,664)	(1,401)
	-50 bps	14,023	1,441
<u>2016</u>			
Shareholders' fund			
Profit rates	+50 bps	-	(932)
	-50 bps	-	959
Family Takaful fund			
Profit rates	+50 bps	(11,625)	-
	-50 bps	12,449	-
Company			
Profit rates	+50 bps	(11,625)	(932)
	-50 bps	12,449	959

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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29 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from changes in the market value of equity securities and equity funds. The investment in equity securities on a long-term basis are expected to provide diversification benefits and enhance return. The extent of exposure to equities at any time is subject to the terms of the Company's strategic asset allocations.

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

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on unallocated surplus included in Takaful contract liabilities (due to changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities of Family Takaful fund whose changes in fair values are retained in the Family Takaful contract liabilities). The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on price risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, the variables had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

	<u>Changes in FBKLCI</u> %	<u>Effect on insurance contract liabilities</u> RM'000	<u>Effect on equity</u> RM'000
Family Takaful fund/Company			
<u>2017</u>			
Market indices:			
FBMKLCI	+5%	2,316	281
FBMKLCI	-5%	(2,316)	(281)
<u>2016</u>			
Market indices:			
FBMKLCI	+5%	1,745	278
FBMKLCI	-5%	(1,745)	(278)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)****30 NON FINANCIAL RISKS**

The Company's non-financial risks comprise operational risk, strategic risk and Shariah non-compliance risk.

(a) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk arising from business processes including inadequate procedures or policies, employee errors, system failures, fraud, criminal activity or from external events which may result in direct or indirect business impact.

The Company protects itself against financial losses by purchasing insurance cover against a range of operational loss events including business disruption, property damage and internal fraud. The coverage is determined after taking into consideration the Company's operational risk profile.

(b) Strategic risk

Strategic risk is identified as part of the business plan processes and is defined as the potential impact of the business strategy on the Company's earnings, capital and reputation. This also takes into consideration the wider social, economic, political, regulatory, competitive or technological trends that could impact the Company's business strategy within a set time period.

(c) Shariah Non-Compliance risk

Shariah Non-Compliance risk refers to possible failure to meet the obligation of Shariah principles. When controls fail to perform, Shariah non-compliance risk can cause reputational and operational damage, have regulatory implications or can even lead to financial loss and finally, impediment from Allah's barakah or blessing. The Company expects to mitigate such risk by initiating, monitoring and responding to robust Shariah control framework. The available controls include effective oversight of the Shariah Committee, supported by internal Shariah Department in all aspects of the Company's operations. Other relevant controls include implementation of Shariah Compliance Manual, staff awareness training and internal operating policies, processes and guidelines, including internal Shariah review and the assurance provided by the internal audit function. In this regard, there is no Shariah non-compliant event noted in this financial year.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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31 INVESTMENT-LINKED TAKAFUL FUNDS

Included in the Income Statement for the financial years ended 30 November 2016 and 2017, and Statement of Financial Position as at 30 November 2016 and 2017 of the Family Takaful fund are the segmental information for the investment-linked Takaful funds.

(a) Statement of Income And Expenditure

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
Investment income	4,631	2,958
Net fair value gains	7,894	(3,558)
	<u>12,525</u>	<u>(600)</u>
Other operating expenses	(1,915)	(1,020)
Profit before taxation	10,610	(1,620)
Taxation	(624)	256
Profit after taxation	<u>9,986</u>	<u>(1,364)</u>

(b) Statement of Financial Position

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
ASSETS		
FVTPL financial assets:		
Government investment issues	255	1,546
Unquoted corporate sukuk	34,386	24,263
Quoted shariah approved shares	133,411	62,525
Unquoted shariah approved equities	1,357	1,032
Shariah approved unit trust fund	8,807	6,755
Income due and accrued	615	585
Other receivables	348	11
Deferred tax assets	-	160
Cash and bank balances	15,893	14,019
Total assets	<u>195,072</u>	<u>110,896</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2017 (CONTINUED)

31 INVESTMENT-LINKED TAKAFUL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

(b) Statement of Financial Position (continued)

	<u>2017</u> RM'000	<u>2016</u> RM'000
LIABILITIES		
Takaful certificates payable	-	832
Other payables	1,711	1,299
Deferred tax liabilities	362	-
Current tax liabilities	424	321
Total liabilities	<u>2,497</u>	<u>2,452</u>
Net asset value of funds	<u>192,575</u>	<u>108,444</u>

32 GENERAL RESERVES

There is a Takaful business transfer from AIA General Berhad (f.k.a. Green Health Certification Berhad) to AIA PUBLIC Takaful Bhd. on 25 February 2014 which is accounted for as a business combination under common control. Arising from this business transfer, there is a merger reserves amounting to RM 33,333,000.

33 SUBSEQUENT EVENT

There were no material events subsequent to or from the reporting date that require disclosures or adjustments to the financial statements.

34 CHANGE OF FINANCIAL YEAR END

The Directors have on 20 November 2017 approved the change of the financial year end from 30 November to 31 December, which shall be implemented after the close of the financial year ended 30 November 2017. The new financial year will commence from 1 December 2017 to 31 December 2018, covering a period of thirteen months. Thereafter, the financial year of the Company shall revert to twelve months ending 31 December for each subsequent year.