

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
198201013982 (93745-A)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

198201013982 (93745-A)

**GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

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

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company is engaged principally in the underwriting of life insurance business including investments-linked business.

RESULTS

	RM'000
Net profit for the year	<u>3,589,655</u>

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

In the opinion of the Directors, 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.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

- (i) On 9 November 2018 and 24 January 2019, the Great Eastern Group (the "Group") announced that in line with the objectives of the Malaysian authorities, the Group has opted to make a contribution of RM2 billion to the National B40 Protection Trust Fund in satisfaction and in lieu of the local shareholder requirement imposed on its subsidiary, Great Eastern Life Assurance (Malaysia) Berhad.

Subsequent to the announcements, the contribution was revised to RM2.37 billion and was paid to the National B40 Protection Trust Fund on 5 March 2020.

- (ii) The current COVID-19 pandemic and uncertainty over the global economic outlook could impact the performance of the Company. We expect volatility in the financial markets and the low interest rate environment to continue, resulting in fluctuations in the mark-to-market valuation of our assets and liabilities, which will impact our profit. Key factors are the direction of interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices. As our bonds are mostly investment grade, the default risk is likely to be low.

As the situation continues to progress and evolve, it is challenging at this juncture, to predict the full extent and duration of its business and economic impact. The Company will continue to monitor the progress of the pandemic and measure the impact, if any, on the financial statements as they occur.

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ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The ultimate holding company is Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited ("OCBC Bank"), a public listed company incorporated in the Republic of Singapore.

DIVIDENDS

The amount of dividends paid by the Company since 31 December 2019 were as follows:

	RM'000
In respect of financial year ended 31 December 2019:	
Final single tier dividend of RM1.00 per ordinary share on 100,000,005 ordinary shares declared on 6 May 2020 and paid on 15 May 2020	100,000
In respect of financial year ended 31 December 2020:	
Special dividend of RM23.70 per ordinary share on 100,000,005 ordinary shares declared on 3 March 2020 and paid on 4 March 2020	<u>2,370,000</u>
	<u>2,470,000</u>

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, a first and final single tier dividend in respect of the current financial year ended 31 December 2020 on 100,000,005 ordinary shares amounting to a total dividend of RM250,000,013 (RM2.50 per share) will be proposed for shareholder's approval.

The financial statements for the current financial year do not reflect this proposed dividend. Such dividend, if approved by the shareholder, will be accounted for in the shareholder's equity as an appropriation of retained profits in the next financial year ending 31 December 2021.

DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors of the Company in office since the beginning of the financial year to the date of this report are:

Mr Norman Ka Cheung Ip (Chairman)
Mr Tan Yam Pin
Mr Koh Poh Tiong
Mr Khor Hock Seng
Mr Ng Hon Soon
Mr Siew Kah Toong
Mr Ou Shian Waei (Appointed on 15 January 2020)

In accordance with Clause 70 of the Company's Constitution, Mr Khor Hock Seng and Mr Koh Poh Tiong respectively would retire at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

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DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Neither at the end of the financial year, nor at any time during that year, did there subsist any arrangement to which the Company was a party, whereby the Directors might acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate, other than the options over shares in the Company's ultimate holding company as disclosed in this report.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than benefits included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the Directors or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Company as shown in Note 24(b) and 31(b) to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with any 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 required to be disclosed under Fifth Schedule, Part 1 Section 3 of the Companies Act, 2016.

A Director and officer's liability insurance has been entered into by Great Eastern Capital (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd ("GEC") on behalf of all the directors and officers within the GEC Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 pursuant to Section 289 of the Companies Act 2016. The cost of insurance effected amounted to RM120,868.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

According to the register of Directors' shareholdings, the interests of Directors in office at the end of the financial year in shares and options over shares in the Company's ultimate holding company, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited ("OCBC Bank") during the financial year were as follows:

	Shareholdings in which Directors have a direct interest			
	1.1.2020	Acquired	Disposed	31.12.2020
(a) Ordinary shares in the capital of OCBC Bank				
Mr Norman Ka Cheung Ip	4,493	92	-	4,585
Mr Khor Hock Seng	458,274	93,857	(10,000)	542,131
Mr Siew Kah Toong	4,326	89	-	4,415

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DIRECTORS' INTERESTS (CONT'D.)

	Shareholdings in which Directors are deemed to have an interest			
	1.1.2020	Granted	Vested	31.12.2020
Mr Norman Ka Cheung Ip	-	10,204	-	10,204 ⁽¹⁾
Mr Khor Hock Seng	198,978	127,306	(82,832)	243,452 ⁽²⁾

Notes:

- (1) *Deemed interest arising from shareholdings by Spouse.*
(2) *Deemed interest arising from the OCBC Deferred Share Plan.*

	Shareholdings in which Directors have a direct interest			
	1.1.2020	Acquired	Disposed	31.12.2020
(b) 5.1% non cumulative non convertible Preference Shares in OCBC Capital Corporation (2008)				
Mr Tan Yam Pin	2,000	-	-	2,000

	Options held by Directors in their own name						
	Expiry Date	Exercise Price S\$	1.1.2020	Granted	Exercised	31.12.2020	
(c) Options to subscribe for ordinary shares in the capital of OCBC Bank							
Mr Khor Hock Seng	22.3.2027	9.60	327,082	-	-	327,082	
	21.3.2028	13.34	122,135	-	-	122,135	

Other than as disclosed above, none of the Directors in office at the end of the financial year had any interest in shares in the Company or its related corporations during the financial year.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

The Company has taken concerted steps to comply with Bank Negara Malaysia's ("BNM") Policy Document on Corporate Governance issued on 3 August 2016. The Company is committed to the standards and practices prescribed in this policy document.

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OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- (a) Before the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income of the Company were made out, 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 there were no known bad debts and that adequate provision had been made for doubtful debts; and
 - (ii) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to realise their values as shown in the accounting records in the ordinary course of business have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.
- (b) At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render:
- (i) it necessary to write-off any bad debts or the amount of provision for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Company inadequate to any substantial extent; and
 - (ii) the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading.
- (c) At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate.
- (d) At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements of the Company which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.
- (e) As at the date of this report, there does not exist:
- (i) any charge on the assets of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
 - (ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year.

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OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

- (f) In the opinion of the Directors:
- (i) no contingent liability or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which will or may affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due; and
 - (ii) no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Company for the financial year in which this report is made.
- (g) Before the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss of the Company were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that there was adequate provision for its insurance liabilities in accordance with the valuation method specified in Part D of the Risk-Based Capital Framework for insurers issued by BNM.

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

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Details of auditors' remuneration are set out in Note 24 to the financial statements.

There was no indemnity given to, or insurance effected for auditors of the Company in respect of the liability for any act or omission in their capacity as auditors of the Company during the financial year.

AUDITORS

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

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the Directors dated 7 April 2021.

Ng Hon Soon

Siew Kah Toong

Kuala Lumpur

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES (as referred to in the Directors' Report)

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) and Management of Great Eastern Life Assurance (Malaysia) Berhad (the “Company”) place great importance on high standards of corporate governance and are committed to upholding values of integrity, honesty and proper corporate conduct at all times in the business operations and dealings of the Company.

The Company adopts corporate governance practices as guided by the Bank Negara Malaysia (“BNM”) Policy Document on Corporate Governance issued on 3 August 2016 (the “CG PD”) and is continually enhancing its standards of the overall governance.

THE BOARD’S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS

Board’s responsibilities and accountability

The Board provides strategic directions to, and oversight of the operations of the Company. The principal roles and functions of the Board, as set out in the Board Charter include the following:

- (a) reviewing and approving the overall business strategy as well as the organisation structure of the Company as developed and recommended by the Management;
- (b) overseeing and approving the risk appetite of the Company that is consistent with the strategic intent, operating environment, effective internal controls, capital sufficiency and regulatory standards;
- (c) ensuring that the decisions and investments are consistent with the long-term strategic goals of the Company and reasonable standards of fair dealing with all stakeholders;
- (d) ensuring that interests of shareholders, policyholders and other stakeholders are taken into account in managing the Company’s business;
- (e) overseeing through the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee, the selection, performance, remuneration and succession plans of the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”), Senior Officers¹ and Non-Senior Officers², such that the Board is satisfied with their collective competence to effectively lead the operations of the Company;
- (f) ensuring that the necessary human resources are in place for the Company to achieve its objectives;

Notes:

- 1 Senior Officers of the Company referred throughout this Corporate Governance Disclosures are the Senior Management Team and such other executives as the Board and/or regulator should determine.
- 2 Non-Senior Officers of the Company referred throughout this Corporate Governance Disclosures are officers with rank of Senior Vice Presidents and above and officers who are categorised as Other Material Risk Takers.

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THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS (CONT'D.)

Board's responsibilities and accountability (Cont'd.)

The Board provides strategic directions to, and oversight of the operations of the Company. The principal roles and functions of the Board, as set out in the Board Charter include the following (cont'd.):

- (g) overseeing the implementation of the Company's governance and internal control frameworks, and periodically reviewing the frameworks to ensure they remain appropriate in light of material changes to the size, nature and complexity of the Company's operations;
- (h) ensuring that the Company is operated in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, as well as policies, processes and guidelines approved by the Board, so as to preserve its financial integrity;
- (i) overseeing through the Board Audit Committee, the quality and integrity of the accounting and financial reporting systems, disclosure controls and procedures, and system of internal controls;
- (j) overseeing, through the Board Risk Management Committee, the establishment and operation of an independent risk management system for managing risks on an enterprise-wide basis, the adequacy of the risk management function (including ensuring that it is sufficiently resourced to monitor risk by the various risk categories and that it has appropriate independent reporting lines), and the quality of the risk management processes and systems;
- (k) reviewing and approving any transaction for the acquisition or disposal of assets that is material to the Company;
- (l) establishing corporate values and standards, emphasizing integrity, honesty and proper conduct at all times, with respect to internal dealings and external transactions, including situations where there are potential conflicts of interest;
- (m) promoting sustainability through appropriate environmental, social and governance considerations in the Company's business strategies;
- (n) overseeing and approving the recovery and resolution as well as business continuity plans for the Company to restore its financial strength, and to maintain or preserve critical operations and services when they come under stress; and
- (o) promoting timely and effective communications between the Company and BNM on matters affecting or that may affect the safety and soundness of the Company.

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THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS (CONT'D.)

Board Approval

The Company has internal guidelines to provide guidance on matters that require Board approval. Matters requiring Board approval include but are not limited to the overall business strategy and direction, significant policies governing the operations of the Company, strategic or significant acquisitions and disposal of assets by the Company, corporate restructuring, major corporate initiatives and other activities of a significant nature, dividend policy and dividend declaration, all material and special related party transactions, authority levels for the Company's core functions and outsourcing of core business functions.

The Board approves transactions exceeding certain threshold limits, while delegating authority for transactions below the threshold limits to Board committees ("Board Committees") and Management to optimise operational efficiency.

Board Committees

The Board has established a number of Board Committees to assist it in carrying out more effective oversight of the operations and business affairs of the Company. These Board Committees consist of the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee, Board Audit Committee and Board Risk Management Committee. All the Board Committees have been constituted with clear Board-approved terms of reference.

The Company's Board Committees, in carrying out their responsibilities in accordance with their respective terms of reference, are also actively involved in assisting the Board to ensure compliance with good corporate governance practices by the Company. Minutes of Board Committees' meetings, which provide a fair and accurate record of the discussions, key deliberations and decisions taken during the meetings, are maintained and circulated to the Board. The composition and details of principal roles and responsibilities of Board Committees are set out in relevant sections on the respective Board Committees herein.

Meetings and Directors' Attendance

The Board meets regularly during the year to review the business performance and key activities of the Company, and to consider business proposals presented by the Management. All members of the Board participate actively in Board discussions and decisions are taken objectively in the interests of the Company. The Board guides Management with strategic directions to achieve its stated goals and Management remains accountable to the Board. Where warranted by particular circumstances, ad hoc Board or Board Committee meetings will be convened. In 2020, the Board convened seven scheduled and four *ad hoc* Board meetings.

Meetings of the Board and Board Committees via telephone or video conference are permitted by the Company's Constitution. Directors are equipped with electronic tablets that allow secured access to Board and Board Committee meeting materials. Directors who are unable to attend any Board or Board Committee meeting would be able to access all meeting papers and materials for discussion at that meeting.

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THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS (CONT'D.)

Meetings and Directors' Attendance (Cont'd.)

On 18 March 2020, the Malaysian Government enforced the Movement Control Order ("MCO") to curb the spread of Covid-19 pandemic. The MCO placed several restrictions including movement of persons and gathering for business, cultural, religious, sports or social purposes. The Company, identified as a provider of essential services, was allowed to continue its operation. Since the inception of the MCO and throughout the pandemic, meetings of the Board and Board Committees were held virtually via Webex with the Directors' active participation to stay relevant and be updated.

All Directors have complied with the minimum requirement of 75% attendance at Board meetings as stipulated in the CG PD and Board Charter.

The number of meetings of the Board and Board Committees held in 2020 and the attendance of the Directors at those meetings are tabulated below:

Directors' attendance at Board and Board Committee meetings in 2020

Name of Director	Board				Board Risk Management Committee	
	No. of Meetings				No. of Meetings	
	Scheduled		Ad hoc		Scheduled	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Mr Norman Ka Cheung Ip	7	7	4	4	5	5
Mr Tan Yam Pin ⁽¹⁾	7	7	4	4	2	2
Mr Koh Poh Tiong	7	6	4	4	-	-
Mr Khor Hock Seng	7	7	4	4	-	-
Mr Ng Hon Soon	7	7	4	4	5	5
Mr Siew Kah Toong ⁽²⁾	7	7	4	4	-	-
Mr Ou Shian Waei ⁽³⁾	7	7	3	3	4	4

Name of Director	Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee				Board Audit Committee			
	No. of Meetings				No. of Meetings			
	Scheduled		Ad hoc		Scheduled		Ad hoc	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Mr Norman Ka Cheung Ip	5	5	2	2	-	-	-	-
Mr Tan Yam Pin ⁽¹⁾	5	5	2	2	2	2	-	-
Mr Koh Poh Tiong	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
Mr Khor Hock Seng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Ng Hon Soon	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	3
Mr Siew Kah Toong ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	3
Mr Ou Shian Waei ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3

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THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS (CONT'D.)

Directors' attendance at Board and Board Committee meetings in 2020 (Cont'd.)

Notes:

- (1) Relinquished his position as Chairman of the Board Audit Committee and Member of the Board Risk Management Committee on 14 April 2020.
- (2) Appointed as Chairman of the Board Audit Committee on 15 April 2020.
- (3) Appointed as Director and Member of the Board Risk Management Committee on 15 January 2020, and Member of the Board Audit Committee on 15 April 2020.
- (-) Not applicable to the Non-Member of the respective Board Committees.

Directors' attendance at the Annual General Meeting and Extraordinary General Meeting is not included in the above table.

There were 2 Joint Board Audit Committee – Board Risk Management Committee meetings held in 2020. Directors' attendance at these meetings is not included in the above table.

The number of meetings indicated in "Held" above reflects the number of meetings held during the time the respective Directors held office.

Access to Information

Board members are provided with relevant and timely information by Management on matters to be discussed or considered at meetings of the Board and Board Committees. For matters requiring approval, information furnished by Management usually includes background explanatory information, relevant facts and/or analysis to support the proposal, implications or merits of the case, risk analysis and mitigating strategies, the budget (if applicable) and Management's recommendation. The Senior Officers who are responsible to provide additional information and insight or provide clarifications to queries raised are usually invited to the meeting for discussion on such matters. Occasionally, external consultants engaged on specific projects may also be invited to brief the Board or Board Committees, where relevant. All Board and Board Committees' members have unfettered access to information which the Company is in possession of or has access to, for the purpose of carrying out their responsibilities.

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THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS (CONT'D.)

Access to Information (Cont'd.)

Directors have separate and independent access to the Company Secretary and to Senior Officers of the Company at all times.

The Company Secretary attends all Board meetings and prepares minutes of Board proceedings. She assists the Chairman to ensure that appropriate Board procedures are followed and that applicable regulations are complied with. Under the direction of the Chairman, she ensures good information flows within the Board and Board Committees and between Senior Officers and Directors. The Company Secretary also facilitates the orientation of new Directors and professional development of Directors, as required. The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is considered to be a matter for the Board as a whole.

The Directors may take independent professional advice as and when necessary to enable them to discharge their duties effectively. Similarly, the Board and Board Committees may obtain professional advice, whenever necessary and appropriate, so as to effectively discharge their roles and responsibilities.

BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE

Board Membership

The Company's present Board of seven Directors comprises a Non-Executive Chairman, Mr Norman Ip Ka Cheung, five Non-Executive Directors and one Executive Director. The five Non-Executive Directors are Mr Tan Yam Pin, Mr Koh Poh Tiong, Mr Ng Hon Soon, Mr Siew Kah Toong and Mr Ou Shian Waei. Mr Khor Hock Seng is the Executive Director.

All appointments and re-appointments of Directors of the Company are subject to the approval of BNM.

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BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE (CONT'D.)

Key Information on Directors

Key information on each Director's professional qualifications and background is set out under the sections "Board of Directors" and "Further Information on Directors" of the Company's Annual Report³. The Directors' membership in various Board Committees is also set out herein. Information on their shareholdings in the Company's ultimate holding company, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited ("OCBC Bank") are disclosed in the Directors' Report that accompanies the Company's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 ("FY2020"). The Directors do not hold any shares in the Company or its penultimate holding company, Great Eastern Holdings Limited ("GEH").

Board Composition and Independence

The Company determines the independence of its Directors in accordance with requirements of the CG PD. Under the CG PD, an Independent Director must be independent in character and judgment, and free from associations or circumstances that may impair the exercise of his independent judgment. An Independent Director of the Company must be one who himself or any person linked to him has not been an executive of the Company in the last two years, is not a substantial shareholder of the Company or any of its affiliates, and has no significant business or other contractual relationship with the Company or any of its affiliates within the last two years; and has not served for more than nine years on the Board⁴.

The CG PD emphasizes on the requirement of having a majority of Independent Directors at all times.

The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee assesses the independence of Directors pursuant to the CG PD requirements annually and has determined that the current Board, Mr Norman Ka Cheung Ip, Mr Tan Yam Pin, Mr Koh Poh Tiong, Mr Ng Hon Soon, Mr Siew Kah Toong and Mr Ou Shian Waei, complies with the CG PD requirements on Board independence. With six out of seven Directors being independent, the Company's Board comprises a majority of Independent Directors.

Notes:

3 Available at the Company's website at <https://www.greataeasternlife.com/my/en/index.html>.

4 CG PD provides for tenure limits of independent directors to generally not exceed nine years.

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BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE (CONT'D.)

Board Composition and Independence (Cont'd.)

Mr Khor Hock Seng is the Executive Director as he is the Group Chief Executive Officer of GEH.

The Board, through its Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee, is of the view that the current Board and Board Committees are of an appropriate size to facilitate effective decision making, taking into account the scope and nature of the operations of the Company.

Further, the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee also assesses the diversity of its members' competency profiles, and determines the collective skills required to discharge its responsibilities effectively.

The Company's Board members have diverse backgrounds, expertise and qualifications, and bring a wide range of financial and commercial experience to the Board. Collectively, they provide the necessary business acumen, knowledge, capabilities and core competencies to the Company, including industry knowledge in insurance, investment and asset management, banking, accounting, finance, strategy formulation, information technology, management experience, risk management and familiarity with regulatory requirements. The diversity of experience and competencies of the Directors enhance the effectiveness of the Board in discharging its responsibilities. Directors who serve on Board Committees have an appropriate mix of skills and capabilities, taking into account the skill set required for Board Committees to perform their respective roles and responsibilities.

With the knowledge, objectivity and balance contributed by the Non-Executive Directors, the Board constructively challenges and enhances proposals on strategy, reviews the performance of Management against agreed goals and objectives, and monitors the reporting of performances.

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Chairman and the CEO are not related to each other. The roles of the Chairman, Mr Norman Ip Ka Cheung, and the CEO, YBhg Dato Koh Yaw Hui, are distinct and separate, with clear division of responsibilities between them to ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability and greater independence in decision making.

The principal responsibilities of the Chairman include leading the Board to ensure it effectively discharges its roles and responsibilities, approving agendas of Board meetings, monitoring the quality and timeliness of the flow of information from Management to the Board and promoting effective communication with shareholders. The Chairman also facilitates robust discussions and deliberations in Board meetings, encourages constructive relations between the Board and Management, and promotes high standards of corporate governance with the full support of other Directors, the Company Secretary and Management.

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CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CONT'D.)

The CEO manages the Company and oversees the Company's operations and implementation of the Company's strategies, plans and policies to achieve planned corporate performance and financial goals. His management of the Company's businesses, including implementing the Board's decisions, is carried out with the assistance of the Senior Officers of the Company. Collectively, they are responsible for the day-to-day operations and administration of the Company, ensuring, inter alia, operational and organisational efficiency, profitable performance, regulatory compliance, good corporate governance and effective risk management amidst the restrictive standard operating procedures observed during the Covid-19 pandemic.

BOARD NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Under the CG PD, the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee is required to comprise at least three Non-Executive Directors with majority of them being Independent Directors. The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee must be chaired by an Independent Director, who is not the Chairman of the Company.

The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee comprises the following Directors:

- Mr Tan Yam Pin, Chairman
- Mr Norman Ip Ka Cheung, Member
- Mr Koh Poh Tiong, Member

All the members (including the Chairman) are Independent Directors.

The responsibilities of the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee are set out in its Board-approved terms of reference. The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee reviews the Board and Board Committee compositions annually. It is responsible for identifying candidates for directorship, reviewing and recommending nominations of Directors on the Board and Board Committees. It also reviews nominations and dismissals or resignations of Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers positions in the Company.

The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee held a total of seven meetings in 2020.

Process for Appointment of New Directors and Re-appointment of Existing Directors

The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee has a key role in carrying out the formal and transparent process established for the appointment and re-appointment of Directors to the Board. Proposals for the appointment of new Directors and re-appointment of existing Directors are reviewed by the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee. The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee meets with the candidates to assess their suitability and commitment. Amongst others, the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee takes into consideration the candidate's professional qualifications, integrity, financial and commercial business experience, and expertise relevant to the Company, as well as his potential to contribute to the effectiveness of the Board and to complement the skills, knowledge and expertise of the Board. Competent individuals are nominated for the Board's consideration, before submitting the application to BNM for approval.

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BOARD NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (CONT'D.)

Process for Appointment of New Directors and Re-appointment of Existing Directors (Cont'd.)

The Directors of the Company have confirmed that they are not active politicians as defined in the CG PD. Further, they have no prior involvement as an external auditor for the Company; nor served in the capacity of an officer who is directly involved in the Company's engagement or partner of the external auditor firm; nor served as an auditor of the Company for the past 2 years. The Directors provided such confirmation to BNM prior to their respective appointment and re-appointment as Director.

In addition, the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee further determines the proposed candidate's independence status under the CG PD and ensures that the proposed candidate will satisfy the criteria under the CG PD in that his appointment or re-appointment will not result in non-compliance with any of the composition requirements for the Board and Board Committees, and that he is a fit and proper person for the office, taking into account his track record, age, experience, capabilities, skills and other relevant factors as may be determined by the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee. Such reviews are also conducted on an annual basis to ensure that each Director remains qualified for the office based on the above criteria.

Directors are expected to set aside adequate time for their oversight of matters relating to the Company. Directors provide declarations of changes on their other appointments which are disseminated to all Board members. The Company has established guidelines on meeting attendance and the extent of other appointments outside of the Company that a Director may assume. Each of the Directors' listed company directorships and principal commitments are provided under the section "Further Information on Directors" of this Annual Report⁵. The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee annually assesses each Director's attendance record and meeting participation to determine if a Director is able to and has been diligently discharging his duties as a Director of the Company.

Re-election and Re-appointment of Directors at Annual General Meeting

Directors of the Company are required to retire from office at regular intervals, at least once every three years. At each Annual General Meeting of the Company, one-third of the Directors, being those who have served longest in office since their first re-election, are required to retire by rotation in accordance with the Company's Constitution. Retiring Directors are eligible for re-election.

Mr Norman Ka Cheung Ip and Mr Ng Hon Soon retired by rotation pursuant to Clause 70 of the Company's Constitution and were re-elected to the Board at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 6 May 2020.

Note:

⁵ Available at the Company's website at <https://www.greateasternlife.com/my/en/index.html>.

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BOARD NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (CONT'D.)

Re-election and Re-appointment of Directors at Annual General Meeting (Cont'd.)

Newly appointed Directors will hold office until the next Annual General Meeting and, if eligible, can stand for re-appointment.

Mr Ou Shian Waei was appointed to the Board on 15 January 2020. He retired pursuant to Clause 74 of the Company's Constitution and was re-appointed to the Board at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 6 May 2020.

Board Orientation and Training

Upon the appointment of a new Director, a formal appointment letter will be issued together with a Director's Orientation Kit which will include key information on the Company, the terms of reference of the Board and Board Committees, duties and obligations of Directors as well as relevant rules and regulations. As part of the induction programme for new Directors, the Senior Officers will conduct presentation sessions for new Directors on the Company's principal activities, business operations, staff strengths, and applicable rules and regulations. The Company constantly reviews and improves on the contents of such briefings to new Directors to take into account any new legislative changes which affect the Directors and to enable them to have a more comprehensive understanding of the Company, the insurance business and practices and the Company's financial statements.

The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee ensures there is a professional development programme for all Directors, so that they are equipped with the appropriate skills and knowledge to perform their roles on the Board and Board Committees effectively. The Board Nominations and Remuneration facilitates attendance of the newly appointed Directors in completing the mandatory Financial Institutions Directors' Education ("FIDE") Core Programme within the year from their date of appointment. Industry-related and topical articles are regularly circulated to Directors as part of the Directors' continuous development programme. The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee also encourages the Directors to be continually updated on developments affecting the insurance industry by offering them attendance at appropriate courses, conferences and seminars conducted by professional bodies within the industry or other professional organisations including programmes conducted by the FIDE FORUM, at their convenience. The Company has dedicated sufficient resources towards the ongoing development of its directors and also maintains formal records of the training and development received by its Directors.

From time to time, in collaboration with the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee, the Board Risk Management Committee organises Board Educational Series, with briefings or presentations by external professionals, consultants or Management staff on topics relevant to the insurance industry and provides updates on developments in the industry locally.

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BOARD NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (CONT'D.)

Board Orientation and Training (Cont'd.)

During the financial year, the Directors, collectively or on their own, attended the following seminars, courses and briefings organised by professional bodies and regulatory authorities as well as those conducted in-house, which were mostly conducted online/virtual:

- BNM-FIDE FORUM Annual Dialogue with Governor of Bank Negara Malaysia.
- Board Educational Series:
 - Anti-Money Laundering & Countering Financing of Terrorism - Regulatory Development and Internal Process
 - Cyber Security in Year 2020
 - Cyber Security Road Map Update and Understanding of Functions Implemented
 - Guidelines on Adequate Procedures Gap Analysis Report and Corruption Risk Management
 - Great Eastern Life Malaysia - 3-Year Digital Transformation Initiatives
 - Implementation of MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts: Technical Accounting Papers (Batch 3)
 - Implementation of MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts: Technical Accounting Papers (Batch 4)
 - Implementation of MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts: Technical Accounting Papers (Batch 5)
 - Sustainability - Getting the Board on Board
 - The Future in Question: Economic Cycles, Technology and Cyber Security
- FIDE Core Programme: Module B
- FIDE Simulation Exercise
- Webinar:
 - Challenging Times: What Role Must the Board Play?
 - Climate Action: Mission Impossible? Taking Action on Climate Change
 - Climate Action: The Board's Leadership in Greening the Financial Sector
 - Digital Banking: Why Does it Matter?
 - Digital Financial Institutions Series: Fidor's Experience
 - Green Fintech: Ping An's Use of Technology to Support Green Finance Objectives
 - Regulation and Board Intervention
 - Risks: A Fresh Look from the Board's Perspective

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BOARD NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (CONT'D.)

Board Performance

The Board has an annual performance evaluation process, carried out by the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee, to assess the effectiveness of the Board, Board Committees and each Director's contributions. This annual assessment process consists principally of evaluation by and feedback from each Director. Each Director evaluates the performance of the Board and Board Committees. The assessment of the contributions of individual directors to the effectiveness of the Board is also performed annually. Such assessments are made against established performance criteria consistent with those approved by the Board and used in the previous year.

An external party is engaged to facilitate the Board Evaluation process and to provide the Board with an independent perspective of the Board's performance, including benchmarks against peer boards. In 2020, the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee engaged Aon Malaysia Sdn Bhd ("Aon") to facilitate the Board Evaluation process. Aon and its consultants are independent and not related to the Company or its Directors. The 2020 Board Evaluation questionnaire focused on areas such as competency and independence, information quality and timeliness, conduct of meetings, environmental, social and corporate governance, managing performance, succession planning, Directors development, internal controls and risk management as well as Board Committees.

The purpose of the evaluation is to increase the overall effectiveness of the Board. The Board has found the evaluation process useful and constructive since its implementation. This collective process has also provided an opportunity to obtain insightful feedback from each Director on suggestions to enhance the effectiveness of the Board.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company has implemented a Directors' Conflict of Interest ("COI") Guide which sets out the procedures to address actual and potential conflicts of interest of the Directors. The COI Guide serves to safeguard against the risk that a Director's decision may be unduly influenced by other secondary interests, instead of the interests of the Company. Pursuant to the COI Guide, the Directors of the Company shall disclose to the Board the nature and extent of such Director's interest whether directly or indirectly, in a material transaction or material arrangement with the Company.

Directors with conflicts of interest recuse themselves from discussions and decisions involving issues of conflict.

Appointment and Performance of Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers

The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee also recommends and assesses the nominee for the position of CEO and re-appointment of CEO as well as oversees the appointment and succession planning of the Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers of the Company.

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BOARD NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (CONT'D.)

Appointment and Performance of Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers (Cont'd.)

Additionally, it is responsible to oversee performance evaluation of the Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers. Whenever applicable and consistent with the prescribed internal Remuneration Framework, the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee's recommendations on the Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers would be made in consultation with the input from the Board Audit Committee and Board Risk Management Committee.

Procedures for Developing Remuneration Policies, Level and Mix of Remuneration and Disclosure on Remuneration

The objective of the Company's remuneration policy is to attract, motivate, reward and retain quality personnel.

In considering its recommendations to the Board and in approving remuneration, the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee ensures that remuneration policies are in line with the Company's strategic objectives and corporate values, and do not give rise to conflicts between objectives of the Company and interests of individual Directors, Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers.

The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee is responsible to recommend to the Board, Policy on Remuneration for Directors, CEO, Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers; and its review thereof from time to time. This will ensure that the Company remains competitive along with the industry and is able to attract, retain and motivate the calibre needed to manage the Company successfully, while at the same time satisfying itself that the remuneration packages are not excessive, and consistent with the prudent management of the Company's affairs.

The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee is also tasked to review and recommend to the Board the remuneration framework as well as the specific remuneration for each Director, Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers. No Director is involved in deliberations of remuneration to be granted to himself.

Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors

The Non-Executive Directors are paid Directors' fees, which take into account factors such as the Directors' contributions, effort and time spent, attendance at meetings and frequency of meetings, the respective responsibilities of Directors including the Board Committees on which they serve, market practices and the need to pay competitive fees to attract, retain and motivate Directors.

The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee performs an annual review of the Directors' fee structure and of the computation of the aggregate Directors' fees based on the Board-approved fee structure. The annual Directors' fees proposed by the Board are subject to the shareholders' approval at the Company's Annual General Meeting.

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BOARD NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (CONT'D.)

Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors (Cont'd.)

The Board has considered the market practices for Non-Executive Director remuneration, and has decided to use the same fee structure for computing the fee for each Non-Executive Director for the FY2020 as that used in the previous financial year (in the table set out below):

	Annual Retainer
Board	Chairman
	Member
Board Committees	<u>Chairman:</u> • Board Audit Committee • Board Risk Management Committee
	<u>Member:</u> • Board Audit Committee • Board Risk Management Committee
	<u>Chairman:</u> • Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee
	<u>Member:</u> • Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee
	Attendance fees per Board or Board Committee meeting
	RM130,000
	RM65,000
	RM50,900
	RM25,400
	RM45,000
	RM27,000
	RM2,600

Remuneration Policy in respect of Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers

The remuneration policy is approved by the Board and is subject to annual review taking into account changes in the remuneration practices and/or regulator's requirements from time to time.

The remuneration of the CEO and the respective Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers of the Company are reviewed annually by the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee, based on the overall remuneration framework approved by the Board. Currently, there are fourteen identified Senior Officers and seven identified Non-Senior Officers under the purview of Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee.

Staff engaged in all control functions including Compliance, Risk Management, Actuarial Valuation, Audit and others do not carry business profit targets in their goal sheets and hence are compensated independent of the business profit achievements. Their compensation is dependent on the achievement of key results in their respective domain.

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BOARD NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (CONT'D.)

Remuneration Policy in respect of Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers (Cont'd)

Pursuant to the CG PD, Other Material Risk Takers is defined to include an officer who can materially commit or control significant amounts of the Company's resources or whose actions are likely to have a significant impact on the Company's risk profile. There are six identified Other Material Risk Takers who are subject to risk control Key Performance Indicators and risk adjusted variable compensation.

In the annual remuneration reviews, the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee takes into consideration factors such as market competitiveness and market benchmark, and that the remuneration commensurates with individual performance and contribution. The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee also takes into account the time horizon of risks, such as ensuring that all variable compensation payments shall not be fully paid over short periods when risks are realised over longer periods.

As part of the Company's continuous efforts to create sustainable value for stakeholders through broad-based growth across its core markets, delivering sustained earnings, driving core competencies of disciplined risk management, prudent investment and continued upgrading of technology and people, and ensuring sustainable business practices, the performance measures set for each business unit embeds these objectives, which match their functions and are consistent with the Company's risk appetite. In determining the remuneration of Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers, risk and control indicators as well as audit findings and compliance issues are taken into account when assessing their overall performance, in addition to their achievement in business and operations performance. Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers are remunerated based on the achievements of their own performance measures, relevant departmental risk control KPI, and the demonstration of core values and competencies, while taking into account market compensation data for their respective job roles.

To ensure that its remuneration packages are competitive, the Company regularly reviews salary levels and benefits packages based on market data provided by independent and credible remuneration consultants who conduct surveys on comparative groups in the financial sector. The determination of the Company's variable compensation pool is fully discretionary and factors taken into consideration include financial and non-financial metrics such as the Company's performance, audit ratings, risk indicators and compliance issues, market condition and competitive market practices.

The total compensation packages for Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers comprise basic salary, various performance-related variable compensation, allowances, deferred share awards and benefits.

The variable components have been designed to link rewards to corporate and individual performance, based on appropriate and meaningful performance measures set up by the Company, and approved by the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee and the Board. Senior Officers are subject to an additional performance measurement approach by embedding corporate governance indicator for more prudent risk taking.

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BOARD NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (CONT'D.)

Remuneration Policy in respect of Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers (Cont'd.)

The annual budget for salary increment and performance-related variable compensation are reviewed and endorsed by the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee and is submitted to the Board for approval.

As a consequence of the financial crisis in recent years, financial institutions globally have been reviewing compensation practices to reduce incentives that encourage excessive risk taking. While the Company has adopted compensation practices that take into account the principles and implementation standards issued by the Financial Stability Forum for Sound Compensation Practices, it also continues to review its compensation practices on an on-going basis to further ensure that decisions made are conducive for sustained business performance. In its deliberations, the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee also takes into account the remuneration principles, practices and standards issued by the regulator from time to time.

Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers through annual self-declaration commit not to undertake activities (such as personal hedging strategies and liability-related insurance) that will undermine the risk alignment effects embedded in their remuneration.

In collaboration with the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee, the Company has designed and developed its Performance Assessment and Remuneration Framework, which takes into consideration the prevailing regulatory requirements, and with the input from the Senior Officers. The Performance Assessment and Remuneration Framework is independently reviewed by the Board Audit Committee and Board Risk Management Committee. The Board Risk Management Committee may with the assistance of Risk Management Department assess how the Performance Assessment and Remuneration Framework affects the Company's risk profile.

The Company's variable compensation varies in line with its financial performance and corporate governance requirements.

The Company does not have any share option scheme or share plan in place. Instead, the Company's ultimate holding company, OCBC Bank, grants share awards pursuant to the OCBC Deferred Share Plan to selected senior executives of the Company. The Company has ceased granting OCBC share options to eligible executives with effect from 2019 for FY2018 performance. All grants and awards are subject to cancellation and clawback if it is determined that they were made on the basis of materially inaccurate financial statements and/or the employee has engaged in conduct that results in financial loss, reputational harm, restatement of financial results and/or adverse changes of the Company's risk profile/rating.

Disclosure of Directors' and CEO Remuneration

The total Directors' Remuneration from the Company in respect of FY2020 is shown under Note 24(b) in the Company's Financial Statements. Fees for Non-Executive Directors totaling RM1,275,742 in respect of FY2020 will be approved at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company. The Directors' and CEO's Remuneration for FY2020 are disclosed under Note 24(b) in the Company's Financial Statements.

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BOARD NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (CONT'D.)

Disclosure of Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers

The details of the remuneration granted to the eligible Senior Officers and Non-Senior Officers are disclosed in the table below:

Total value of remuneration awards for FY2020:

	Unrestricted		Deferred	
	No. of pax	RM	No. of pax	Units
Fixed remuneration				
- Cash-based	21	10,907,067	-	-
- Other	1	35,200	-	-
Variable remuneration				
- Cash-based	21	4,116,360	-	-
- Share and share-linked instruments	12	979,741	18	85,617 units (Deferred Share, Share Option and Employee Share Purchase Plan)
- Other	21	2,734,637	-	-

BOARD AUDIT COMMITTEE

Under the CG PD, the Board Audit Committee is required to comprise at least three Non-Executive Directors, with majority of them being Independent Directors. The Board Audit Committee must be chaired by an Independent Director who is not the Chairman of the Company.

The Board Audit Committee comprises the following Directors:

- Mr Siew Kah Toong, Chairman
- Mr Ng Hon Soon, Member
- Mr Ou Shian Waei, Member

All the Members (including the Chairman) are Independent Directors.

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BOARD AUDIT COMMITTEE (CONT'D.)

The functions performed by the Board Audit Committee and details of the Board Audit Committee's activities during FY2020 included the following:

- (a) Reviewed with the Internal Auditors -
 - (i) their audit plan, their evaluation of the system of internal controls and their audit reports;
 - (ii) the scope and results of the internal audits; and
 - (iii) the assistance given by the officers of the Company to the internal auditors.
- (b) Reviewed with the External Auditors -
 - (i) their audit plan prior to the commencement of the annual audit;
 - (ii) the interim financial statements and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year and the auditors' report thereon for submission to the Board for consideration and approval thereafter;
 - (iii) the scope and results of the audit procedures and cost effectiveness, and their independence and objectivity taking into consideration factors including the nature and extent of non-audit services provided by them (if any);
 - (iv) the implications and impact of new or proposed changes in financial reporting standards, accounting policies and regulatory requirements on the financial statements together with the Senior Officers;
 - (v) any significant financial reporting issues, to ensure the integrity of the financial statements of the Company; and
 - (vi) the assistance given by the officers of the Company, including the internal auditors, to the external auditors.
- (c) Reviewed the findings of the internal and external auditors on their reviews of the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls of the Company, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls and systems established by Management.
- (d) Reviewed the effectiveness of the internal audit function of the Company.
- (e) Maintained an appropriate relationship with both the internal and external auditors, and in separate sessions met at least annually with the internal and external auditors without the presence of Management; to consider any other matters which may be raised privately.
- (f) Reviewed and approved among others, the remuneration and performance evaluation of the Chief Internal Auditor.

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BOARD AUDIT COMMITTEE (CONT'D.)

The functions performed by the Board Audit Committee and details of the Board Audit Committee's activities during FY2020 included the following (Cont'd):

- (g) Recommended the appointment of the new external auditor to the Board.
- (h) Recommended the remuneration and terms of engagement of the existing external auditor to the Board.
- (i) Reviewed and updated the Board on all related-party transactions.
- (j) Monitored compliance with the Directors' Conflict of Interest Guide.

The Board Audit Committee has explicit authority to investigate any matters within its terms of reference, has full co-operation of and access to Management, and has resources to enable it to discharge its functions properly. The Board Audit Committee has full discretion to invite any Director or Senior Officers to attend its meetings.

The auditors, both internal and external, have unrestricted access to the Board Audit Committee, and to information and such persons within the Company as necessary to conduct the audit.

The Company has instituted a whistle-blowing policy whereby employees of the Company and external parties may raise genuine concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other malpractices at the earliest opportunity and in an appropriate way. Concerns expressed anonymously will be considered and investigated on the basis of their merits. The Board Audit Committee ensures that arrangements are in place for the independent investigation of such matters and for appropriate follow-up action. If fraud is determined, appropriate remedial action will be taken and the Board Audit Committee would be updated regularly on its status. The whistle-blower will have protection against reprisals provided he has acted in good faith. The Board Audit Committee Chairman is responsible for the effective implementation of the whistle-blowing policy, which includes evaluating periodic reports that monitor and assess how concerns are escalated and dealt with, and overseeing periodic review of the effectiveness of the policy.

The Board Audit Committee held a total of eight meetings (comprising 5 scheduled and 3 *ad hoc* meetings) in 2020. The internal auditors attended the Board Audit Committee meetings. By invitation, the Board Audit Committee meetings were also attended by the external auditors, the Executive Director, Group Chief Financial Officer, Group Chief Internal Auditor and members of the Senior Officers.

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INTERNAL AUDIT

The internal audit function (“Internal Audit”) serves to provide the Board and Management with independent and objective assessments of the adequacy and effectiveness of the governance, risk management and internal control processes as designed and implemented by Management. The Internal Audit Charter is approved by the Board Audit Committee. Internal Audit resides in-house and is independent of the activities it audits. Internal Audit is staffed by executives with the relevant qualifications and experience, and the Board Audit Committee ensures that the Internal Audit is adequately resourced. The Chief Internal Auditor reports to the Chairman of the Board Audit Committee and administratively to the Chief Executive Officer.

Internal Audit adopts a risk-based approach where audit work is prioritised and scoped according to an assessment of risk exposures, which include financial, strategic, reputational, operational, technology, legal and regulatory risks. The work undertaken by Internal Audit involves the assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company’s risk management and internal control environment, including ascertaining if the internal controls are sufficient in ensuring that significant financial, managerial and operating information is accurate, reliable and timely, operations and programs are effective and efficient, and assets are safeguarded. Reviews conducted by Internal Audit also focus on the Company’s compliance with relevant laws and regulations, adherence to established policies and whether Management has taken appropriate measures to address control deficiencies.

BOARD RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Under the CG PD, the Board Risk Management Committee is required to comprise at least three Non-Executive Directors, with majority of them being Independent Directors. The Board Risk Management Committee must be chaired by an Independent Director, who is not the Chairman of the Company.

The Board Risk Management Committee comprises the following Directors:

- Mr Ng Hon Soon, Chairman
- Mr Norman Ka Cheung Ip, Member
- Mr Ou Shian Waei, Member

All the Members (including the Chairman) are Independent Directors.

The Board Risk Management Committee is responsible for overseeing all risk management and compliance matters (strategic risk, market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, insurance risk, operational risk, technology risk, regulatory and compliance risks and any other category of risks; as well as the state of risk culture maturity) and technology-related matters as delegated by the Board or as deemed necessary by the Board Risk Management Committee. It reviews the overall risk management philosophy, including the risk profile, risk tolerance level, and risk and capital management strategy, in line with the overall corporate strategy and risk appetite as set and approved by the Board. The Board Risk Management Committee also assists the Board in monitoring the effectiveness and adequacy of the risk management processes and systems set up by the Company. It oversees the cultivation of a strong risk culture that promotes risk awareness and sound risk taking.

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BOARD RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (CONT'D.)

The Board Risk Management Committee performs its functions pursuant to its Board-approved written terms of reference. The terms of reference include the review and endorsement or the review and approval of (where applicable) frameworks, policies and charters; the strategies for effective risk management, investment management and asset-liability management; as well as the review of major risk management initiatives, significant investment, property and other financial transactions that exceed the authorisation limits of the Management Committees. Material investment-related activities and transactions are reviewed by the Board Risk Management Committee and recommended to the Board for information or approval, as applicable.

The Board Risk Management Committee reviews the appointment, annual performance evaluation, remuneration and termination of the (i) Head of Risk Management and (ii) Head of Compliance as both report directly to the Board Risk Management Committee. Its recommendation is then submitted to the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee for endorsement, and the Board for approval.

The Board Risk Management Committee meets with the Head of Risk Management and the Head of Compliance at least once a year without the presence of Management to discuss matters which may be raised privately.

The Risk Management Department has adequate resources and is staffed by experienced and qualified employees who are sufficiently independent to perform their duties objectively. The Risk Management Department regularly engages Senior Officers to develop enterprise-wide risk controls and risk mitigation procedures.

The Company's enterprise risk governance, risk management objectives and policies and other pertinent details are disclosed in Note 33 to the Financial Statements.

The Board Risk Management Committee held a total of five meetings in 2020.

INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK

The Board has overall oversight responsibility to ensure that the Company maintains an adequate system of internal controls and is equipped with effective and efficient operations and risk management, as well as procedures to ensure compliance with laws, regulations, internal guidelines and requirements to safeguard assets of the Company and stakeholders' interests.

The system of internal controls provides reasonable but not absolute assurance that the Company would not be adversely affected by any event that could be reasonably foreseen as it strives to achieve its business objectives. In this regard, it is noted that no system of internal controls can provide absolute assurance against the occurrence of material errors, poor judgement in decision-making, human error, losses, fraud or other irregularities.

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INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONT'D.)

The internal control framework comprises among others, the infrastructure in the form of risk oversight committees at the Board and Management level; frameworks, policies and procedures; risk and compliance self-assessment processes for all business units to assess and manage the adequacy and effectiveness of their systems of internal controls and their level of compliance with applicable rules and regulations; and a monitoring and reporting process.

Infrastructure

While the Board is ultimately responsible for the management of risks within the Company, there are risk oversight committees that facilitate in depth review of the risks associated with specific aspects of the business such as the Board Risk Management Committee, Board Audit Committee, the Senior Management Team, the Asset Liability Committee, the Information Technology Steering Committee and the Product Development Committee. The duties and scope of work of these committees are documented in their respective terms of reference.

The authority delegated by the Board to the Board Committees and the CEO are formalised in the Company's Authority Grid. Other documents that guide on the delegation of the CEO's authority include underwriting limits, claim limits and investment limits.

The segregation of duties is paramount in ensuring that members of staff are not assigned potential conflicting responsibilities that relate to matters such as approvals, disbursements and administration of policies, execution and recording of investment, operational and internal audit/compliance functions, underwriting and credit control.

Frameworks, Policies and Procedures

The Company has established risk management frameworks and policies that set forth the means by which the Company shall evaluate and manage the risks inherent in the business. The frameworks outline the common risk management process across all risk types within the Company.

A number of policies and procedures have also been put in place to guide and facilitate consistency in application across the board. These cover key risk areas such as:

- Investments
- Insurance operations
- Technology, cyber and information
- Fraud and market conduct
- Anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism
- Capital management, capital contingency and stress testing
- Related party and interested party transactions
- Outsourcing
- Reinsurance management
- Business continuity management
- Anti-bribery and corruption
- Data governance and management

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INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONT'D.)

Frameworks, Policies and Procedures (Cont'd.)

The frameworks, policies and procedures are reviewed each year to ensure continued relevance and to capture the latest regulatory, statutory and Group requirements. They are then approved by the Board or relevant Board or Management Committees.

A mature self-assessment process that is supported by the use of the Risk Control Self-assessment and Compliance Requirements Self-assessment by the respective departments (Self-assessment tools) is entrenched in the Company. The results of the assessment are reviewed by the Senior Officers, who in turn would provide an annual assurance to the CEO on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's operational risk management and internal control systems and compliance with the relevant statutory and regulatory requirements. This self-assessment process is further supplemented by an annual assurance report on risk management and internal controls, co-ordinated by Risk Management and tabled to the Board Audit Committee, Board Risk Management Committee and Board for notation.

Annually, an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment report is submitted to apprise the Board Risk Management Committee and the Board of the Company's risk profile, the manner in which the Company determines its solvency and the various measures put in place to ensure that the solvency requirements are met at all times.

Monitoring and Reporting

An Enterprise Risk Dashboard that features the Company's risk profile from various perspectives namely strategic risk, financial risk, operational risk, technology risk as well as market conduct and compliance risk is submitted to the Board, Board Risk Management Committee and Senior Management Team for notation.

Regulatory breaches, risk concerns and operational incidents are reported in the Enterprise Risk Dashboard while investment breaches are reported via the limits report and compliance examination reports. The respective business units are required to provide the corrective and preventive measures once a regulatory breach or operational incident is discovered. The Company has a process to collate statistics for a number of Key Risk Indicators for reporting internally as well as to BNM on a regular basis.

Stress test scenarios and the corresponding stress factors are developed and reviewed by the Board annually and thereafter, the scenarios and factors are used to stress the financial positions.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has implemented policies and procedures on related party transactions covering the definitions of relatedness, limits applied, terms of transactions, and the authorities and procedures for approving, monitoring whenever necessary, and writing off such transactions. All related party transactions are conducted on reasonable commercial terms and in the ordinary course of business. The terms and conditions of such transactions are carried out on an arm's length basis. Directors with conflict of interest are excluded from the approval process of granting and managing related party transactions. Material and/or special related party transactions and the write-off of material and/or special related party transactions are reported to the Board Audit Committee for review and to the Board for approval. Details of the Company's related party transactions during FY2020 are set out in Note 31 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

ETHICAL STANDARDS

The Directors and Management are committed to promoting and maintaining values which emphasise integrity, honesty and proper conduct at all times in the business operations and dealings of the Company. The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct which sets out the guiding principles and minimum standards expected of its employees such as the highest standards of conduct and professional integrity. The Code of Conduct also provides guidance on areas such as responsible stewardship of the Company's resources, the Company's position against fraudulent conduct, conflicts of interests and the appropriate disclosures to be made, and maintaining confidentiality of information. The Code of Conduct is available on the Company's staff intranet.

The Company has a suite of policies in place for proper governance and management that staff has to comply with. All policies are developed in accordance with the Company's risk management and compliance, internal control systems and processes, and are subject to Management self-assessment and independent audits.

The Company treats feedback and complaints from its customers seriously, and has instituted channels whereby customers may provide feedback or complaints. The Company aims to resolve feedback and complaints professionally and fairly in accordance with the service standards indicated on its website.

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**GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

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

We, Ng Hon Soon and Siew Kah Toong, being two of the Directors of Great Eastern Life Assurance (Malaysia) Berhad, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Directors, the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 33 to 180 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the Directors dated 7 April 2021.

Ng Hon Soon

Siew Kah Toong

Kuala Lumpur
7 April 2021

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

I, Loke Chang Yueh, being the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of Great Eastern Life Assurance (Malaysia) Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 33 to 180 are in my opinion, 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.

Subscribed and solemnly declared
by the abovenamed Loke Chang Yueh
at Kuala Lumpur in the Federal Territory
on 7 April 2021

Loke Chang Yueh

Before me,

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GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	RM'000	RM'000
Assets			
Property and equipment			
- Owned	3(a)	531,178	475,869
- Right-of-use assets	3(b)	19,366	20,230
Intangible assets	4	3,644	5,180
Investment properties	5	1,129,470	1,145,950
Investments	6	87,227,809	83,503,538
Derivatives	12	18,250	5,832
Reinsurance assets	7	119,373	108,013
Insurance receivables	8	284,633	296,159
Other receivables	9	996,304	685,136
Cash and bank balances		742,842	1,046,106
Total assets		<u>91,072,869</u>	<u>87,292,013</u>
Equity			
Share capital	10	100,000	100,000
Retained earnings		3,586,186	2,488,842
Other comprehensive income fair value reserves		39,547	78,179
Total equity		<u>3,725,733</u>	<u>2,667,021</u>
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	11	83,998,807	81,795,688
Derivatives	12	49,861	20,595
Agents' retirement benefits	13	885,877	885,033
Deferred tax liabilities	14	832,129	759,740
Other financial liabilities	15	271,171	52,009
Insurance payables	16	390,659	363,103
Provision for taxation		313,903	239,130
Lease liabilities	3(c)	3,827	4,352
Other payables	17	600,902	505,342
Total liabilities		<u>87,347,136</u>	<u>84,624,992</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>91,072,869</u>	<u>87,292,013</u>

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

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Gross earned premiums	18(a)	9,297,227	8,727,964
Earned premiums ceded to reinsurers	18(b)	(367,317)	(214,788)
Net earned premiums		<u>8,929,910</u>	<u>8,513,176</u>
Investment income	19	3,317,169	3,460,663
Realised gains and losses	20	(1,188,614)	(54,991)
Fair value gains and losses	21	2,257,670	2,457,074
(Increase)/decrease in provision for impairment of:			
Insurance receivables	8	(11,222)	(1,429)
Other receivables	9	(143)	186
Investments		(3,385)	4,506
Fees and commission income	22	216,295	24,964
Other operating revenue		132,857	1,004
Other revenue		<u>4,720,627</u>	<u>5,891,977</u>
Gross benefits and claims paid	23(a)	(6,376,999)	(6,447,247)
Claims ceded to reinsurers	23(b)	196,666	149,285
Gross change in contract liabilities	23(c)	(1,451,549)	(4,957,395)
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	23(d)	2,470	52,303
Net benefits and claims		<u>(7,629,412)</u>	<u>(11,203,054)</u>
Fees and commission expenses		(1,343,471)	(1,228,553)
Management expenses	24	(526,066)	(533,255)
Other operating expenses		(858)	(32,559)
Taxation attributable to life insurance business	25(a)	(297,353)	(415,541)
Other expenses		<u>(2,167,748)</u>	<u>(2,209,908)</u>
Profit before taxation attributable to shareholders		3,853,377	992,191
Taxation		(561,075)	(589,332)
Taxation attributable to life insurance business		297,353	415,541
Taxation attributable to shareholders	25(b)	(263,722)	(173,791)
Net profit for the year		<u>3,589,655</u>	<u>818,400</u>
Earnings per share (sen)			
Basic and diluted	26	<u>3,590</u>	<u>818</u>

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

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GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Net profit for the year	3,589,655	818,400
Other comprehensive (loss)/income:		
Other comprehensive (loss)/income that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Net (loss)/gain on equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	(90,687)	12,822
Tax effects thereon	18,242	(4,610)
Net other comprehensive (loss)/income that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)	<u>(72,445)</u>	<u>8,212</u>
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Debt instruments at FVOCI:		
Net gain arising during the year	54,008	75,827
Changes in allowance for Expected Credit Loss ("ECL")	6,154	333
Net realised gain transferred to statement of profit or loss	(58,153)	(19,867)
Tax effects thereon	2,009	56,293
Net other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)	<u>11,502</u>	<u>42,783</u>
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax	<u>(60,943)</u>	<u>50,995</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	<u>3,528,712</u>	<u>869,395</u>

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

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share Capital	Non-Distributable			Distributable			Total Equity
		Fair Value Reserves			Retained Earnings			
		Non- participating Fund	Shareholder's Fund	Sub-total	Non- participating Fund*	Shareholder's Fund	Sub-total	
RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
At 1 January 2019	100,000	33,938	(17,451)	16,487	727,721	1,651,418	2,379,139	2,495,626
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	574,802	243,598	818,400	818,400
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	47,223	3,772	50,995	-	-	-	50,995
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	47,223	3,772	50,995	574,802	243,598	818,400	869,395
Transfer of fair value reserve of equity instruments designated at FVOCI (net of tax) (Note 6(b))	-	6,461	4,236	10,697	(6,461)	(4,236)	(10,697)	-
Transfer from non-participating fund as recommended by Appointed Actuary (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(518,320)	518,320	-	-
Dividends paid during the year (Note 27)	-	-	-	-	-	(698,000)	(698,000)	(698,000)
At 31 December 2019	100,000	87,622	(9,443)	78,179	777,742	1,711,100	2,488,842	2,667,021
At 1 January 2020	100,000	87,622	(9,443)	78,179	777,742	1,711,100	2,488,842	2,667,021
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	766,193	2,823,462	3,589,655	3,589,655
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(52,689)	(8,254)	(60,943)	-	-	-	(60,943)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	(52,689)	(8,254)	(60,943)	766,193	2,823,462	3,589,655	3,528,712
Transfer of fair value reserve of equity instruments designated at FVOCI (net of tax) (Note 6(b))	-	21,318	993	22,311	(21,318)	(993)	(22,311)	-
Transfer from non-participating fund as recommended by Appointed Actuary (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(537,320)	537,320	-	-
Dividends paid during the year (Note 27)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,470,000)	(2,470,000)	(2,470,000)
At 31 December 2020	100,000	56,251	(16,704)	39,547	985,297	2,600,889	3,586,186	3,725,733

* The non-distributable retained earnings represent the unallocated surplus from the Non-participating Funds. In accordance with Section 83 *Withdrawal from insurance funds* of the Financial Services Act, 2013, the unallocated surplus of Non-participating Funds is only available for distribution to the shareholder upon approval/recommendation by the Appointed Actuary.

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

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GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Operating activities			
Cash used in operating activities	28	(1,777,548)	(1,109,430)
Dividend/distribution income received		919,448	948,147
Interest/profit income received		2,385,465	2,510,227
Rental income on investment properties received		71,417	67,444
Agents' retirement benefits paid	13	(76,156)	(71,768)
Income tax paid		(386,181)	(397,108)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		<u>1,136,445</u>	<u>1,947,512</u>
Investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		6	136
Purchase of property and equipment	3(a)	(108,133)	(69,957)
Purchase of intangible assets	4	-	(5,247)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	4	875	-
Purchase of investment properties	5	-	(1,314)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(107,252)</u>	<u>(76,382)</u>
Financing activities			
Dividends paid to equity holder	27	(2,470,000)	(698,000)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(880)	(629)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(2,470,880)</u>	<u>(698,629)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,441,687)	1,172,501
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		4,985,829	3,813,328
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>3,544,142</u>	<u>4,985,829</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:			
Cash and bank balances		742,842	1,046,106
Short term deposits with original maturity periods of less than 3 months	6(a)	2,801,300	3,939,723
		<u>3,544,142</u>	<u>4,985,829</u>

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

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GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office of the Company is located at Level 20, Menara Great Eastern, 303 Jalan Ampang, 50450 Kuala Lumpur.

The principal activity of the Company is the underwriting of life insurance business including investment-linked business.

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

The immediate holding company is Great Eastern Capital (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd, a company incorporated in Malaysia. The intermediate holding company is Great Eastern Life Assurance Company Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The ultimate holding company is Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited ("OCBC Bank"), a public-listed company incorporated in the Republic of Singapore.

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 7 April 2021.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

At the beginning of the current financial year, the Company had adopted the amended MFRSs and new MFRSs as described fully in Note 2.3.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The Company has met the minimum capital requirements as prescribed by the Risk-based Capital ("RBC") Framework as at the reporting date.

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (RM'000) except when otherwise indicated.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Property and Equipment and Depreciation

Property and equipment comprise of owned and leased assets. Leased assets refer to right-of-use assets as described in Leases note 2.2(c)(i).

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including non-refundable taxes and any costs to enhance the working condition of the asset for its intended use.

Expenditure incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, is charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Where the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of property and equipment.

Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of each amount to its residual value over its estimated useful life. No depreciation is provided for freehold land as it has an unlimited useful life and capital work in progress as it is not ready for active use. The annual depreciation

Buildings - Owner occupied properties	2 %
Motor vehicles	20 %
Office machinery	6 - 20 %
Office furniture and fittings	10 %
Computer equipment	10 - 33 %

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

Leasehold buildings are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or over the remaining lease term of the leasehold land on which the building resides, if the remaining lease term of the leasehold land is shorter than the estimated useful life of the building.

Software costs refers to the life assurance administration system and the distribution channel management system. These costs are classified as part of property and equipment and depreciated over a period of 10 years on a straight line-basis from the date of system commissioning.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property and equipment.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(a) Property and Equipment and Depreciation (Cont'd.)

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amounts and are included in the statement of profit or loss.

Included in the Life Insurance Fund's property and equipment are freehold land, and leasehold and freehold buildings occupied for own use for the operations of the Company.

In line with the adoption of MFRS 16 Leases, the Company has reclassified its leasehold prepaid land lease payment to right-of-use assets as described in Note 3(b). Prepaid land lease payment refers to long term lease with an unexpired period of fifty years or more.

(b) Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Such properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value. Fair value is arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties and is performed by registered independent valuers having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

(c) Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves the use of an identified asset and conveys the right to control the use of the asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration – i.e. the customer has the right to:

- obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from using the asset; and
- direct the use of the asset.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(c) Leases (Cont'd.)

(i) As Lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the amount of lease liability, any lease payments made or before the commencement date, any indirect costs incurred and an estimate of the costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentive received. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment (see Note 2.2(a)). In addition, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced by any impairment losses and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured to reflect any lease modifications or reassessments.

The Company presents its right-of-use assets in 'property and equipment' and 'lease liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

The Company applies the fair value model to ROU assets that meet the definition of investment property of MFRS 140 consistent with those investment property owned by the Company. Refer to Note 2.2(b) for accounting policy on investment property.

The Company presents ROU assets that meet the definition of investment property in the statement of financial position as investment property. ROU assets that are not investment properties are presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(c) Leases (Cont'd.)

(ii) As Lessor

The Company classifies all leases for which it is a lessor as operating leases, because each of these leases does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset.

Lease payments from operating leases are recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are reported as rental income. The accounting policy for rental income is set out in Note 2.2(o).

(d) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life 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. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

Intangible assets of the Company comprise a portal ("Distribution Platform") developed to sell or distribute the Company's products digitally. This Distribution Platform is recognised at cost on initial recognition. Following initial recognition, this Distribution Platform is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 6.5 years.

(e) Investments and Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial assets. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(e) Investments and Financial Assets (Cont'd.)

Initial Recognition and Measurement (Cont'd.)

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value, plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs for financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are recognised as expense in the statement of profit or loss.

Regular way purchase or sale of a financial asset

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

Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at Amortised Cost ("AC"), FVOCI or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt security is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

An equity security that is not held for trading may by irrevocable election, be designated and measured at FVOCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. The Company has designated certain equity securities held for strategic purposes as measured at FVOCI.

A financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI may, by irrevocable election, be designated and measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. The Company has designated certain debt securities which are held with the intent to hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell to be measured at FVTPL.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(e) Investments and Financial Assets (Cont'd.)

Initial Recognition and Measurement (Cont'd.)

Classification (Cont'd.)

All other financial assets are measured as FVTPL.

Business model assessment

The Company assesses the objective of the business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Company's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed, and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking "worst case" or "stress case" scenarios into account. If the cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as profit margin.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(e) Investments and Financial Assets (Cont'd.)

Initial Recognition and Measurement (Cont'd.)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers the following key aspects:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets; and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent measurement

I Debt Instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are:

(i) Amortised Cost ("AC")

Debt instruments that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in statement of profit or loss. Gains or losses are also recognised in statement of profit or loss when the assets are derecognised.

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in fair value reserve. Impairment, foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in statement of profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to statement of profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognised.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(e) Investments and Financial Assets (Cont'd.)

Subsequent measurement (Cont'd.)

I Debt Instruments (Cont'd.)

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Debt instruments that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value and interest are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Fair value changes of financial assets at FVTPL are analysed between change resulting from foreign currency fluctuation and other fair value changes. Foreign currency fluctuation and other fair value changes are included under other operating income/(expense) and fair value gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss respectively.

II Equity Instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity instruments at fair value. On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. The Company's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than held for trading. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit or loss, including upon disposal. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment. Dividends, when representing a return from such investments are to be recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

III Derivatives and Hedging Activities

The Company applies economic hedge for currency and foreign exchange risks involving derivatives such as cross currency swap and forward currency contracts. All derivatives are carried as financial asset when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value. Fair value adjustments and realised gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(e) Investments and Financial Assets (Cont'd.)

Subsequent measurement (Cont'd.)

IV Loans and Receivables ("LAR")

LAR are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

These investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment. All transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are also included in the cost of the investment.

Subsequent to initial recognition, LAR are measured at amortised cost, using the effective yield method, less allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(f) Insurance Receivables

Insurance receivables are recognised when due. They are measured at initial recognition at the fair value received or receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses with the impairment loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Subsequent increases in the recoverable amount of the insurance receivable are treated as reversal of the previous expected credit loss impairment amount.

Insurance receivables are derecognised when the derecognition criteria for financial assets have been met.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(g) Financial Liabilities and Insurance Payables

Financial liabilities and insurance payables are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual obligations of the financial instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

(i) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities held for trading include derivatives entered into by the Company that do not meet the hedge accounting criteria. Derivative liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently stated at fair value, with any resultant gains and losses recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Net gains or losses on derivatives include exchange differences.

The Company has not designated any financial liabilities at FVTPL.

(ii) Other financial liabilities

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

(iii) Agents' Retirement Benefits

Agents' Retirement Benefit ("ARB") is considered a financial instrument as it gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability of another entity. The contractual obligation to pay ARB arises from the agency agreement i.e. Life Assurance Sales Representative Agreements ("Agreements") signed between the Company and insurance agents, thus creating a financial liability for the Company.

The carrying amount for ARB is calculated in accordance with the terms and conditions in the respective Agreements. The carrying amount for ARB is initially recognised at fair value and subsequent to initial recognition, it is measured at amortised cost. The accrued interest is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

The terms and conditions of the Agreements stipulate that upon the agent maintaining his position for the qualifying year and achieving the required personal sales and minimum new business, the Company shall allocate to the agent a deferred benefit/retirement benefit.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(g) Financial Liabilities and Insurance Payables (Cont'd.)

(iii) Agents' Retirement Benefits (Cont'd.)

The deferred benefit/retirement benefit accumulated at the reporting date includes an element of accrued interest, which is calculated at the Participating fund rate of return for the year/dividend rate as announced by the Employees' Provident Fund ("EPF") for that year.

The accrued deferred benefit shall only become payable provided the Agreements have been in force for certain continuous contract years.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(h) Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 6(a).

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(h) Fair Value Measurement (Cont'd.)

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable including quotes from brokers and market makers, discounted cash flows and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Properties Department. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. A valuation is done on an annual basis.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(h) Fair Value Measurement (Cont'd.)

The Company and its appointed external valuers also compares the changes in the fair value of each property with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

The valuation results, as performed by the Company's external valuers, are presented to the Board in the year the valuation is performed.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(i) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- (i) Debt instruments measured at FVOCI;
- (ii) Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost; and
- (iii) Loan commitments.

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the ECL associated with its loans and debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and its loan commitments. For trade and insurance receivables, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. The Company recognises a loss allowance for ECL at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

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

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

12-month ECL represent the portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(i) Impairment of Financial Assets (Cont'd.)

Modified financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made whether the financial asset should be derecognised and ECL are measured as follows:

- If the expected modification will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset; or
- If the expected modification will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt financial assets measured at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The Company considers factors as evidence that a financial instrument is credit impaired:

- Significant financial difficulty of the counterparty or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as default or past due event;
- The restructuring of a loan or receivable of the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

For financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: the ECL is the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(i) Impairment of Financial Assets (Cont'd.)

Credit-impaired financial assets (Cont'd.)

For financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: the ECL is the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the counterparty does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(j) Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

Where the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(j) Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities (Cont'd.)

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety except for equity securities measured at FVOCI, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of asset derecognised) and the sum of (a) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (b) any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised directly in equity is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

On derecognition of equity securities measured at FVOCI, any cumulative gain/loss recognised in other comprehensive income is not recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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

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

(k) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amount of non-financial assets is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Impairment is measured by comparing the carrying values of the assets with their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal and the value in use, which is measured by reference to discounted cash flows. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets, or if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises. Subsequent increases 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. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(I) Insurance Contract

(i) Product Classification

Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. An insurance contract is a contract under which the Company (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by considering whether upon the insured event the Company is required to pay additional benefits.

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

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

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

- (i) Likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits.
- (ii) The amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the issuer.
- (iii) 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
 - The profit or loss of the company, fund or other entity that issues the contract

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(I) Insurance Contract (Cont'd.)

(i) Product Classification (Cont'd.)

Surpluses in the DPF funds can be distributed on an approximate 90/10 basis in accordance with BNM's guidelines - Management of Insurance Funds to the policyholders and the shareholder respectively. The Company has the discretion over the amount and timing of the distribution of these surpluses to policyholders. All DPF liabilities, including unallocated surpluses, both guaranteed and discretionary, at the end of the reporting period are held within insurance or investment contract liabilities, as appropriate.

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

For the purpose of product classification, the Company adopts maximum policy benefits as the proxy for insurance risk and cash surrender value as the proxy for realisable value of the insurance contract on surrender. The Company defines insurance risk to be significant when the ratio of the insurance risk over the deposit component is not less than 105% of the deposit component at inception of the insurance contract. Based on this definition, all policy contracts issued by the Company are considered insurance contracts as at the date of this statement of financial position.

(ii) Types of Insurance Contracts

Insurance contract liabilities are classified into principal components as follows:

(a) Life Assurance contract liabilities comprising:

- Participating Fund contract liabilities;
- Non Participating Fund contract liabilities; and
- Investment Linked Fund contract liabilities.

(b) Reinsurance contracts

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(I) Insurance Contract (Cont'd.)

(iii) Life Assurance Contract Liabilities

Insurance contracts are recognised and measured in accordance with the terms and conditions of the respective insurance contracts and are based on regulatory guidelines. Premiums, claims and benefit payments, acquisition and management expenses and valuation of future policy benefit payments or premium reserve as the case may be, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss of the respective funds.

Life insurance liabilities are recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged. The liability is determined as the sum of the present value of future guaranteed and, in the case of a participating life policy, appropriate level of non-guaranteed benefits, and expected future management and distribution expenses, less the present value of future gross consideration arising from the policy discounted at the appropriate risk discount rate. The liability is based on best estimate assumptions and with due regard to significant recent experience. An appropriate allowance for provision of risk margin for adverse deviation from expected experience is made in the valuation of non-participating life policies, the guaranteed benefits liabilities of participating life policies, and non-unit liabilities of investment-linked policies.

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

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

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

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(I) Insurance Contract (Cont'd.)

(iii) Life Assurance Contract Liabilities (Cont'd.)

Adjustments to the liabilities at each reporting date are recorded in the statement of profit or loss. Profits originating from margins of adverse deviations on run-off contracts, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the life of the contract, whereas losses are fully recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the first year of run-off. The liability is derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled.

The Company issues a variety of short and long duration insurance contracts which transfer risks from the policyholders to the Company to protect policyholders from the consequences of insured events such as death, disability, illness, accident, including survival. These contracts may transfer both insurance and investment risk or insurance risk alone, from the policyholders to the Company.

For non-participating policy contracts, both insurance and investment risks are transferred from policyholders to the Company. For non-participating policy contracts other than medical insurance policy contracts, the payout to policyholders upon occurrence of the insured event is pre-determined and the transfer of risk is absolute. For medical insurance policy contracts, the payout is dependent on the actual medical cost incurred upon occurrence of the insured event.

Contracts which transfer significant insurance risk alone from policyholders to the Company are commonly known as investment-linked policies. As part of the pricing for these contracts, the Company includes certain charges and fees to cover for expenses and insured risk. The net investment returns derived from the variety of investment funds as selected by the policyholder accrue directly to the policyholder.

A significant portion of insurance contracts issued by the Company contain discretionary participating features. These contracts are classified as participating policies. In addition to the guaranteed benefits payable upon occurrence of an insured event associated with human life such as death or disability, the contract entitles the policyholder to receive benefits which could vary according to investment performance of the fund. The Company does not recognise the guaranteed portion separately from the discretionary participating feature.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(l) Insurance Contract (Cont'd.)

(iii) Life Assurance Contract Liabilities (Cont'd.)

The valuation of insurance contract liabilities is determined according to BNM's RBC Framework for Insurers and MFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* ("MFRS 4"). The RBC Framework for Insurers issued by BNM meets the requirement of the Liability Adequacy Test under MFRS 4.

The Company performs liability adequacy tests on its life insurance liabilities to ensure that the carrying amount of provisions is sufficient to cover estimated future cash flows. When performing the liability adequacy test, the Company discounts all contractual cash flows and compares this amount against the carrying value of the liability. Any deficiency is charged to the statement of profit or loss.

(m) Reinsurance Contracts

The Company cedes insurance risk in the normal course of its life insurance business. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurers. These amounts are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsurance contracts.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the financial year. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that the Company may not receive part or all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract. The impairment loss is recorded in the statement of profit or loss. Gains or losses on reinsurance are recognised in the statement of profit or loss immediately at the date of contract and are not amortised.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders. Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance. Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expired.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(n) Life Insurance Underwriting Results

The surplus transferable from the Life Insurance Fund to the statement of profit or loss is based on the surplus determined by an annual actuarial valuation of the long term liabilities to policyholders.

(i) Gross Premium Income

Premium is recognised as soon as the amount of the premium can be reliably measured. First year premium is recognised from inception date and subsequent premium is recognised when it is due. For single premium business, revenue is recognised on the date on which the policy is effective. Premiums from the investment-linked business are recognised as revenue when payment is received.

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

(ii) Reinsurance Premiums

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

(iii) Creation of Units

Net creation of units, which represents premiums paid by policyholders as payment for a new contract or subsequent payments to increase the amount of that contract, are reflected in the statement of profit or loss. Net creation of units is recognised on a receipt basis.

(iv) Commission and Agency Expenses

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

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(n) Life Insurance Underwriting Results (Cont'd.)

(v) Claims and Policy Benefits

Claims and settlement costs that are incurred during the financial period are recognised when a claimable event occurs and/or when the insurer is notified.

Policy benefits are recognised in the accounts when the policyholder exercises the option to deposit the cash bonus and survival benefit with the Company when the benefits fall due. Policy benefits bear fixed interest rates as determined by the Company from time to time.

Claims and provisions for claims arising on life insurance policies, including settlement costs, are accounted for using the case basis method and for this purpose, the benefits payable under a life insurance policy are recognised as follows:

- (a) maturity or other policy benefit payments due on specified dates are treated as claims payable on the due dates;
- (b) 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;
- (c) benefits payable under investment-linked business include net cancellation of units and are recognised as surrender; and
- (d) bonus on non-participating life policies upon declaration.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(o) Other Revenue Recognition

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis that takes into account the effective yield of the asset.

Rental is recognised on an accrual basis.

Dividend is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

All sales of investments are recognised on their trade dates i.e., the date the Company commits to sell the assets. Gains or losses arising from the sale of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the original or carrying amount and are credited or charged to the statement of profit or loss.

(p) Fees and Commission Income

Fees and commission income comprise mainly of management fee and reinsurance commission income. Management fee includes income earned from provision of investment management services for investment linked businesses. These fees income are recognised as revenue over the period in which the services are rendered.

(q) Foreign Currencies

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is also the Company's functional currency.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(q) Foreign Currencies (Cont'd.)

(ii) Foreign Currency Transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency ("foreign currencies") are recorded in the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and on the translation of monetary items are included in the statement of profit or loss. Exchange differences on non-monetary item such as equity investments classified as Fair Value Through Comprehensive Income are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

The principal exchange rates of foreign currency ruling at reporting date used are as follows:

	2020	2019
	RM	RM
Singapore Dollar	3.04	3.04
United States Dollar	4.02	4.09
British Pound	5.49	5.42
Australian Dollar	3.09	2.87
Hong Kong Dollar	0.52	0.53
Japanese Yen	0.04	0.04
China Yuan	0.62	0.59

(r) Income Tax

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

In addition to paying tax on shareholder's profit, the life insurance business pays tax on policyholders' investment returns at a tax rate of 8%. Tax on policyholders is recognised as an expense and disclosed separately under taxation of life insurance business in the statement of profit or loss.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(r) Income Tax (Cont'd.)

Deferred tax is provided for, using the liability method, on temporary differences at the reporting date 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, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits 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 reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except when it arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also charged or credited directly in equity.

(s) Employee Benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans Under Statutory Regulations

As required by law, companies in Malaysia make contributions to the national pension scheme, the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF"). Such contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

(ii) Employee Leave Entitlements

An employee's entitlement to annual leave is estimated and accrued according to the Company's Human Resource policy.

(iii) Share Options

Senior executives of the Company are granted share options in the OCBC Bank's Share Option Scheme as consideration for services rendered. Options granted generally vest in one-third increments over a 3-year period and expire between 5 and 10 years from date of grant. The cost of these equity-settled share based payment transactions with the senior executives is measured by reference to the fair value of the options at the date on which the options are granted which takes into account market conditions and non-vesting conditions. The cost is recognised in the statement of profit or loss of the respective insurance funds, with a corresponding increase in the intercompany balance with the ultimate holding company, over the vesting period.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(s) Employee Benefits (Cont'd.)

(iii) Share Options (Cont'd.)

The cumulative expense recognised at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of options that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for options that do not ultimately vest, except for options where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vested irrespective of whether or not the market condition or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied. In the case where the option does not vest as a result of a failure to meet a non-vesting condition that is within the control of the Company or the senior executives, it is accounted for as a cancellation. In such case, the amount of the compensation cost that otherwise would be recognised over the remainder of the vesting period is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss upon cancellation.

The Company has ceased granting OCBC share options to eligible executives with effect from FY2019.

(iv) Deferred Share Plan

In addition to the OCBC Bank's Share Option Scheme, certain employees within the Company are granted OCBC shares under the OCBC Deferred Share Plan ("DSP"). For deferred share awards granted as part of variable performance bonus, half of the share awards will vest two years from the grant date and the remaining half will vest at the end of three years from the grant date. The cost of the DSP is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the vesting period of the DSP.

At each reporting date, the cumulative expense is adjusted for the estimated number of shares granted under the DSP that have vested and/or lapsed.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(t) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(u) 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 reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provision is discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risk specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

(v) Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the statement of profit or loss unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Company.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(w) Investment in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has all the following:

- (i) Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- (ii) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its investment with the investee;
and
- (iii) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

In the Company's financial statements, investment in subsidiary, which relates to investment in collective investment scheme, is carried at fair value.

On disposal of such investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised as gain or loss on disposal in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company is exempted from presenting consolidated financial statements based on the criteria set out in paragraph 4 of MFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*.

The immediate holding company, Great Eastern Capital (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., prepares the consolidated financial statements in accordance with MFRS in Malaysia, which are available for inspection at the registered office of the immediate holding company.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of the following standards, amendments to standards and interpretation of standards:

On 1 January 2020, the Company adopted the following amended MFRSs mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

- The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Revised 2018)
- Amendments to MFRS 101 and MFRS 108 *Definition of Material*
- Amendments to MFRS 3 *Definition of a Business*
- Amendments to MFRS 9, 139 and 7 *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*
- Amendments to MFRS 4 *Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying MFRS 9*

On 1 June 2020, the Company adopted the following amended MFRSs mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020.

- Amendments to MFRS 16 *COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions*

The adoption of the above standards and pronouncements did not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following are standards, amendments to standards and interpretations to standards issued by MASB, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements. The Company intends to adopt these standards, amendments to standards and interpretations to standards, if applicable, when they become effective:

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

- Amendments to MFRS 116 *Proceeds before Intended Use*
- Amendments to MFRS 3 *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to MFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2018 – 2020 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments (Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2018 – 2020 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 16 *Leases (Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2018 – 2020 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 141 *Agriculture (Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2018 – 2020 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 137 *Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*

Effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

- Amendments to MFRS 101 *Classification of liabilities as current or non-current*
- Amendments to MFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (CONT'D.)

Deferred

- Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128 *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

Management expects that the adoption of the above standards, amendments to standards and interpretations to standards issued by MASB, but not yet effective, will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application except as discussed below:

MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In August 2017, MFRS 17 was issued, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure, which replaces MFRS 4.

The original effective date for MFRS 17 was for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. On 25 June 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") has issued amendments to the IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts which has deferred the effective dates of IFRS 17 and temporary exemption of the adoption of IFRS 9 for qualifying insurers to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

The Malaysian Accounting Standard Board has issued the amendments to MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts on 17 August 2020.

The Company plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date and a Project Steering Committee has been formed to oversee the implementation of MFRS 17. The Company expects that the new standard will result in an important change to the accounting policies for insurance contract liabilities of the Company and is likely to have a significant impact on profit and total equity together with the Company's financial statements' presentation and disclosures.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

(a) Critical Judgements Made in Applying Accounting Policies

The following are judgements made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(i) Classification Between Investment Properties and Property and Equipment (Notes 3 and 5)

The Company has developed certain criteria based on MFRS 140 *Investment Property* in making judgement whether a property qualifies to be classified as an investment property. Investment property is a property held to earn rental or for capital appreciation or both.

Some properties comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and another portion that is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. If these portions could be sold separately (or leased out separately under a finance lease), the Company would account for the portions separately. If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is an investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Judgement is made on an individual property basis to determine whether ancillary services are so significant that a property does not qualify as investment property.

(ii) Impairment of Financial Assets (Note 33(g))

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONT'D.)

(a) Critical Judgements Made in Applying Accounting Policies (Cont'd.)

(iii) Insurance Contract Classification (Note 11)

Contracts are classified as insurance contracts where they transfer significant insurance risk from the policyholder to the Company. The Company exercises judgement about the level of insurance risk transferred. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. These additional benefits include claims liability and assessment costs, but exclude loss of the ability to charge the policyholder for future services. The assessment covers the whole of the expected term of the contract where such additional benefits could be payable.

(b) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

(i) Valuation of Life Insurance Contract Liabilities (Note 11)

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

For life insurance contracts, estimates are made for future deaths, disabilities, morbidities, voluntary terminations, investment returns and administration expenses. The Company relies on standard industry and reinsurance tables which represent historical experiences, and makes appropriate adjustments for its respective risk exposures in deriving the mortality, disability and morbidity estimates. These estimates provide the basis in the valuation of the future benefits to be paid to policyholders and ensure adequate provision of reserve which are monitored against current and future premiums. For those contracts that insure risk on longevity and disability, estimates are made based on recent past experience and emerging trends. Epidemics and changing patterns of lifestyle could result in significant changes to the expected future exposures. At each reporting date, these estimates are assessed for adequacy and changes will be reflected as adjustments to the insurance contract liabilities.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONT'D.)

(b) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Cont'd.)

(ii) Agents' Retirement Benefits (Note 13)

The carrying amount for ARB is calculated in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement, which stipulate that upon the agent maintaining his position for the qualifying year and achieving the required personal sales and minimum new business, the Company shall allocate to the agent a deferred benefit/retirement benefit. Interest will be accrued based on an estimated rate at the end of the financial year on the deferred benefit/retirement benefit accumulated with adjustment made subsequent to the year end when the participating fund rate of return is known or when the dividend rate is declared by the EPF.

The Company will adjust the carrying amount amount of ARB to reflect the actual and revised estimated cash flows, to cover estimated liability for future benefits payable. The ARB shall become vested and payable upon fulfilment of the stipulated conditions.

Judgement is required to:

- (i) determine whether the Agreements contain significant insurance risk; and
- (ii) estimate the changes in ARB to be made, based upon the likely fulfilment of the conditions and occurrence of the claimable event.

At each reporting year, these estimates are reassessed for adequacy and changes will be reflected as adjustments to the carrying amount.

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3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

(a) OWNED

	Properties			Capital Work-in- Progress RM'000	Motor Vehicles RM'000	Office Machinery RM'000	Office Furniture and Fittings RM'000	Computer Equipment RM'000	Total RM'000
	Freehold Land RM'000	Buildings on Freehold Land RM'000	Buildings on Leasehold Land RM'000						
Cost									
At 1 January 2020	11,907	341,213	100,933	39,740	1,750	88,260	35,947	584,902	1,204,652
Additions	-	-	-	42,236	-	1,753	1,893	62,251	108,133
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	-	(9)	(42)
Reclassification	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	10	-	-
Transfer to investment properties (Note 5)	-	-	-	(333)	-	-	-	-	(333)
Write-offs	-	-	-	(31)	-	-	-	-	(31)
At 31 December 2020	11,907	341,213	100,933	81,602	1,750	89,980	37,850	647,144	1,312,379
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1 January 2020	-	140,574	29,632	-	831	79,483	22,960	455,303	728,783
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 24)	-	6,825	2,017	-	212	2,809	2,369	38,226	52,458
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	-	(7)	(40)
At 31 December 2020	-	147,399	31,649	-	1,043	82,259	25,329	493,522	781,201
Net Book Value									
At 31 December 2020	11,907	193,814	69,284	81,602	707	7,721	12,521	153,622	531,178

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3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D.)

(a) OWNED (CONT'D.)

	Freehold Land RM'000	Properties Buildings on Freehold Land RM'000	Buildings on Leasehold Land RM'000	Capital Work-in- Progress RM'000	Motor Vehicles RM'000	Office Machinery RM'000	Office Furniture and Fittings RM'000	Computer Equipment RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost									
At 1 January 2019	11,907	341,213	100,747	21,239	1,947	84,002	33,154	543,683	1,137,892
Additions	-	-	72	20,366	814	4,258	2,699	41,748	69,957
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(1,011)	-	-	(481)	(1,492)
Reclassification	-	-	114	(208)	-	-	94	-	-
Transfer to investment properties (Note 5)	-	-	-	(1,281)	-	-	-	-	(1,281)
Write-offs	-	-	-	(376)	-	-	-	(48)	(424)
At 31 December 2019	11,907	341,213	100,933	39,740	1,750	88,260	35,947	584,902	1,204,652
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1 January 2019	-	133,748	27,615	-	1,748	76,940	20,608	419,776	680,435
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 24)	-	6,826	2,017	-	94	2,543	2,352	36,008	49,840
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(1,011)	-	-	(481)	(1,492)
At 31 December 2019	-	140,574	29,632	-	831	79,483	22,960	455,303	728,783
Net Book Value									
At 31 December 2019	11,907	200,639	71,301	39,740	919	8,777	12,987	129,599	475,869

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D.)

(a) OWNED (CONT'D.)

Included in property and equipment are the cost of fully depreciated assets which are still in use amounting to RM519,131,514 (2019: RM471,384,685).

Included in property and equipment are properties with a total net book value amounting to RM31,727,676 (2019: RM32,421,022) for which title deeds are still in the process of being transferred to the Life Insurance Fund.

(b) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Long Term Leasehold Land RM'000	Other Right-of- Use Assets RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	17,906	4,981	22,887
Additions	-	355	355
At 31 December 2020	<u>17,906</u>	<u>5,336</u>	<u>23,242</u>
Accumulated amortisation/depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	(1,791)	(866)	(2,657)
Charge for the year (Note 24)	(138)	(1,081)	(1,219)
At 31 December 2020	<u>(1,929)</u>	<u>(1,947)</u>	<u>(3,876)</u>
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2020	<u>15,977</u>	<u>3,389</u>	<u>19,366</u>
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	-	-	-
Effect of adoption of MFRS 16	17,906	1,398	19,304
At 1 January 2019 (restated)	<u>17,906</u>	<u>1,398</u>	<u>19,304</u>
Additions	-	3,583	3,583
At 31 December 2019	<u>17,906</u>	<u>4,981</u>	<u>22,887</u>
Accumulated amortisation/depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	-	-	-
Effect of adoption of MFRS 16	(1,653)	-	(1,653)
At 1 January 2019 (restated)	<u>(1,653)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,653)</u>
Charge for the year (Note 24)	(138)	(866)	(1,004)
At 31 December 2019	<u>(1,791)</u>	<u>(866)</u>	<u>(2,657)</u>
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2019	<u>16,115</u>	<u>4,115</u>	<u>20,230</u>

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D.)

(b) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (CONT'D.)

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

The Company has entered into operating lease agreements for computer equipment and office rental. These non-cancellable leases have remaining non-cancellable lease terms of between 3 and 6 years. Several of these lease contracts also include extension and termination options.

The Company also has certain leases of office equipment and carparks with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1,081	866
Interest expense on lease liabilities	176	189
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	99	242
Expense relating to short-term leases	15	71
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	<u>1,371</u>	<u>1,368</u>

The total cash outflow for leases in 2020 was RM1,170,993 (2019: RM1,130,918).

(c) LEASE LIABILITIES

	Lease Liabilities: Buildings RM'000	Lease Liabilities: Office equipment RM'000	Total RM'000
Lease liabilities			
At 1 January 2020	2,423	1,929	4,352
Additions	355	-	355
Payment of lease liabilities	(601)	(455)	(1,056)
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 24)	85	91	176
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,262</u>	<u>1,565</u>	<u>3,827</u>

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3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D.)

(c) LEASE LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

	Lease Liabilities: Buildings RM'000	Lease Liabilities: Office equipment RM'000	Total RM'000
Lease liabilities			
At 1 January 2019	-	-	-
Effect of adoption of MFRS 16	1,398	-	1,398
At 1 January 2019 (restated)	1,398	-	1,398
Additions	1,406	2,177	3,583
Payment of lease liabilities	(487)	(331)	(818)
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 24)	106	83	189
At 31 December 2019	<u>2,423</u>	<u>1,929</u>	<u>4,352</u>

4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Distribution Platform	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Cost		
At 1 January	5,247	-
Additions	-	5,247
Disposals	(875)	-
At 31 December	<u>4,372</u>	<u>5,247</u>
Accumulated Amortisation		
At 1 January	67	-
Amortisation for the year (Note 24)	661	67
At 31 December	<u>728</u>	<u>67</u>
Net Book Value		
At 31 December	<u>3,644</u>	<u>5,180</u>

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5. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January	1,145,950	1,137,600
Additions	-	1,314
Transfer from property and equipment (Note 3)	333	1,281
Write-off	-	(9)
Fair value (loss)/gain (Note 21)	(16,813)	5,764
At 31 December	<u>1,129,470</u>	<u>1,145,950</u>

The Company's investment properties consist of commercial and residential properties in Malaysia.

As at 31 December 2020, the fair values of the properties are based on valuations performed by Messrs. C H Williams Talhar & Wong Sdn. Bhd. (2019: Messrs. Savills (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.), an accredited independent firm of property valuers. The property valuers are specialists in valuing these types of investment properties. The valuation models applied are in accordance with that recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee and meets the requirements of MFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurements*.

The amount of rental income and expenses recorded in the statement of profit or loss in respect of investment properties of the Company, is as follows:

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Rental income derived from investment properties	46,610	38,105
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) incurred in generating rental income	(17,581)	(20,694)
	<u>29,029</u>	<u>17,411</u>

The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to either purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

Fair value disclosures for investment properties have been provided in Note 34.

The Company has determined that the highest and best use of the properties used for commercial and residential purposes is its current use.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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6. INVESTMENTS

	2020				2019			
	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000
Malaysian government securities	66,461	6,753,074	594,248	7,413,783	15,299	6,105,933	292,664	6,413,896
Debt securities	536,758	36,726,475	2,124,553	39,387,786	290,054	36,063,221	2,170,046	38,523,321
Equity securities	492,946	20,562,558	6,901,747	27,957,251	275,774	19,465,791	5,557,363	25,298,928
Unit and property trust funds	-	2,757,695	160,661	2,918,356	-	2,524,011	198,907	2,722,918
Loans	844	5,420,633	-	5,421,477	816	5,834,019	-	5,834,835
Deposits with financial institutions	50,000	2,445,000	556,300	3,051,300	-	3,418,573	661,150	4,079,723
Investment in subsidiary:								
Collective investment scheme	827,257	250,599	-	1,077,856	458,002	171,915	-	629,917
	<u>1,974,266</u>	<u>74,916,034</u>	<u>10,337,509</u>	<u>87,227,809</u>	<u>1,039,945</u>	<u>73,583,463</u>	<u>8,880,130</u>	<u>83,503,538</u>

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

AC (Note 6(a))	50,844	7,865,633	556,300	8,472,777	816	9,252,592	661,150	9,914,558
FVOCI (Note 6(b))	1,013,703	2,283,585	-	3,297,288	515,212	2,110,580	-	2,625,792
FVTPL (Note 6(c))	909,719	64,766,816	9,781,209	75,457,744	523,917	62,220,291	8,218,980	70,963,188
	<u>1,974,266</u>	<u>74,916,034</u>	<u>10,337,509</u>	<u>87,227,809</u>	<u>1,039,945</u>	<u>73,583,463</u>	<u>8,880,130</u>	<u>83,503,538</u>

The following investments mature after 12 months:

AC	844	843,792	-	844,636	816	865,622	-	866,438
FVOCI	510,636	1,586,152	-	2,096,788	219,535	1,426,476	-	1,646,011
FVTPL	73,876	39,791,932	2,637,490	42,503,298	47,641	38,306,141	2,333,126	40,686,908
	<u>585,356</u>	<u>42,221,876</u>	<u>2,637,490</u>	<u>45,444,722</u>	<u>267,992</u>	<u>40,598,239</u>	<u>2,333,126</u>	<u>43,199,357</u>

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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6. INVESTMENTS (CONT'D.)

(a) AC

	2020				2019			
	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000
At Amortised Cost:								
Deposits with financial institutions:								
Licensed banks	50,000	2,445,000	556,300	3,051,300	-	3,418,573	661,150	4,079,723
Policy loans	-	4,567,192	-	4,567,192	-	4,510,209	-	4,510,209
Mortgage loans	-	362,245	-	362,245	-	566,925	-	566,925
Secured loans	-	1,698	-	1,698	-	282,098	-	282,098
Unsecured loans	844	501,952	-	502,796	816	490,009	-	490,825
	<u>50,844</u>	<u>7,878,087</u>	<u>556,300</u>	<u>8,485,231</u>	<u>816</u>	<u>9,267,814</u>	<u>661,150</u>	<u>9,929,780</u>
Provision for expected credit loss ("ECL") (Note 33(g))	-	(12,454)	-	(12,454)	-	(15,222)	-	(15,222)
	<u>50,844</u>	<u>7,865,633</u>	<u>556,300</u>	<u>8,472,777</u>	<u>816</u>	<u>9,252,592</u>	<u>661,150</u>	<u>9,914,558</u>

Included in deposits with financial institutions of the Company are short term deposits with original maturity periods of less than 3 months amounting to RM2,801,300,000 (2019: RM3,939,722,666), which have been classified as cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flow.

The carrying value of the deposits with financial institutions approximates fair value due to the relatively short term maturities. The carrying value of the policy loans, secured loans and unsecured loans are reasonable approximations of fair value due to the insignificant impact of discounting.

The fair values of the mortgage loans have been established by comparing current market interest rates for similar financial instruments to the rates offered when the mortgage loans were first recognised together with appropriate market credit adjustments.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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6. INVESTMENTS (CONT'D.)

(b) FVOCI

	2020				2019			
	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000
At Fair Value:								
Equity securities:								
Quoted in Malaysia								
- Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange	332,899	313,660	-	646,559	171,635	260,496	-	432,131
Quoted outside Malaysia								
- Singapore Exchange	76,131	134,650	-	210,781	38,833	121,957	-	160,790
- Hong Kong Exchange	83,916	132,369	-	216,285	64,603	150,223	-	214,826
Unquoted in Malaysia	-	78,203	-	78,203	558	86,774	-	87,332
Malaysian government securities	66,461	211,591	-	278,052	15,299	87,092	-	102,391
Debt securities:								
Unquoted in Malaysia	454,296	1,413,112	-	1,867,408	224,284	1,404,038	-	1,628,322
	<u>1,013,703</u>	<u>2,283,585</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,297,288</u>	<u>515,212</u>	<u>2,110,580</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,625,792</u>

During the financial year ended 31 December 2020, the Company sold listed equity securities as the underlying investments are no longer aligned with the Company's long-term investment strategy. These investments had a fair value of RM85,666,801 (2019: RM149,259,194) at the date of disposal. The cumulative loss on disposal (net of tax) of RM22,311,000 (2019: cumulative loss on disposal (net of tax) of RM10,697,000) was reclassified from fair value reserve to retained earnings.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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6. INVESTMENTS (CONT'D.)

(c) FVTPL

	2020				2019			
	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000
At Fair Value:								
Mandatorily measured:								
Equity securities:								
Quoted in Malaysia	-	16,536,549	6,574,815	23,111,364	145	15,689,680	5,232,809	20,922,634
Quoted outside Malaysia	-	3,283,797	326,932	3,610,729	-	3,072,474	324,554	3,397,028
Unquoted in Malaysia	-	83,330	-	83,330	-	84,187	-	84,187
Debt securities:								
Quoted outside Malaysia	-	559,963	20,870	580,833	-	454,566	20,746	475,312
Unquoted in Malaysia	82,462	2,472,701	385,902	2,941,065	65,770	3,096,341	447,227	3,609,338
Unquoted outside Malaysia	-	306,895	54,753	361,648	-	104,195	20,839	125,034
Unit and property trust funds:								
Quoted in Malaysia	-	360,965	94,343	455,308	-	491,545	150,270	641,815
Quoted outside Malaysia	-	259,294	63,682	322,976	-	1,968,950	48,637	2,017,587
Unquoted outside Malaysia	-	2,137,436	2,636	2,140,072	-	-	-	-
Unquoted in Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	63,516	-	63,516
Collective investment schemes								
- subsidiary								
Unquoted in Malaysia	827,257	250,599	-	1,077,856	458,002	171,915	-	629,917
	<u>909,719</u>	<u>26,251,529</u>	<u>7,523,933</u>	<u>34,685,181</u>	<u>523,917</u>	<u>25,197,369</u>	<u>6,245,082</u>	<u>31,966,368</u>

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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6. INVESTMENTS (CONT'D.)

(c) FVTPL (CONT'D.)

	2020				2019			
	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000
At Fair Value (Cont'd.):								
Designated upon initial recognition:								
Malaysian government securities	-	6,541,483	594,248	7,135,731	-	6,018,841	292,664	6,311,505
Debt securities:								
Unquoted in Malaysia	-	31,912,328	1,663,028	33,575,356	-	30,940,433	1,681,234	32,621,667
Unquoted outside Malaysia	-	61,476	-	61,476	-	63,648	-	63,648
	-	38,515,287	2,257,276	40,772,563	-	37,022,922	1,973,898	38,996,820
	909,719	64,766,816	9,781,209	75,457,744	523,917	62,220,291	8,218,980	70,963,188

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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6. INVESTMENTS (CONT'D.)

(d) Investment in subsidiary - collective investment scheme

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
At fair value:		
FVTPL (Note 6(c))	1,077,856	629,917

Details of the Company's investment in subsidiary - collective investment scheme in Malaysia are as follows:

Name of wholesale unit trust fund	Principal activities	% of ownership interest held by the Company	
		2020	2019
Affin Hwang Wholesale Income Fund (i)	Investment in debt securities and money market	93.44%	91.67%
Aminstitutional Income Bond Fund (ii)	Investment in debt securities and money market	70.32%	37.50%

The Company has determined that it has control over the Fund, based on the following rationale:

- (i) By virtue of clause 17.1.2 of the Trust Deed signed between TMF Trustees Malaysia Berhad ("the Trustee") and Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad ("the Fund Manager"), the Unitholders of the Fund may apply to the Fund Manager to summon a meeting for any purpose, without limitation, for the purpose of requiring the retirement or removal of the Fund Manager.
- (ii) By virtue of clause 17.1.2 of the Deed signed between AmanahRaya Trustees Berhad ("the Trustee") and AmFunds Management Berhad ("the Fund Manager"), the Unitholders of the Fund may apply to the Fund Manager to summon a meeting for any purpose, without limitation, for the purpose of requiring the retirement or removal of the Fund Manager.

The Company has determined that it is able to exert its power in order to influence returns from its investment in the Fund by virtue of clause 17.1.2 as disclosed above.

The Company by virtue of holding the units in the Fund also has exposure, or rights to variable returns from the investment.

7. REINSURANCE ASSETS

Life Insurance Fund

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Reinsurance of insurance contracts (Note 11)	119,373	108,013

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

8. INSURANCE RECEIVABLES

Life Insurance Fund

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Due premiums including agents/brokers and co-insurers balances	240,962	300,478
Due from reinsurers	59,628	416
	<u>300,590</u>	<u>300,894</u>
Allowance for impairment	(15,957)	(4,735)
	<u>284,633</u>	<u>296,159</u>
 Movement in impairment allowance account:		
At 1 January	4,735	3,306
Impairment for the year	11,222	1,429
At 31 December	<u>15,957</u>	<u>4,735</u>

The carrying amounts disclosed above approximate fair values due to their relatively short term nature.

The Company's amounts due from reinsurers that have been offset against amount due to reinsurers are as follows:

	Gross carrying amount	Gross amounts offset in the statement of financial position	Net amounts in the statement of financial position
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
31 December 2020			
Premiums ceded	(181,585)	-	(181,585)
Commissions receivable	-	140,396	140,396
Claims recoveries	-	100,817	100,817
	<u>(181,585)</u>	<u>241,213</u>	<u>59,628</u>
 31 December 2019			
Premiums ceded	(5,928)	-	(5,928)
Commissions receivable	-	2,887	2,887
Claims recoveries	-	3,457	3,457
	<u>(5,928)</u>	<u>6,344</u>	<u>416</u>

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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9. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000
At 31 December 2020				
<u>Non-financial assets</u>				
Prepayments	-	8,733	-	8,733
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Income due and accrued	8,099	900,578	59,882	968,559
Other receivables	-	7,686	-	7,686
Amount due from:				
- related companies	12,003	-	-	12,003
- holding company	110	-	-	110
	20,212	908,264	59,882	988,358
Allowance for impairment	-	(787)	-	(787)
	20,212	907,477	59,882	987,571
Total other receivables	20,212	916,210	59,882	996,304
Receivable after 12 months	-	2,076	-	2,076
At 31 December 2019				
<u>Non-financial assets</u>				
Prepayments	-	9,972	-	9,972
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Income due and accrued	3,229	601,085	59,065	663,379
Other receivables	1,245	1,993	-	3,238
Amount due from:				
- related companies	9,126	-	-	9,126
- holding company	65	-	-	65
	13,665	603,078	59,065	675,808
Allowance for impairment	-	(644)	-	(644)
	13,665	602,434	59,065	675,164
Total other receivables	13,665	612,406	59,065	685,136
Receivable after 12 months	-	2,075	-	2,075

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GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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9. OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D.)

Related companies in these financial statements refer to companies within Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited ("OCBC Group"). The amounts due from related companies and holding company are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand.

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Movement in impairment allowance account:		
Individual impairment:		
At 1 January	644	830
Impairment/(Reversal of impairment) for the year	143	(186)
At 31 December	<u>787</u>	<u>644</u>

There were no collectively impaired other receivables for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

The carrying amounts disclosed above approximate fair values due to their relatively short term nature.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

	2020		2019	
	No. of shares	RM'000	No. of shares	RM'000
	('000)		('000)	
Ordinary shares				
At beginning and end of year	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

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GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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11. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Life Insurance Fund

	2020			2019		
	Gross RM'000	Reinsurance RM'000	Net RM'000	Gross RM'000	Reinsurance RM'000	Net RM'000
Provision for outstanding claims	11,175,801	(31,095)	11,144,706	10,424,231	(22,205)	10,402,026
Actuarial liabilities	53,725,394	(88,278)	53,637,116	52,270,975	(85,808)	52,185,167
Unallocated surplus	8,492,523	-	8,492,523	10,163,400	-	10,163,400
Net asset value attributable to unitholders	10,605,089	-	10,605,089	8,937,082	-	8,937,082
	<u>83,998,807</u>	<u>(119,373)</u>	<u>83,879,434</u>	<u>81,795,688</u>	<u>(108,013)</u>	<u>81,687,675</u>

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

11. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

	Gross			Reinsurance			Net RM'000
	With DPF RM'000	Without DPF RM'000	Total RM'000	With DPF RM'000	Without DPF RM'000	Total RM'000	
At 1 January 2020	68,323,935	13,471,753	81,795,688	(26,131)	(81,882)	(108,013)	81,687,675
Premiums received	2,661,788	1,728,908	4,390,696	(72,455)	(294,862)	(367,317)	4,023,379
Liabilities paid for death, maturities, surrenders, benefits and claims	(4,129,461)	(463,550)	(4,593,011)	30,908	165,758	196,666	(4,396,345)
Policy movements	1,071,736	925,652	1,997,388	2,872	(8,215)	(5,343)	1,992,045
Interest rate	1,767	188,123	189,890	-	(698)	(698)	189,192
<i>Adjustments due to changes in assumptions:</i>							-
<i>Mortality/morbidity</i>	(213,511)	(13,806)	(227,317)	-	3,601	3,601	(223,716)
<i>Expenses</i>	20,513	8,073	28,586	-	-	-	28,586
<i>Lapse</i>	(256,076)	8,106	(247,970)	-	-	-	(247,970)
<i>Others</i>	3,045,052	(12,972)	3,032,080	-	(30)	(30)	3,032,050
Model change	(3,313,739)	(4,499)	(3,318,238)	-	-	-	(3,318,238)
One off transfer from Participating fund to Shareholder's fund (Note 36)	(2,636,000)	-	(2,636,000)	-	-	-	(2,636,000)
Claims benefit experience variation	726,851	24,720	751,571	39,227	122,534	161,761	913,332
Net asset value attributable to unitholders	-	402,648	402,648	-	-	-	402,648
Unallocated surplus	2,432,796	-	2,432,796	-	-	-	2,432,796
At 31 December 2020	67,735,651	16,263,156	83,998,807	(25,579)	(93,794)	(119,373)	83,879,434

Policy benefits bear interest at 5% per annum.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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11. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

	Gross			Reinsurance			Net RM'000
	With DPF RM'000	Without DPF RM'000	Total RM'000	With DPF RM'000	Without DPF RM'000	Total RM'000	
At 1 January 2019	64,998,892	11,074,121	76,073,013	(1,453)	(49,219)	(50,672)	76,022,341
Premiums received	2,962,790	1,494,920	4,457,710	(65,595)	(149,193)	(214,788)	4,242,922
Liabilities paid for death, maturities, surrenders, benefits and claims	(4,305,936)	(517,206)	(4,823,142)	30,217	119,068	149,285	(4,673,857)
Policy movements	1,180,665	720,968	1,901,633	(24,185)	(23,953)	(48,138)	1,853,495
Interest rate	5,097	354,915	360,012	-	(914)	(914)	359,098
<i>Adjustments due to changes in assumptions:</i>							
<i>Mortality/morbidity</i>	(156,644)	24,036	(132,608)	-	(2,357)	(2,357)	(134,965)
<i>Expenses</i>	(29,119)	(16,798)	(45,917)	-	-	-	(45,917)
<i>Lapse</i>	(503,644)	(17,521)	(521,165)	-	8	8	(521,157)
<i>Others</i>	92,007	(59,626)	32,381	-	(902)	(902)	31,479
Model change	21,765	(2,802)	18,963	-	-	-	18,963
Claims benefit experience variation	681,735	83,547	765,282	34,885	25,580	60,465	825,747
Net asset value attributable to unitholders	-	333,199	333,199	-	-	-	333,199
Unallocated surplus	3,376,327	-	3,376,327	-	-	-	3,376,327
At 31 December 2019	68,323,935	13,471,753	81,795,688	(26,131)	(81,882)	(108,013)	81,687,675

Policy benefits bear interest at 5% per annum.

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GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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12. DERIVATIVES

	Asset		Liability	
	Notional Principal RM'000	Fair Value RM'000	Notional Principal RM'000	Fair Value RM'000
31 December 2020				
Life Insurance Fund				
Derivatives held for trading:				
Currency swaps	185,518	8,766	355,350	46,456
Interest rate swap	1,000	17	-	-
Synthetic cash flow swaps	700,000	8,887	100,000	9
	<u>886,518</u>	<u>17,670</u>	<u>455,350</u>	<u>46,465</u>
Unit-linked				
Derivatives held for trading:				
Currency swaps	20,740	580	27,620	3,396
	<u>907,258</u>	<u>18,250</u>	<u>482,970</u>	<u>49,861</u>
31 December 2019				
Life Insurance Fund				
Derivatives held for trading:				
Currency swaps	174,419	5,609	300,110	20,595
Interest rate swap	1,000	9	-	-
	<u>175,419</u>	<u>5,618</u>	<u>300,110</u>	<u>20,595</u>
Unit-linked				
Derivatives held for trading:				
Currency swaps	20,740	214	-	-
	<u>196,159</u>	<u>5,832</u>	<u>300,110</u>	<u>20,595</u>

13. AGENTS' RETIREMENT BENEFITS

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Life Insurance Fund		
At 1 January	885,033	828,281
Changes in ARB for the year	77,000	128,520
Paid during the year	(76,156)	(71,768)
At 31 December	<u>885,877</u>	<u>885,033</u>
Payable after 12 months	<u>510,380</u>	<u>543,718</u>

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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14. DEFERRED TAXATION

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2020	266,313	488,088	5,339	759,740
Recognised in:				
Statement of Profit or Loss (Note 25)	34,396	26,363	37,158	97,917
Other comprehensive income	(25,528)	-	-	(25,528)
At 31 December 2020	<u>275,181</u>	<u>514,451</u>	<u>42,497</u>	<u>832,129</u>
At 1 January 2019	227,360	370,770	3,459	601,589
Recognised in:				
Statement of Profit or Loss (Note 25)	20,833	117,318	1,880	140,031
Other comprehensive income	18,120	-	-	18,120
At 31 December 2019	<u>266,313</u>	<u>488,088</u>	<u>5,339</u>	<u>759,740</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same tax authority.

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000
Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows:				
At 31 December 2020				
Deferred tax liabilities	277,625	515,444	42,497	835,566
Deferred tax assets	(2,444)	(993)	-	(3,437)
	<u>275,181</u>	<u>514,451</u>	<u>42,497</u>	<u>832,129</u>

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14. DEFERRED TAXATION (CONT'D.)

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000
At 31 December 2019				
Deferred tax liabilities	268,223	489,306	5,339	762,868
Deferred tax assets	(1,910)	(1,218)	-	(3,128)
	<u>266,313</u>	<u>488,088</u>	<u>5,339</u>	<u>759,740</u>

The components and movements of deferred tax liabilities during the financial year prior to offsetting are as follows:

Deferred Tax Liabilities

	Fair value of investment assets RM'000	Unallocated Surplus of Non- Participating Funds RM'000	Total RM'000
Shareholder's Fund			
At 1 January 2020			
Recognised in other comprehensive income	27,022	241,201	268,223
Recognised in statement of profit or loss	(25,073)	(455)	(25,528)
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,138</u>	<u>275,487</u>	<u>277,625</u>
At 1 January 2019			
Recognised in other comprehensive income	4,394	224,830	229,224
Recognised in statement of profit or loss	19,480	(1,360)	18,120
At 31 December 2019	<u>3,148</u>	<u>17,731</u>	<u>20,879</u>
	<u>27,022</u>	<u>241,201</u>	<u>268,223</u>

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14. DEFERRED TAXATION (CONT'D.)

Deferred Tax Liabilities (Cont'd.)

	Fair value of investment properties RM'000	Fair value of investment assets RM'000	Accelerated capital allowance on property and equipment RM'000	Total RM'000
Life Insurance Fund				
At 1 January 2020	18,814	468,431	2,061	489,306
Recognised in statement of profit or loss	(1,356)	26,712	782	26,138
At 31 December 2020	<u>17,458</u>	<u>495,143</u>	<u>2,843</u>	<u>515,444</u>
At 1 January 2019	18,364	351,846	2,165	372,375
Recognised in statement of profit or loss	450	116,585	(104)	116,931
At 31 December 2019	<u>18,814</u>	<u>468,431</u>	<u>2,061</u>	<u>489,306</u>
			Fair value of investment assets RM'000	Total RM'000
Unit-linked				
At 1 January 2020			5,339	5,339
Recognised in statement of profit or loss			37,158	37,158
At 31 December 2020			<u>42,497</u>	<u>42,497</u>
At 1 January 2019			3,459	3,459
Recognised in statement of profit or loss			1,880	1,880
At 31 December 2019			<u>5,339</u>	<u>5,339</u>

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14. DEFERRED TAXATION (CONT'D.)

The components and movements of deferred tax assets during the financial year prior to offsetting are as follows:

Deferred Tax Assets

	Accretion of discounts on investments RM'000	Provision for impairment of investments RM'000	Total RM'000
Shareholder's Fund			
At 1 January 2020	(1,910)	-	(1,910)
Recognised in statement of profit or loss	(534)	-	(534)
At 31 December 2020	<u>(2,444)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,444)</u>
At 1 January 2019	(1,864)	-	(1,864)
Recognised in statement of profit or loss	(46)	-	(46)
At 31 December 2019	<u>(1,910)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,910)</u>
			Provision for impairment of investments RM'000
Life Insurance Fund			
At 1 January 2020			(1,218)
Recognised in statement of profit or loss			225
At 31 December 2020			<u>(993)</u>
At 1 January 2019			(1,605)
Recognised in statement of profit or loss			387
At 31 December 2019			<u>(1,218)</u>

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15. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000
31 December 2020				
Deposits received from reinsurers	-	418	-	418
Outstanding purchases of investment securities	-	260,716	10,037	270,753
	<u>-</u>	<u>261,134</u>	<u>10,037</u>	<u>271,171</u>
31 December 2019				
Deposits received from reinsurers	-	443	-	443
Outstanding purchases of investment securities	-	41,487	10,079	51,566
	<u>-</u>	<u>41,930</u>	<u>10,079</u>	<u>52,009</u>

The carrying amounts disclosed above approximate fair values at the reporting date due to their relatively short term nature.

16. INSURANCE PAYABLES

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Life Insurance Fund		
Due to reinsurers	20,893	34,750
Due to agents and intermediaries	369,766	328,353
	<u>390,659</u>	<u>363,103</u>

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16. INSURANCE PAYABLES (CONT'D.)

The carrying amounts disclosed above approximate fair value at the reporting date.

The Company's amount due to reinsurers that have been offset against amount due from reinsurers are as follows:

	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet RM'000	Net amounts in the balance sheet RM'000
31 December 2020			
Premiums ceded	74,053	-	74,053
Commissions receivable	-	(6,428)	(6,428)
Claims recoveries	-	(46,732)	(46,732)
	<u>74,053</u>	<u>(53,160)</u>	<u>20,893</u>
31 December 2019			
Premiums ceded	201,775	-	201,775
Commissions receivable	-	(23,523)	(23,523)
Claims recoveries	-	(143,502)	(143,502)
	<u>201,775</u>	<u>(167,025)</u>	<u>34,750</u>

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17. OTHER PAYABLES

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000
31 December 2020				
<u>Non-financial liabilities</u>				
Accrued expenses	17	111,583	97	111,697
Premium suspense	-	59,481	-	59,481
	<u>17</u>	<u>171,064</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>171,178</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Deposits from tenants	-	20,983	-	20,983
Dividends payable	3,178	-	-	3,178
Advance premium	-	279,375	-	279,375
Amount due to ultimate holding company	780	-	-	780
Amount due to intermediate holding company	27,145	-	-	27,145
Others	3,689	94,257	317	98,263
	<u>34,792</u>	<u>394,615</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>429,724</u>
Total payables	<u>34,809</u>	<u>565,679</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>600,902</u>
31 December 2019				
<u>Non-financial liabilities</u>				
Accrued expenses	16	118,829	92	118,937
Premium suspense	-	34,752	-	34,752
	<u>16</u>	<u>153,581</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>153,689</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Deposits from tenants	-	21,066	-	21,066
Dividends payable	48,172	-	-	48,172
Advance premium	-	184,875	-	184,875
Amount due to ultimate holding company	879	-	-	879
Amount due to intermediate holding company	24,183	-	-	24,183
Others	5,219	66,926	333	72,478
	<u>78,453</u>	<u>272,867</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>351,653</u>
Total payables	<u>78,469</u>	<u>426,448</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>505,342</u>

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17. OTHER PAYABLES (CONT'D.)

The amounts due to intermediate holding and ultimate holding companies are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand.

18. NET EARNED PREMIUMS

Life Insurance Fund

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
(a) Gross earned premiums		
Life insurance contracts	<u>9,297,227</u>	<u>8,727,964</u>
(b) Earned premiums ceded to reinsurers		
Life insurance contracts	<u>(367,317)</u>	<u>(214,788)</u>
Net earned premiums	<u>8,929,910</u>	<u>8,513,176</u>

19. INVESTMENT INCOME

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
2020			
Rental income from:			
- investment properties	-	46,610	46,610
- owner occupied properties	-	24,304	24,304
Financial assets at FVTPL			
- mandatorily measured:			
Interest income	3,844	205,933	209,777
Dividend income:			
- equity securities quoted in Malaysia	32,405	724,360	756,765
- equity securities quoted outside Malaysia	-	140,156	140,156
- equity securities unquoted in Malaysia	-	9,069	9,069
- designated upon initial recognition:			
Interest income	-	1,641,247	1,641,247

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19. INVESTMENT INCOME (CONT'D.)

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
2020 (cont'd.)			
Financial assets at FVOCI:			
Interest income	21,088	57,813	78,901
Dividend income*:			
- equity securities quoted in Malaysia	11,523	13,740	25,263
- equity securities quoted outside Malaysia	8,398	13,309	21,707
- equity securities unquoted in Malaysia	40	15,115	15,155
LAR interest income	62	375,733	375,795
Cash and bank balances interest income	8,384	68,240	76,624
Gross investment income	<u>85,744</u>	<u>3,335,629</u>	<u>3,421,373</u>
Less: investment expenses	<u>(167)</u>	<u>(104,037)</u>	<u>(104,204)</u>
	<u>85,577</u>	<u>3,231,592</u>	<u>3,317,169</u>

* During the year ended 31 December 2020, dividend income earned in respect of equity investments measured at FVOCI were as follows:

	RM'000
On investments derecognised during the reporting year	1,105
On investments held at the end of the reporting year	<u>61,020</u>
	<u>62,125</u>

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19. INVESTMENT INCOME (CONT'D.)

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
2019			
Rental income from:			
- investment properties	-	38,105	38,105
- owner occupied properties	-	29,578	29,578
Financial assets at FVTPL			
- mandatorily measured:			
Interest income	4,598	276,857	281,455
Dividend income:			
- equity securities quoted in Malaysia	20,022	724,225	744,247
- equity securities quoted outside Malaysia	-	153,148	153,148
- equity securities unquoted in Malaysia	-	2,773	2,773
- designated upon initial recognition:			
Interest income	-	1,616,693	1,616,693
Financial assets at FVOCI:			
Interest income	10,057	58,372	68,429
Dividend income*:			
- equity securities quoted in Malaysia	8,400	13,322	21,722
- equity securities quoted outside Malaysia	6,077	17,175	23,252
- equity securities unquoted in Malaysia	20	2,161	2,181
LAR interest income	41	408,107	408,148
Cash and bank balances interest income	3,952	133,646	137,598
Gross investment income	53,167	3,474,162	3,527,329
Less: investment expenses	(51)	(66,615)	(66,666)
	<u>53,116</u>	<u>3,407,547</u>	<u>3,460,663</u>

* During the year ended 31 December 2019, dividend income earned in respect of equity investments measured at FVOCI were as follows:

	RM'000
On investments derecognised during the reporting year	5,586
On investments held at the end of the reporting year	41,569
	<u>47,155</u>

Included in rental income from properties is contingent rent for the year amounting to RM20,135 (2019: RM109,822). Contingent rental arrangements are computed based on sales or profit achieved by tenants.

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20. REALISED GAINS AND LOSSES

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
2020			
Property and equipment			
Realised gains	-	6	6
FVOCI financial assets*			
Realised gains:			
Debt securities:			
- unquoted in Malaysia	11,387	46,766	58,153
Total realised gains for FVOCI financial assets	11,387	46,766	58,153
FVTPL financial assets			
Realised (losses)/gains:			
<u>Mandatorily measured:</u>			
Debt securities:			
- unquoted in Malaysia	(888)	(90,083)	(90,971)
- quoted outside Malaysia	-	195	195
- unquoted outside Malaysia	-	2,067	2,067
Equity securities:			
- quoted in Malaysia	(5)	(1,275,336)	(1,275,341)
- quoted outside Malaysia	-	40,509	40,509
	(893)	(1,322,648)	(1,323,541)
<u>Designated upon initial recognition:</u>			
Debt securities:			
- unquoted in Malaysia	-	76,140	76,140
- unquoted outside Malaysia	-	628	628
	-	76,768	76,768
Total realised losses for FVTPL financial assets	(893)	(1,245,880)	(1,246,773)
Total realised gains/(losses)	10,494	(1,199,108)	(1,188,614)

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20. REALISED GAINS AND LOSSES (CONT'D.)

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
2019			
Property and equipment			
Realised losses	-	136	136
FVOCI financial assets*			
Realised gains:			
Debt securities:			
- unquoted in Malaysia	1,721	18,146	19,867
Total realised gains for FVOCI financial assets	1,721	18,146	19,867
FVTPL financial assets			
Realised (losses)/gains:			
<u>Mandatorily measured:</u>			
Debt securities:			
- unquoted in Malaysia	(187)	(26,723)	(26,910)
- quoted outside Malaysia	-	237	237
Equity securities:			
- quoted in Malaysia	-	(12,857)	(12,857)
- quoted outside Malaysia	-	(63,734)	(63,734)
	(187)	(103,077)	(103,264)
<u>Designated upon initial recognition:</u>			
Debt securities:			
- unquoted in Malaysia	-	23,362	23,362
- unquoted outside Malaysia	-	4,908	4,908
	-	28,270	28,270
Total realised losses for FVTPL financial assets	(187)	(74,807)	(74,994)
Total realised gains/(losses)	1,534	(56,525)	(54,991)

* Included in realised gains/(losses) from FVOCI financial assets of the Life Insurance Fund is net realised gain of RM46,765,997 (2019: realised gain of RM18,146,379) arising from the Non-participating Fund.

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21. FAIR VALUE GAINS AND LOSSES

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
2020			
Investment properties (Note 5)	-	(16,813)	(16,813)
Financial investments - FVTPL:			
- mandatorily measured	3,374	1,369,200	1,372,574
- designated upon initial recognition	-	901,909	901,909
	<u>3,374</u>	<u>2,254,296</u>	<u>2,257,670</u>
2019			
Investment properties (Note 5)	-	5,764	5,764
Financial investments - FVTPL:			
- mandatorily measured	13,536	273,837	287,373
- designated upon initial recognition	-	2,163,937	2,163,937
	<u>13,536</u>	<u>2,443,538</u>	<u>2,457,074</u>

22. FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME

Life Insurance Fund

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Reinsurance commission income	<u>216,295</u>	<u>24,964</u>

23. NET BENEFITS AND CLAIMS

Life Insurance Fund

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
(a) Gross benefits and claims paid		
Life insurance contracts:		
Death	(496,667)	(513,321)
Maturity	(736,930)	(602,257)
Surrender	(1,784,779)	(1,997,106)
Cash bonus	(1,375,019)	(1,418,281)
Others	(1,983,604)	(1,916,282)
	<u>(6,376,999)</u>	<u>(6,447,247)</u>

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23. NET BENEFITS AND CLAIMS (CONT'D.)

Life Insurance Fund (cont'd.)

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
(b) Claims ceded to reinsurers		
Life insurance contracts	<u>196,666</u>	<u>149,285</u>
(c) Gross change in contract liabilities		
Life insurance contracts	<u>(1,451,549)</u>	<u>(4,957,395)</u>
(d) Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers		
Life insurance contracts	<u>2,470</u>	<u>52,303</u>

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24. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	Note	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
2020				
Employee benefits expense	24(a)	233	258,760	258,993
Non-executive directors' remuneration	24(b)	-	1,275	1,275
Auditors' remuneration:				
- statutory audits		11	627	638
- regulatory related fees		-	271	271
Depreciation of:				
- property and equipment	3(a)	-	52,458	52,458
- right-of-use assets	3(b)	-	1,081	1,081
Amortisation of:				
- right-of-use assets	3(b)	-	138	138
- intangible assets	4	661	-	661
Rental of properties		30	356	386
Advertising and promotion		1,591	9,548	11,139
Finance charges		290	65,212	65,502
Group service fees		-	4,731	4,731
IT and computer expenses		-	46,029	46,029
Policyholder expenses		1,506	9,480	10,986
Postal and telecommunication		-	19,162	19,162
Printing and stationery		-	2,180	2,180
Professional fees		3,911	11,176	15,087
Repairs and maintenance		-	3,549	3,549
Transport and travelling		-	775	775
Utilities		-	4,262	4,262
Interest expense on lease liabilities		-	176	176
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets		-	99	99
Expense relating to short-term leases		-	15	15
Others		13,296	13,177	26,473
		<u>21,529</u>	<u>504,537</u>	<u>526,066</u>
(a) Employee Benefits Expense				
Wages and salaries		233	212,035	212,268
Short term accumulating compensated absences		-	1,173	1,173
Social security contributions		-	1,452	1,452
Defined contribution plans - EPF		-	34,776	34,776
Other employee benefits expense		-	9,324	9,324
		<u>233</u>	<u>258,760</u>	<u>258,993</u>

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24. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES (CONT'D.)

(b) CEO and Directors' Remuneration

The details of remuneration received by CEO and Directors during the year are as follows:

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
2020			
CEO:			
Salaries and other emoluments	-	2,933	2,933
Bonus	-	1,014	1,014
Estimated money value of benefits-in-kind	-	35	35
	-	<u>3,982</u>	<u>3,982</u>
Non-executive:			
Fees	-	1,275	1,275
Total directors' remuneration	-	<u>5,257</u>	<u>5,257</u>
Represented by:			
Directors' fees	-	1,275	1,275
Amount included in employee benefits expense	-	3,982	3,982
	-	<u>5,257</u>	<u>5,257</u>

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24. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES (CONT'D.)

	Note	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
2019				
Employee benefits expense	24(a)	187	245,370	245,557
Non-executive directors' remuneration	24(b)	-	1,205	1,205
Auditors' remuneration:				
- statutory audits		12	633	645
- regulatory related fees		-	193	193
- other services		-	8,049	8,049
Depreciation of:				
- property and equipment	3(a)	-	49,840	49,840
- right-of-use assets	3(b)	-	866	866
Amortisation of:				
- right-of-use assets	3(b)	-	138	138
- intangible assets	4	67	-	67
Rental of properties		24	350	374
Advertising and promotion		1,246	32,870	34,116
Finance charges		417	60,743	61,160
Group service fees		-	7,687	7,687
IT and computer expenses		-	33,967	33,967
Policyholder expenses		-	13,174	13,174
Postal and telecommunication		-	12,291	12,291
Printing and stationery		-	2,402	2,402
Professional fees		622	11,193	11,815
Repairs and maintenance		-	3,465	3,465
Transport and travelling		-	2,408	2,408
Utilities		-	6,624	6,624
Interest expense on lease liabilities		-	189	189
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets		-	242	242
Expense relating to short-term leases		-	71	71
Others		25,538	11,172	36,710
		<u>28,113</u>	<u>505,142</u>	<u>533,255</u>

(a) Employee Benefits Expense

Wages and salaries	187	201,686	201,873
Short term accumulating compensated absences	-	245	245
Social security contributions	-	1,406	1,406
Defined contribution plans - EPF	-	32,731	32,731
Other employee benefits expense	-	9,302	9,302
	<u>187</u>	<u>245,370</u>	<u>245,557</u>

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24. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES (CONT'D.)

(b) CEO and Directors' Remuneration

The details of remuneration received by CEO and Directors during the year are as follows:

	Shareholder's Fund RM'000	Life Insurance Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
2019			
CEO:			
Salaries and other emoluments	-	3,245	3,245
Bonus	-	978	978
Estimated money value of benefits-in-kind	-	26	26
	-	4,249	4,249
Non-executive:			
Fees	-	1,205	1,205
Total directors' remuneration	-	5,454	5,454
Represented by:			
Directors' fees	-	1,205	1,205
Amount included in employee benefits expense	-	4,249	4,249
	-	5,454	5,454

The Directors' fees are subject to the recommendation of the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee to the Board of Directors for endorsement and approval by the shareholder at the AGM.

The number of Directors whose total remuneration received from the Company during the year fall within the following bands is analysed below:

	Number of Directors	
	2020	2019
Non-Executive Directors		
Below RM50,000	-	1
RM50,001 - RM100,000	-	1
RM100,001 - RM150,000	-	3
RM150,001 - RM200,000	3	-
RM200,001 - RM250,000	2	3
RM250,001 - RM300,000	1	-

The Executive Director does not receive any director fees.

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24. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES (CONT'D.)

(b) CEO and Directors' Remuneration (Cont'd.)

Name		2020				Total RM'000
		Salaries RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Benefits in kind RM'000	Fees RM'000	
Y Bhg Dato Koh Yaw Hui	CEO	2,933	1,014	35	-	3,982
Total CEO's remuneration		<u>2,933</u>	<u>1,014</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,982</u>
	Status of directorship					
Mr Norman Ka Cheung Ip	Non - Executive	-	-	-	278	278
Mr Tan Yam Pin	Non - Executive	-	-	-	210	210
Mr Koh Poh Tiong	Non - Executive	-	-	-	151	151
Mr Siew Kah Toong	Non - Executive	-	-	-	195	195
Mr Ng Hon Soon	Non - Executive	-	-	-	247	247
Mr Ou Shian Waei	Non - Executive	-	-	-	194	194
Total Non-Executive Directors' remuneration		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,275</u>	<u>1,275</u>
Total remuneration		<u>2,933</u>	<u>1,014</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1,275</u>	<u>5,257</u>

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24. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES (CONT'D.)

(b) CEO and Directors' Remuneration (Cont'd.)

Name		2019				Total RM'000
		Salaries RM'000	Bonus RM'000	Benefits in kind RM'000	Fees RM'000	
Y Bhg Dato Koh Yaw Hui	CEO	3,245	978	26	-	4,249
Total CEO's remuneration		3,245	978	26	-	4,249
	Status of directorship					
Mr Norman Ka Cheung Ip	Non - Executive	-	-	-	249	249
Mr Tan Yam Pin	Non - Executive	-	-	-	237	237
Mr Koh Poh Tiong	Non - Executive	-	-	-	135	135
Y Bhg Datuk Kamaruddin bin Taib	Non - Executive	-	-	-	47	47
Y Bhg Dato' Yeoh Beow Tit	Non - Executive	-	-	-	68	68
Mr Siew Kah Toong	Non - Executive	-	-	-	124	124
Mr Ng Hon Soon	Non - Executive	-	-	-	223	223
Mdm Tan Fong Sang	Non - Executive	-	-	-	122	122
Total Non-Executive Directors' remuneration		-	-	-	1,205	1,205
Total remuneration		3,245	978	26	1,205	5,454

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25. TAXATION

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Taxation of life insurance business	(a)	297,353	415,541
Taxation of the Company	(b)	263,722	173,791
		<u>561,075</u>	<u>589,332</u>

(a) Taxation of life insurance business

Current income tax:			
Malaysian income tax		231,735	293,083
(Over)/under provided in prior years		(409)	12
Tax on foreign dividend income		2,506	3,248
		<u>233,832</u>	<u>296,343</u>
Deferred tax:			
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences			
- Life Insurance Fund	14	26,363	117,318
- Unit-linked	14	37,158	1,880
		<u>297,353</u>	<u>415,541</u>

The Malaysian tax charge on the life business is based on the method prescribed under the Income Tax Act 1967 for life business.

The income tax for the life fund is calculated based on tax rate of 8% (2019: 8%) of the assessable investment income net of allowable deductions for the financial year.

(b) Taxation of the Company

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Current income tax:		
Malaysian income tax	293,606	204,643
Tax on foreign dividend income	302	186
Double taxation relief	(64,582)	(51,871)
	<u>229,326</u>	<u>152,958</u>
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences (Note 14)		
	<u>34,396</u>	<u>20,833</u>
	<u>263,722</u>	<u>173,791</u>

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25. TAXATION (CONT'D.)

(b) Taxation of the Company (cont'd.)

The current income tax is calculated at 24% (2019: 24%) of the estimated assessable profit for the financial year.

The deferred tax for the Shareholder's Fund is calculated based on the tax rate of 24% (2019: 24%).

A reconciliation of income tax expenses applicable to profit before taxation at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the effective income tax rate of the Company are as follows:

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Profit before taxation	<u>3,853,377</u>	<u>992,191</u>
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2019: 24%)	924,810	238,126
Income not subject to tax	(10,667)	(16,935)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	19,201	4,471
Tax exemption relating to one off Participating fund transfer to Shareholder's fund	(568,800)	-
S110B tax relief	<u>(100,822)</u>	<u>(51,871)</u>
Tax expense for the year	<u>263,722</u>	<u>173,791</u>

26. EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holder of the Company by the number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2020	2019
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holder (RM'000)	3,589,655	818,400
Number of shares in issue ('000)	100,000	100,000
Basic earnings per share (sen)	<u>3,590</u>	<u>818</u>

There were no dilutive potential ordinary shares as at the reporting date. There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

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27. DIVIDENDS

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Recognised during the financial year:		
Dividend on ordinary shares:		
- Final single tier dividend for 2019 of RM1.00 (2018: RM6.53) per share	100,000	653,000
- Interim single tier dividend for 2020 - NIL (2019: RM0.45) per share	-	45,000
- Special dividend for 2020 of RM23.70 (2019: NIL) per share	2,370,000	-
	<u>2,470,000</u>	<u>698,000</u>

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, a first and final single tier dividend in respect of the current financial year ended 31 December 2020 on 100,000,005 ordinary shares amounting to a total dividend of RM250,000,013 (RM2.50 per share) will be proposed for shareholder's approval.

The financial statements for the current financial year do not reflect this proposed dividend. Such dividend, if approved by the shareholder, will be accounted for in the shareholder's equity as an appropriation of retained profits in the next financial year ending 31 December 2021.

28. CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Note	2020	2019
		RM'000	RM'000
Profit before taxation attributable to shareholders		3,853,377	992,191
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Taxation attributable to life insurance business	25(a)	297,353	415,541
Investment income	19	(3,421,373)	(3,527,329)
Realised losses recorded in the statement of profit or loss		1,188,583	54,558
Fair value gains recorded in the statement of profit or loss	21	(2,257,670)	(2,457,074)
Depreciation of:			
- property and equipment	3(a), 24	52,458	49,840
- right-of-use assets	3(b), 24	1,081	866
Amortisation of:			
- right-of-use assets	3(b), 24	138	138
- intangible assets	4, 24	661	67

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28. CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES (CONT'D.)

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Impairment loss on/(write-back of):			
Insurance and other receivables	8, 9	11,365	1,243
Investments		3,385	(4,506)
Changes in agents' retirement benefit	13	77,000	128,520
Property and equipment written-off	3	31	424
Investment properties written-off	5	-	9
Realised foreign exchange gain on disposal of investments		(2,850)	(52,747)
Unrealised exchange loss on derivatives		25,400	7,560
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss on bonds		(145,580)	74,159
Cash flow before working capital changes		<u>(316,641)</u>	<u>(4,316,540)</u>
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>			
Purchases of FVTPL financial investments		(27,236,246)	(29,266,315)
Proceeds from disposals/maturities of FVTPL financial investments		23,908,936	26,099,415
Purchases of FVOCI financial investments		(2,635,907)	(1,985,569)
Proceeds from disposals/maturities of FVOCI financial investments		1,919,391	1,612,210
Decrease in LAR		306,128	1,103,158
Increase in reinsurance assets		(11,360)	(57,341)
Decrease in insurance receivables		304	22,300
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables		(257,905)	25,176
Increase in insurance contract liabilities		2,203,119	5,722,675
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities		219,162	(23,303)
Increase/(decrease) in insurance payables		27,556	(51,998)
Increase in lease liabilities		355	4,981
Increase in other payables		95,560	1,721
Cash used in operating activities		<u>(1,777,548)</u>	<u>(1,109,430)</u>

The Company classifies the cash flows from the acquisition and disposal of financial assets as operating cash flows, as the purchases are funded from cash flows associated with the origination of insurance contracts, net of the cash flows for payments of benefits and claims incurred for insurance contracts, which are operating activities of the Company.

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29. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

(a) The Company as lessee

The Company has recognised right-of-use assets for these leases, except for short term and low-value leases, see Note 24 and Note 2.2(c)(i) for further information.

Future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for as at 31 December but not recognised as liabilities, are payable as follows:

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Not later than 1 year	(90)	(70)
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	(130)	(21)
	<u>(220)</u>	<u>(91)</u>

(b) The Company as lessor

The Company, as lessor, has entered into operating lease agreements on its investment properties portfolio and certain self-occupied properties. These leases have remaining lease terms of between 1 and 5 years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis based on prevailing market conditions and certain contracts include contingent rental arrangements computed based on sales achieved by tenants.

The rental income including contingent rent recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the financial year are disclosed in Note 19.

The future minimum lease payments receivable under operating leases contracted for as at the reporting date but not recognised as receivables, are as follows:

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Not later than 1 year	59,168	57,941
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	32,647	36,022
	<u>91,815</u>	<u>93,963</u>

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30. COMMITMENTS AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES

(a) Capital commitments

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Capital expenditure		
Approved and contracted for:		
- Investment properties	44,970	84,977
- Property and equipment	47,872	53,912
Approved but not contracted for:		
Investment properties	9,931	12,359
	<u>102,773</u>	<u>151,248</u>

31. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company had the following transactions and balances with related parties during the financial year:

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Transactions with related parties during the year:		
Income/(expense):		
Property rentals received (note i)		
- OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	839	839
- Great Eastern General Insurance (Malaysia) Berhad	3,135	3,143
- Great Eastern Takaful Berhad	1,467	1,400

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31. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D.)

- (a) In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company had the following transactions and balances with related parties during the financial year (Cont'd.):

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Transactions with related parties during the year (Cont'd.):		
Income/(expense) (Cont'd.):		
Service charges paid (note ii)		
- OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	(58,201)	(54,956)
- E2 Power Sdn Bhd	(5,175)	(6,229)
- E2 Power Pte Ltd	(2,961)	(3,712)
- Pacific Mutual Fund Bhd	(244)	(342)
- Lion Global Investor Ltd	-	(52)
Service charges received (note ii)		
- Great Eastern General Insurance (Malaysia) Berhad	8,247	7,303
- Great Eastern Takaful Berhad	14,777	12,941
Premium paid (note iii)		
- Great Eastern General Insurance (Malaysia) Berhad	(2,181)	(2,264)
Premium received (note iii)		
- Great Eastern General Insurance (Malaysia) Berhad	1,259	1,151
- E2 Power Sdn Bhd	-	3,772
- OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	52,329	80,032
- OCBC Al-Amin Bank Berhad	-	602
- PAC Lease Berhad	204	504
- Pacific Mutual Fund Bhd	19	21
- Key Management Personnel	1,876	1,700
Claims paid		
- Key Management Personnel	(1,934)	(416)
Commission received		
- Great Eastern General Insurance (Malaysia) Berhad	330	348

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31. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D.)

- (a) In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company had the following transactions and balances with related parties during the financial year (Cont'd.):

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Transactions with related parties during the year		
(Cont'd.):		
Income/(expense) (Cont'd.):		
Commission fees paid		
- OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	(65,440)	(56,283)
- OCBC Securities Private Limited	(810)	(434)
- PAC Lease Berhad	(8)	(39)
Interest income (note iv)		
- OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	63,338	85,190
- OCBC Al-Amin Bank Berhad	2,537	7,125
- PAC Lease Berhad	1,905	505
Dividend income (note v)		
- Affin Hwang Wholesale Income Fund	39,197	27,525
- Aminstitutional Income Bond	5,920	2,502
Bank charges		
- OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	(614)	(1,567)
Other services		
- OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	(13)	(53)
Policy payments		
- OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	(312)	(339)
Employee Share Purchase Plan		
- Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.	(676)	(889)
Employee Share Option Scheme paid		
- Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.	(73)	(205)
Deferred Share Plan		
- Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.	(1,531)	(1,477)
Charges for group services (note vi)		
- The Great Eastern Life Assurance Company Limited	(11,596)	(9,638)

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31. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D.)

- (a) In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company had the following transactions and balances with related parties during the financial year (Cont'd.):

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Transactions with related parties during the year		
(Cont'd.):		
Income/(expense) (Cont'd.):		
Disposal of investments to		
- Great Eastern General Insurance (Malaysia) Berhad	-	25,963
Purchase of investments from		
- Great Eastern General Insurance (Malaysia) Berhad	(20,241)	(45,437)
- Affin Hwang Wholesale Income Fund	(139,197)	(187,525)
- Aminstitutional Income Bond	(240,652)	(61,953)
- PAC Lease Berhad	-	(50,000)
Write off of intercompany balance:		
- Far Island Bay Sdn Bhd	-	(62)
- Great Eastern Asset Management (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	-	(65)
Maturity of corporate bonds		
- OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	-	100,000
Balances with related parties at year end:		
Due from/(due to):		
Investment in Synthetic cash flow		
- OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	8,878	-
Investment in wholesale unit trust fund		
- Affin Hwang Wholesale Income Fund	774,042	629,917
- Aminstitutional Income Bond	303,814	63,516
Investment in medium term note		
- Pac Lease Berhad	50,113	50,090

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31. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D.)

- (a) In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company had the following transactions and balances with related parties during the financial year (Cont'd.):

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Balances with related parties at year end (Cont'd.):		
Due from/(due to) (Cont'd.):		
Cash and bank balances		
- OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	31,842	295,803
- OCBC Al-Amin Bank Berhad	61,124	11,753
Fixed deposits, structured deposits and repurchase agreements		
- OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	441,947	1,871,137
- OCBC Al-Amin Bank Berhad	303,700	124,150
Amount due from related companies:		
- Great Eastern General Insurance (Malaysia) Berhad	4,729	1,210
- Great Eastern Takaful Berhad	7,249	7,612
- P.T. Great Eastern Life Indonesia	25	304
Amount due to ultimate holding company:		
- Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd	(780)	(879)
Amount due to intermediate holding company:		
- The Great Eastern Life Assurance Company Limited	(27,145)	(24,183)
Amount due to holding company:		
- Great Eastern Capital (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	(3,068)	(48,106)

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31. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D.)

Related companies are companies within the OCBC Group:

- (i) Rental of property to related parties are made according to normal market prices, terms and conditions.
- (ii) Payment of service charges to/from related parties are made according to normal market prices.
- (iii) The sale and purchase of insurance policies to/from related companies are made according to normal market prices and at terms and conditions no more favourable than those to other customers and employees.
- (iv) The interest income arose mainly from investment in fixed deposits, repurchase agreements, other debt securities and medium term notes which are made according to prevailing market rates, terms and conditions.
- (v) The dividend income arose from investment in wholesale unit trust fund which are made according to prevailing market terms and conditions.
- (vi) Payment of group function costs based on allocation rates governed by corporate service agreement and in line with Malaysian Transfer Pricing Guidelines and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") Transfer Pricing Guidelines. Group function services are derived from the immediate parent company in Singapore.

The table below shows the breakdown by type of services received and geographical location for inter company charges:

Geographical Location	Type of Services	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Singapore	Group service charges for services rendered, which include those in respect of finance, legal, actuarial, support, human resources, operations, investment management, IT, internal audit and risk management services.	11,596	9,638
		11,596	9,638

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31. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D.)

(b) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of Directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Non-Executive Directors' fees	1,275	1,205
Short-term employee benefits	12,168	12,610
Post-employments benefits:		
Defined contribution plan - EPF	1,805	2,208
Share-based payment	970	1,706
	<u>16,218</u>	<u>17,729</u>
Share-based payment (in units)	<u>71,613</u>	<u>70,438</u>
Included in the total key management personnel remuneration are:		
CEO's and Directors' remuneration (Note 24(b))	<u>5,257</u>	<u>5,454</u>

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, CEO, Senior Management Team, Chief Internal Auditor and Head of Compliance of the Company.

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32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

					Assets not in scope of	
	FVTPL	FVOCI	AC	Sub-total	MFRS 9	Total
Note	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2020						
Assets						
Property and equipment						
- Owned	3(a)	-	-	-	531,178	531,178
- Right-of-use assets	3(b)	-	-	-	19,366	19,366
Intangible assets	4	-	-	-	3,644	3,644
Investment properties	5	-	-	-	1,129,470	1,129,470
Investments	6	75,457,744	3,297,288	8,472,777	-	87,227,809
Derivatives	12	18,250	-	-	-	18,250
Reinsurance assets	7	-	-	-	119,373	119,373
Insurance receivables	8	-	284,633	284,633	-	284,633
Other receivables	9	-	987,571	987,571	8,733	996,304
Cash and bank balances		-	742,842	742,842	-	742,842
Total assets		75,475,994	3,297,288	10,487,823	1,811,764	91,072,869

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32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (CONT'D.)

		FVTPL	AC	Other financial liabilities	Sub-total	Liabilities not in scope of MFRS 9	Total
	Note	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2020 (cont'd.)							
Liabilities							
Insurance contract liabilities	11	-	-	-	-	83,998,807	83,998,807
Derivatives	12	49,861	-	-	49,861	-	49,861
Agents' retirement benefits	13	-	885,877	-	885,877	-	885,877
Deferred tax liabilities	14	-	-	-	-	832,129	832,129
Other financial liabilities	15	-	-	271,171	271,171	-	271,171
Insurance payables	16	-	-	390,659	390,659	-	390,659
Provision for taxation		-	-	-	-	313,903	313,903
Lease liabilities		-	-	-	-	3,827	3,827
Other payables	17	-	-	429,724	429,724	171,178	600,902
Total liabilities		49,861	885,877	1,091,554	2,027,292	85,319,844	87,347,136

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32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (CONT'D.)

					Assets not in scope of	
	FVTPL	FVOCI	AC	Sub-total	MFRS 9	Total
Note	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2019						
Assets						
Property and equipment						
- Owned	3(a)	-	-	-	475,869	475,869
- Right-of-use assets	3(b)	-	-	-	20,230	20,230
Intangible Assets	4	-	-	-	5,180	5,180
Investment properties	5	-	-	-	1,145,950	1,145,950
Investments	6	70,963,188	2,625,792	9,914,558	83,503,538	83,503,538
Derivatives	12	5,832	-	-	5,832	5,832
Reinsurance assets	7	-	-	-	108,013	108,013
Insurance receivables	8	-	296,159	296,159	-	296,159
Other receivables	9	-	675,164	675,164	9,972	685,136
Cash and bank balances		-	1,046,106	1,046,106	-	1,046,106
Total assets		70,969,020	2,625,792	11,931,987	85,526,799	1,765,214
						87,292,013

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32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (CONT'D.)

			Other		Liabilities not	
	FVTPL	AC	financial	Sub-total	in scope of	Total
Note	RM'000	RM'000	liabilities	RM'000	MFRS 9	RM'000
			RM'000		RM'000	RM'000
2019 (cont'd.)						
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	11	-	-	-	81,795,688	81,795,688
Derivatives	12	20,595	-	20,595	-	20,595
Agents' retirement benefits	13	-	885,033	885,033	-	885,033
Deferred tax liabilities	14	-	-	-	759,740	759,740
Other financial liabilities	15	-	52,009	52,009	-	52,009
Insurance payables	16	-	363,103	363,103	-	363,103
Provision for taxation		-	-	-	239,130	239,130
Lease Liabilities		-	-	-	4,352	4,352
Other payables	17	-	351,653	351,653	153,689	505,342
Total liabilities		20,595	885,033	766,765	1,672,393	82,952,599
						84,624,992

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

Governance Framework

Managing risk is an integral part of the Company's core business. As stated in the Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") Framework, the Company shall:

- Operate within parameters and limits that have been set based on the risk appetite approved by the Board; and
- Pursue appropriate risk-adjusted returns.

The Risk Management Department spearheads the development and implementation of the ERM Framework for the Company.

The Board Risk Management Committee ("BRMC"), constituted in 2003, provides the oversight on the risk management initiatives. Detailed risk management and oversight activities are undertaken by the following Management Committees comprising the Chief Executive Officer and key Senior Management Executives:

- Senior Management Team ("SMT")
- Asset-Liability Committee ("ALC")
- Product Development Committee ("PDC")
- IT Steering Committee ("ITSC")
- Financial Crime Committee ("FCC")

The SMT is responsible for providing leadership, direction and functional oversight with regards to all matters of the Company. The SMT is also responsible for ensuring compliance and alignment with governance and oversight frameworks, i.e. standards and guidelines, and ensuring the business operates within the risk appetite in delivering annual business targets.

The ALC is responsible for statement of financial position management. Specifically, the ALC reviews and formulates technical frameworks, policies and methodologies relating to statement of financial position management.

The PDC oversees the product development and launch process. In addition, the PDC regularly reviews and monitors the performance of new and existing products.

The ITSC is responsible for providing the overall strategic direction and approval of all IT related initiatives to support the Company's strategic growth into the future.

The FCC provides an independent oversight of fraud investigation and anti-money laundering/counter financing of terrorism ("AML/CFT") review, and ensures that investigations and reviews are conducted in a manner that is fair, consistent and transparent.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Regulatory Framework

Insurers are regulated by the Financial Services Act 2013 (“FSA”) which came into force on 30 June 2013, and other relevant regulations issued by regulators from time to time.

Capital Management Framework

The Company’s capital management policy aims to support statement of financial position growth by maintaining a strong capital position with sufficient buffer to meet obligations to policyholders and regulatory requirements, and to make strategic investments for business growth. The Company has had no significant changes in the policies and processes relating to its capital structure during the year.

Under the Risk-Based Capital Framework for Insurers (“RBC”), the insurer has to maintain a capital adequacy level that commensurates with its risk profiles. The Capital Adequacy Ratios of the Company remained at well above the minimum capital requirement of 130% under the RBC Framework as prescribed by BNM.

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (“ICAAP”) Framework came into effect on 1 September 2012. Under this Framework, the Company has to ensure adequate capital to meet its capital requirements on an ongoing basis. The key elements supporting the Framework include Board and Senior Management oversight, comprehensive risk assessment, individual target capital level and stress testing, sound capital management as well as ongoing monitoring, reporting and review of capital position. Capital management and contingencies policies have been further developed and refined under the Framework to outline the approaches and principles under which the Company’s capital will be monitored and managed, as well as the corrective actions to be implemented at various critical capital levels. In addition, a risk appetite statement has been established to outline the Company’s capacity to take on risks to achieve its business objectives while managing the expectations of key stakeholders.

The following sections provide details regarding the exposure to the key risks faced by the Company and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks. There has been no major change to the Company’s exposure to these key risks or the manner in which it manages and measures these risks.

Insurance Risk

The principal activity of the Company is in the underwriting of life insurance business including investment-linked business.

The Company’s underwriting strategy is designed to ensure that these risks are well diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is largely achieved through diversification of policyholders across industry sectors and geography, selective use of medical screening in order to ensure that product pricing takes into account the current health conditions and family medical history, and regular review of the actual claims experience as well as detailed claims handling procedures. Underwriting limits are also set in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Insurance Risk (Cont'd.)

Insurance risk comprises both actuarial and underwriting risks resulting from the pricing and acceptance of insurance contracts. Should the actual claims experience be worse than the assumptions used in pricing the products and establishing the technical provisions and liabilities for claims, there may be potential shortfalls in provision for future claims and expenses. Assumptions that may cause insurance risks to be underestimated include assumptions on policy lapses, mortality, morbidity and expenses.

The Company utilises reinsurance arrangements to manage mortality and morbidity risks. The Company's reinsurance management strategy and policy are reviewed annually by the SMT, BRMC, and the Board as appropriate. Reinsurance structures are set based on the type of risk. Catastrophe reinsurance is procured to limit catastrophic losses.

Only reinsurers meeting a minimum credit rating of Standard & Poor's "A-", or its equivalent, including internal credit rating, are considered. The Company limits its risk to any one reinsurer by ceding different risks to different reinsurers or to a panel of reinsurers.

The SMT reviews the actual experience of mortality, morbidity, lapses and surrenders, as well as expenses to ensure that the policies, guidelines and limits put in place to manage these risks remain adequate and appropriate.

A substantial portion of the Company's life insurance funds is participating in nature. In the event of volatile investment climate and/or unusual claims experience, the insurer has the option of revising the bonuses payable to the policyholders.

For non-participating funds, the risk is that the guaranteed policy benefits must be met even when the investment markets perform below expectations, or claims experience is higher than expected.

For investment-linked business, the risk exposure for the Company is predominantly limited to the underwriting aspect as investment risks are borne by the policyholders.

Stress Testing ("ST") is performed in accordance with BNM requirements. The purpose of the ST is to test the solvency of the life insurance funds under various scenarios (i.e. Global Trade War, Uncertainty in Local Economic Agenda and Overreliance on Crude Oil Price, Outbreak of Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis, and Pandemic) according to regulatory guidelines on stress testing, simulating drastic changes in major parameters such as new business volume, market volatilities, expense patterns, mortality/morbidity patterns and lapse rates.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Insurance Risk (Cont'd.)

Table 33(A): The table below shows the concentration of actuarial liabilities and net asset value attributable to the policyholders by type of contract as at the reporting date:

	Gross			Reinsurance			Net Total RM'000
	With DPF RM'000	Without DPF RM'000	Total RM'000	With DPF RM'000	Without DPF RM'000	Total RM'000	
2020							
Whole life	38,335,556	10,571,078	48,906,634	(17,026)	(32,761)	(49,787)	48,856,847
Endowment	9,900,065	4,453,049	14,353,114	(732)	(5,176)	(5,908)	14,347,206
Term	(460)	233,909	233,449	(84)	(28,713)	(28,797)	204,652
Accident and health	4,601	128,181	132,782	(10)	(6)	(16)	132,766
Annuity	-	186,789	186,789	-	-	-	186,789
Others	225,364	292,351	517,715	(3,460)	(310)	(3,770)	513,945
Total	48,465,126	15,865,357	64,330,483	(21,312)	(66,966)	(88,278)	64,242,205
2019							
Whole life	37,437,568	9,042,142	46,479,710	(21,664)	(31,795)	(53,459)	46,426,251
Endowment	10,141,832	3,211,123	13,352,955	(853)	(1,861)	(2,714)	13,350,241
Term	(895)	288,570	287,675	(48)	(27,597)	(27,645)	260,030
Accident and health	4,800	134,472	139,272	(13)	(5)	(18)	139,254
Annuity	-	144,308	144,308	-	-	-	144,308
Others	526,080	278,057	804,137	(1,607)	(365)	(1,972)	802,165
Total	48,109,385	13,098,672	61,208,057	(24,185)	(61,623)	(85,808)	61,122,249

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Insurance Risk (cont'd.)

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below shows the impact of change in key parameters on the value of gross and net insurance contract liabilities, surplus of life insurance funds, profit before taxation and shareholder's equity.

Sensitivity analysis produced is based on parameters set out as follows:

	Change in Assumptions
(a) Scenario 1 – Mortality and major illness	+ 25% for all future years
(b) Scenario 2 – Mortality and major illness	- 25% for all future years
(c) Scenario 3 – Health and disability	+ 25% for all future years
(d) Scenario 4 – Health and disability	- 25% for all future years
(e) Scenario 5 – Lapse and surrender rates	+ 25% for all future years
(f) Scenario 6 – Lapse and surrender rates	- 25% for all future years
(g) Scenario 7 – Expenses	+ 30% for all future years

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Insurance Risk (Cont'd.)

Sensitivity analysis (Cont'd.)

Table 33(B): The table below shows the insurance risk sensitivity analysis on the gross and net insurance contract liabilities, surplus of life insurance funds, profit before taxation and shareholder's equity.

	Impact on Gross Liabilities RM'000	Impact on Net Liabilities RM'000	Impact on Surplus RM'000	Impact on Profit Before Taxation RM'000	Impact on Equity* RM'000
	←	Increase/(Decrease)	→	←	(Decrease)/Increase →
2020					
Scenario 1 – Mortality and major illness	1,572,478	1,542,718	(1,542,718)	(493,893)	(375,359)
Scenario 2 – Mortality and major illness	(1,596,388)	(1,567,124)	1,567,124	437,423	332,441
Scenario 3 – Health and disability	189,183	185,903	(185,903)	(67,495)	(51,296)
Scenario 4 – Health and disability	(186,134)	(182,860)	182,860	63,464	48,233
Scenario 5 – Lapse and surrender rates	(644,576)	(643,967)	643,967	(3,962)	(3,011)
Scenario 6 – Lapse and surrender rates	808,003	807,358	(807,358)	19,892	15,118
Scenario 7 – Expenses	382,621	382,611	(382,611)	(119,506)	(90,825)
2019					
Scenario 1 – Mortality and major illness	1,523,417	1,492,647	(1,492,647)	(379,159)	(288,161)
Scenario 2 – Mortality and major illness	(1,580,673)	(1,550,365)	1,550,365	342,879	260,588
Scenario 3 – Health and disability	197,802	194,406	(194,406)	(68,253)	(51,872)
Scenario 4 – Health and disability	(181,821)	(178,431)	178,431	51,131	38,860
Scenario 5 – Lapse and surrender rates	(584,642)	(583,822)	583,822	3,554	2,701
Scenario 6 – Lapse and surrender rates	712,425	711,554	(711,554)	7,309	5,555
Scenario 7 – Expenses	380,187	380,187	(380,187)	(98,865)	(75,138)

* Impact on equity is after taxation of 24% (2019: 24%).

The above analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net insurance contract liabilities, surplus of life insurance fund, profit before taxation and shareholder's equity. 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 have to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. The method used and significant assumptions made for deriving sensitivity information have not changed from the previous year.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risk

Market risk arises when the market values of assets and liabilities are adversely affected by changes in financial markets. Changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and alternative investment prices can impact present and future investment earnings of the insurance operations as well as shareholder's equity.

The Company is exposed to market risk in the Shareholder's Fund as well as market mismatch risk between the assets and liabilities of the Life Insurance Funds. The ALC actively manages market risk through setting and monitoring of the investment policy, asset allocation, portfolio construction, risk measurement and approving hedging strategies. In the case of the investment linked funds, investment risks are borne by the policyholders.

Investment limits are monitored at various levels to ensure that all investment activities are conducted within the Company's risk appetite and in line with the Company's risk management principles and philosophies. Compliance with established limits forms an integral part of the risk governance and financial reporting framework. The approach adopted by the Company in managing the various types of risk, including interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, equity price risk, credit spread risk, alternative investment risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and concentration risk, is briefly described as follows:

(a) Interest rate risk (including asset liability mismatch)

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through (i) investments in fixed income instruments and money market instruments and (ii) insurance contract liabilities in the Life Insurance Funds. Since the Shareholder's Fund has exposure to investments in fixed income instruments but no exposure to insurance contract liabilities, it will incur an economic loss when interest rates rise. For the Life Insurance Funds, given the long duration of contract liabilities and the uncertainty of cash flows, it is difficult to source assets that will perfectly match the insurance contract liabilities. This results in a net interest rate risk or asset liability mismatch risk, which is managed and monitored by the ALC. The Life Insurance Funds are likely to incur economic loss when interest rates drop since the duration of insurance contract liabilities are generally longer than the duration of the fixed income assets (Refer to Table 33(F)).

(b) Foreign currency risk

Investments denominated in foreign currencies are limited to 10% of individual funds regardless of country, subject to the foreign investments being in jurisdictions with sovereign ratings at least equivalent to that of Malaysia, as prescribed by the regulator. In addition, net foreign currency exposure at the Company-level is limited to 10% of the total invested assets. (Refer to Table 33(C)).

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(b) Foreign currency risk (Cont'd.)

Table 33(C): The table below shows the foreign exchange position of the Company's financial/insurance assets and liabilities by major currencies.

	RM RM'000	SGD RM'000	USD RM'000	Others RM'000	Total RM'000
2020					
Assets					
Property and equipment					
- Owned	531,178	-	-	-	531,178
- Right-of-use assets	19,366	-	-	-	19,366
Intangible assets	3,644	-	-	-	3,644
Investment properties	1,129,470	-	-	-	1,129,470
Investments					
Malaysian government securities	7,413,783	-	-	-	7,413,783
Debt securities	38,383,829	-	408,157	595,800	39,387,786
Equity securities	23,919,456	1,671,946	326,706	2,039,143	27,957,251
Unit and property trust funds	455,309	261,070	20,275	2,181,702	2,918,356
Investment in subsidiary:					
Collective investment schemes	1,077,856	-	-	-	1,077,856
Loans	5,421,477	-	-	-	5,421,477
Deposits with financial institutions	3,051,300	-	-	-	3,051,300
Derivatives	8,904	-	9,346	-	18,250
Reinsurance assets	119,373	-	-	-	119,373
Insurance receivables	284,633	-	-	-	284,633
Other receivables	983,108	4,160	2,882	6,154	996,304
Cash and bank balances	719,903	3,224	8,836	10,879	742,842
Total assets	83,522,589	1,940,400	776,202	4,833,678	91,072,869
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	83,998,807	-	-	-	83,998,807
Derivatives	9	-	15,771	34,081	49,861
Agents' retirement benefits	885,877	-	-	-	885,877
Deferred tax liabilities	832,129	-	-	-	832,129
Other financial liabilities	261,147	70	-	9,954	271,171
Insurance payables	390,659	-	-	-	390,659
Provision for taxation	313,903	-	-	-	313,903
Lease liabilities	3,827	-	-	-	3,827
Other payables	600,902	-	-	-	600,902
Total liabilities	87,287,260	70	15,771	44,035	87,347,136

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(b) Foreign currency risk (Cont'd.)

Table 33(C): The table below shows the foreign exchange position of the Company's financial/insurance assets and liabilities by major currencies. (Cont'd.)

	RM	SGD	USD	Others	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2019					
Assets					
Property and equipment					
- Owned	475,869	-	-	-	475,869
- Right-of-use assets	20,230	-	-	-	20,230
Intangible assets	5,180	-	-	-	5,180
Investment properties	1,145,950	-	-	-	1,145,950
Investments					
Malaysian government securities	6,413,896	-	-	-	6,413,896
Debt securities	37,859,328	-	412,518	251,475	38,523,321
Equity securities	21,526,283	1,608,348	312,231	1,852,066	25,298,928
Unit and property trust funds	705,331	137,078	17,554	1,862,955	2,722,918
Investment in subsidiary:					
Collective investment schemes	629,917	-	-	-	629,917
Loans	5,834,835	-	-	-	5,834,835
Deposits with financial institutions	4,079,723	-	-	-	4,079,723
Derivatives	9	-	5,823	-	5,832
Reinsurance assets	108,013	-	-	-	108,013
Insurance receivables	296,159	-	-	-	296,159
Other receivables	669,382	4,784	3,140	7,830	685,136
Cash and bank balances	1,036,480	169	4,122	5,335	1,046,106
Total assets	80,806,585	1,750,379	755,388	3,979,661	87,292,013
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	81,795,688	-	-	-	81,795,688
Derivatives	-	-	17,943	2,652	20,595
Agents' retirement benefits	885,033	-	-	-	885,033
Deferred tax liabilities	759,740	-	-	-	759,740
Other financial liabilities	52,009	-	-	-	52,009
Insurance payables	363,103	-	-	-	363,103
Provision for taxation	239,130	-	-	-	239,130
Lease liabilities	4,352	-	-	-	4,352
Other payables	505,342	-	-	-	505,342
Total liabilities	84,604,397	-	17,943	2,652	84,624,992

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risk (Cont'd.)

(c) Equity price risk

Exposure to equity price risk exists in assets. Asset exposure exists through equity direct investment, and fund investments, where the Company bears the volatility in returns and investment performance risk.

A robust monitoring process is in place to manage equity risk by having appropriate risk management strategies to limit the downside risk at certain pre-determined levels. Limits are set for single security holdings as a percentage of equity holdings.

(d) Credit spread risk

Exposure to credit spread risk exists in the Company's investments in corporate bonds. Credit spread is the difference between the corporate yields against the risk-free rate of the similar tenure. When spreads widen, it generally implies that the market is factoring a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the bonds. A widening in credit spreads will generally result in a fall in the values of the Company's bond portfolio.

(e) Alternative investment risk

The Company is exposed to alternative investment risk through investments in real estate. Due to the special nature of this risk, every property deal is reviewed by the BRMC regardless of its value, but subject to the approval by the Board. The relevant Management Committees assists in deliberating matters relating to property, including property investment policy, risk management, performance, expenditure, operations and facilities management.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risk (Cont'd.)

(f) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when a company is unable to meet the cash flow needs of its financial liabilities, or if the assets backing the liabilities cannot be sold quickly enough to meet its financial obligations without incurring significant losses. For an insurance company, the greatest liquidity needs typically arise from its insurance liabilities. Demands for funds can usually be met through ongoing normal operations, premiums received, sale of assets or borrowings. Unexpected demands for liquidity may be triggered by negative publicity, deterioration of the economy, reports of problems in other companies in the same or similar lines of business, unanticipated policy claims, or other unexpected cash demands from policyholders.

Expected liquidity demands are managed through a combination of treasury, investment and asset-liability management practices, which are monitored on an ongoing basis. Actual and projected cash inflows and outflows are monitored and a reasonable amount of assets are kept in liquid instruments at all times.

The projected cash flows from the in-force insurance contract liabilities consist of renewal premiums, expenses, commissions, claims, maturities and surrenders. Renewal premiums, expenses, commissions, claims and maturities are generally stable and predictable. Surrenders can be more uncertain although it has been quite stable over the past several years.

Unexpected liquidity demands are managed through a combination of product design, investment diversification limits, investment strategies and systematic monitoring. The existence of surrender penalty in certain insurance contracts also protects the Company from losses due to unexpected surrender trends as well as reduces the sensitivity of surrenders to changes in interest rates (Refer to Table 33(D1) and (D2)).

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(f) Liquidity risk (Cont'd.)

Maturity profiles

Table 33(D1): The following table shows the maturity profile of the Company's financial/insurance liabilities and the expected recovery or settlement of financial/insurance assets based on the remaining undiscounted contractual cash flows.

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

Unit-linked liabilities are repayable or transferable on demand and are included in the "up to a year" column.

	Carrying value RM'000	Up to a Year* RM'000	1 - 5 Years RM'000	> 5 Years RM'000	No maturity date RM'000	Total RM'000
2020						
Investments:						
AC	8,472,777	3,134,372	534,330	461,315	4,567,192	8,697,209
FVOCI	3,297,288	161,108	1,152,907	1,621,175	1,151,828	4,087,018
FVTPL	75,457,744	3,828,924	14,428,707	39,867,251	32,742,292	90,867,174
Derivatives	18,250	8,904	9,346	-	-	18,250
Reinsurance assets	119,373	68,050	9,362	10,866	31,095	119,373
Insurance receivables	284,633	278,978	4,842	813	-	284,633
Other receivables	987,571	886,457	2,076	-	99,038	987,571
Cash and bank balances	742,842	742,842	-	-	-	742,842
Total undiscounted financial/insurance assets	89,380,478	9,109,635	16,141,570	41,961,420	38,591,445	105,804,070

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

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(f) Liquidity risk (Cont'd.)

Maturity profiles (Cont'd.)

Table 33(D1): The following table shows the maturity profile of the Company's financial/insurance liabilities and the expected recovery or settlement of financial/insurance assets based on the remaining undiscounted contractual cash flows. (Cont'd.)

	Carrying value RM'000	Up to a Year* RM'000	1 - 5 Years RM'000	> 5 Years RM'000	No maturity date RM'000	Total RM'000
2020 (Cont'd.)						
Insurance contract liabilities:						
With DPF	67,735,657	2,310,604	9,354,711	36,799,811	19,270,531	67,735,657
Without DPF	16,263,150	13,055,300	206,753	2,603,304	397,793	16,263,150
Derivatives	49,861	15,780	34,081	-	-	49,861
Agents' retirement benefits	885,877	375,497	183,618	326,762	-	885,877
Other financial liabilities	271,171	270,753	418	-	-	271,171
Insurance payables	390,659	371,766	18,893	-	-	390,659
Lease liabilities	3,827	1,221	2,933	-	-	4,154
Other payables	429,724	408,741	20,983	-	-	429,724
Total undiscounted financial/insurance liabilities	86,029,926	16,809,662	9,822,390	39,729,877	19,668,324	86,030,253
Total liquidity surplus/(gap)	3,350,552	(7,700,027)	6,319,180	2,231,543	18,923,121	19,773,817

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

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(f) Liquidity risk (Cont'd.)

Maturity profiles (Cont'd.)

Table 33(D1): The following table shows the maturity profile of the Company's financial/insurance liabilities and the expected recovery or settlement of financial/insurance assets based on the remaining undiscounted contractual cash flows. (Cont'd.)

	Carrying value RM'000	Up to a Year* RM'000	1 - 5 Years RM'000	> 5 Years RM'000	No maturity date RM'000	Total RM'000
2019						
Investments:						
AC	9,914,558	4,618,992	801,129	223,271	4,510,209	10,153,601
FVOCI	2,625,792	182,290	847,856	1,450,872	895,079	3,376,097
FVTPL	70,963,188	4,549,109	14,225,080	39,525,677	29,674,775	87,974,641
Derivatives	5,832	-	5,832	-	-	5,832
Reinsurance assets	108,013	74,340	11,031	437	22,205	108,013
Insurance receivables	296,159	276,890	19,269	-	-	296,159
Other receivables	675,164	573,487	2,073	-	99,604	675,164
Cash and bank balances	1,046,106	1,046,106	-	-	-	1,046,106
Total undiscounted financial/insurance assets	85,634,812	11,321,214	15,912,270	41,200,257	35,201,872	103,635,613

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

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(f) Liquidity risk (Cont'd.)

Maturity profiles (Cont'd.)

Table 33(D1): The following table shows the maturity profile of the Company's financial/insurance liabilities and the expected recovery or settlement of financial/insurance assets based on the remaining undiscounted contractual cash flows. (Cont'd.)

	Carrying value RM'000	Up to a Year* RM'000	1 - 5 Years RM'000	> 5 Years RM'000	No maturity date RM'000	Total RM'000
2019 (Cont'd.)						
Insurance contract liabilities:						
With DPF	68,323,941	1,728,629	8,534,902	37,845,854	20,214,556	68,323,941
Without DPF	13,471,747	10,657,520	29,191	2,411,962	373,074	13,471,747
Derivatives	20,595	-	20,595	-	-	20,595
Agents' retirement benefits	885,033	341,313	179,351	364,369	-	885,033
Other financial liabilities	52,009	51,566	443	-	-	52,009
Insurance payables	363,103	331,313	31,790	-	-	363,103
Lease liabilities	4,352	1,091	3,704	57	-	4,852
Other payables	351,653	330,587	21,066	-	-	351,653
Total undiscounted financial/insurance liabilities	83,472,433	13,442,019	8,821,042	40,622,242	20,587,630	83,472,933
Total liquidity surplus/(gap)	2,162,379	(2,120,805)	7,091,228	578,015	14,614,242	20,162,680

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

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risk (cont'd.)

Maturity analysis on expected maturity bases

Table 33(D2): The following table shows the current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities of the Company.

	Current*	Non-current	Unit-linked	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2020				
Property and equipment				
- Owned	-	531,178	-	531,178
- Right-of-use assets	-	19,366	-	19,366
Intangible assets	-	3,644	-	3,644
Investment properties	-	1,129,470	-	1,129,470
Investments:				
AC	7,084,289	832,188	556,300	8,472,777
FVOCI	48,673	3,248,615	-	3,297,288
FVTPL	27,037,264	38,639,271	9,781,209	75,457,744
Derivatives	8,904	8,766	580	18,250
Reinsurance assets	99,145	20,228	-	119,373
Insurance receivables	278,978	5,655	-	284,633
Other receivables	934,346	2,076	59,882	996,304
Cash and bank balances	503,932	-	238,910	742,842
Total assets	35,995,531	44,440,457	10,636,881	91,072,869
Insurance contract liabilities:				
With DPF	21,581,135	46,154,522	-	67,735,657
Without DPF	2,848,004	2,810,057	10,605,089	16,263,150
Derivatives	15,780	30,685	3,396	49,861
Agents' retirement benefits	375,497	510,380	-	885,877
Deferred tax liabilities	789,632	-	42,497	832,129
Other financial liabilities	260,716	418	10,037	271,171
Insurance payables	371,766	18,893	-	390,659
Provision for taxation	298,167	-	15,736	313,903
Lease liabilities	1,399	2,428	-	3,827
Other payables	579,505	20,983	414	600,902
Total liabilities	27,121,601	49,548,366	10,677,169	87,347,136

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

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risk (cont'd.)

Maturity analysis on expected maturity bases (cont'd.)

Table 33(D2): The following table shows the current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities of the Company.

	Current* RM'000	Non-current RM'000	Unit-linked RM'000	Total RM'000
2019				
Property and equipment				
- Owned	-	475,869	-	475,869
- Right-of-use assets	-	20,230	-	20,230
Intangible assets	-	5,180	-	5,180
Investment properties	-	1,145,950	-	1,145,950
Investments:				
AC	8,401,483	851,925	661,150	9,914,558
FVOCI	84,703	2,541,089	-	2,625,792
FVTPL	24,381,500	38,362,708	8,218,980	70,963,188
Derivatives	-	5,618	214	5,832
Reinsurance assets	96,545	11,468	-	108,013
Insurance receivables	276,890	19,269	-	296,159
Other receivables	623,998	2,073	59,065	685,136
Cash and bank balances	1,039,994	-	6,112	1,046,106
Total assets	34,905,113	43,441,379	8,945,521	87,292,013
Insurance contract liabilities:				
With DPF	21,943,185	46,380,756	-	68,323,941
Without DPF	2,093,511	2,441,153	8,937,083	13,471,747
Derivatives	-	20,595	-	20,595
Agents' retirement benefits	341,313	543,720	-	885,033
Deferred tax liabilities	754,401	-	5,339	759,740
Other financial liabilities	41,487	443	10,079	52,009
Insurance payables	331,313	31,790	-	363,103
Provision for taxation	225,770	-	13,360	239,130
Lease liabilities	1,221	3,131	-	4,352
Other payables	483,851	21,066	425	505,342
Total liabilities	26,216,052	49,442,654	8,966,286	84,624,992

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

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risk (cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial contract will cause financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk mainly through (i) investment in cash, deposits and bonds, (ii) corporate lending activities, (iii) exposure to counterparty's credit in derivatives transactions and reinsurance contracts and (iv) non-payment of premiums. For all four types of exposures, financial loss may materialise as a result of credit default by the borrower or counterparty. For investment in bonds, financial loss may materialise as a result of the widening credit spread or downgrade of credit rating.

The task of evaluating and monitoring credit risk arising from financial instruments is undertaken by the Credit Risk Committee ("CRC"), which in turn reports to the ALC. The Company has internal limits by issuer or counterparty and by credit ratings. These limits are actively monitored to manage the credit and concentration risk. These limits are reviewed on a regular basis. The creditworthiness of reinsurers, issuers and banks is assessed on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength through published credit ratings and other publicly available financial information (Refer to Table 33(E1) and (E2)).

Reinsurance arrangements are placed with counterparties that have a good credit rating and concentration of risk is avoided by following policy guidelines in respect of counterparties' limits that are set each year.

Credit risk in respect of non-payment of premiums by customers predominantly persists during the grace period specified in the policy document until the policy is either paid up or terminated. Credit risk in respect of group insurance outstanding premium is being actively monitored and guided by strict credit control guidelines.

The Company issues unit-linked investment policies in which policyholders bear the investment risk of assets held in unit-linked funds as the policy benefits are directly linked to the values of these assets. Therefore, the Group has no material credit or market risk on unit-linked financial assets.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risk (Cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

For corporate lending, the amount and type of collateral required depends on the assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Credit risk is mitigated by entering into collateral agreements and collaterals are revalued on a regular basis. The Company monitors the market value of the collateral, requests additional collateral when needed and performs an impairment valuation, whenever applicable. The fair value of collateral, held by the Company as a lender, for which it is entitled to sell or pledge in the event of default is as follows:

RM'000	Type of Collateral	Carrying Amount of Loans	Fair Value of Collateral
2020			
Mortgage loans Secured loans	Properties	361,346	880,507
- Vehicle loans	Vehicle	1,698	1,698
Policy loans	Cash value of policies	4,567,192	9,908,793
		<u>4,930,236</u>	<u>10,790,998</u>
2019			
Mortgage loans Secured loans	Properties	564,146	1,259,682
- Vehicle loans	Vehicle	2,061	2,061
- Government guaranteed loans	Nil	279,954	-
Policy loans	Cash value of policies	4,510,209	9,442,106
		<u>5,356,370</u>	<u>10,703,849</u>

Transactions are conducted under terms and conditions that are usual and customary to standard securities borrowing and lending activities.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Table 33(E1): The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Statement of Financial Position. For derivatives, the fair value shown on the Statement of Financial Position represents the current risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that would arise in the future as a result of the change in value.

		Shareholder's	Life		
	Note	Fund	Insurance	Unit-linked	Total
		RM'000	Fund	RM'000	RM'000
			RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2020					
LAR at amortised cost:	6(a)				
Deposits with financial institutions		50,000	2,445,000	556,300	3,051,300
Policy loans		-	4,567,192	-	4,567,192
Mortgage loans		-	362,245	-	362,245
Secured loans		-	1,698	-	1,698
Unsecured loans		844	501,952	-	502,796
Financial investments at FVOCI:	6(b)				
Malaysian government securities		66,461	211,591	-	278,052
Debt securities		454,296	1,413,112	-	1,867,408
Financial investments at FVTPL:	6(c)				
Malaysian government securities		-	6,541,483	594,248	7,135,731
Debt securities		82,462	35,313,363	2,124,553	37,520,378
Derivatives	12	-	17,670	580	18,250
Reinsurance assets	7	-	119,373	-	119,373
Insurance receivables	8	-	284,633	-	284,633
Other receivables	9	20,212	907,477	59,882	987,571
		<u>674,275</u>	<u>52,686,789</u>	<u>3,335,563</u>	<u>56,696,627</u>

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Table 33(E1): The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Statement of Financial Position. For derivatives, the fair value shown on the Statement of Financial Position represents the current risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that would arise in the future as a result of the change in value. (Cont'd.)

		Shareholder's	Life		
		Fund	Insurance	Unit-linked	Total
	Note	RM'000	Fund	RM'000	RM'000
			RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2019					
LAR at amortised cost:	6(a)				
Deposits with financial institutions		-	3,418,573	661,150	4,079,723
Policy loans		-	4,510,209	-	4,510,209
Mortgage loans		-	566,925	-	566,925
Secured loans		-	282,098	-	282,098
Unsecured loans		816	490,009	-	490,825
Financial investments at FVOCI:	6(b)				
Malaysian government securities		15,299	87,092	-	102,391
Debt securities		224,284	1,404,038	-	1,628,322
Financial investments at FVTPL:	6(c)				
Malaysian government securities		-	6,018,841	292,664	6,311,505
Debt securities		65,770	34,659,183	2,170,046	36,894,999
Derivatives	12	-	5,618	214	5,832
Reinsurance assets	7	-	108,013	-	108,013
Insurance receivables	8	-	296,159	-	296,159
Other receivables	9	13,665	602,434	59,065	675,164
		319,834	52,449,192	3,183,139	55,952,165

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Table 33(E2): The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI for which ECL was provided. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting or collateral agreements and the use of credit derivatives.

For explanation of the terms: '12-month ECL', 'lifetime ECL' and 'credit-impaired', refer to Note 2.2 (i).

	12-month ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2020				
Loans at amortised cost				
Government guaranteed loan	-	-	-	-
Investment Grade* (BBB to AAA)	482,923	380,696	-	863,619
	482,923	380,696	-	863,619
Loss allowance	(1,672)	(10,782)	-	(12,454)
Carrying amount	481,251	369,914	-	851,165
Debt securities at FVOCI				
Government guaranteed and Low risk bonds	772,627	-	-	772,627
Investment Grade* (BBB to AAA)	1,324,359	48,474	-	1,372,833
	2,096,986	48,474	-	2,145,460

* Based on internal rating grades which are equivalent to grades of external rating agencies.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Table 33(E2): The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI for which ECL was provided. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting or collateral agreements and the use of credit derivatives. (Cont'd.)

For explanation of the terms: '12-month ECL', 'lifetime ECL' and 'credit-impaired', refer to Note 2.2 (i).

	12-month ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2019				
Loans at amortised cost				
Government guaranteed loan	280,037	-	-	280,037
Investment Grade* (BBB to AAA)	371,895	684,406	-	1,056,301
	651,932	684,406	-	1,336,338
Loss allowance	(996)	(14,226)	-	(15,222)
Carrying amount	650,936	670,180	-	1,321,116
Debt securities at FVOCI				
Government guaranteed and Low risk bonds	606,524	-	-	606,524
Investment Grade* (BBB to AAA)	1,063,267	60,922	-	1,124,189
	1,669,791	60,922	-	1,730,713

* Based on internal rating grades which are equivalent to grades of external rating agencies.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Table 33(E2): The following table sets out the credit analysis for financial assets.

	Neither past-due nor impaired				Unit-linked RM'000	Not subject to credit risk RM'000	Total RM'000
	Government guaranteed and low risk bonds RM'000	Investment grade* (BBB to AAA) RM'000	Non- Investment grade* (C to BB) RM'000	Not rated RM'000			
2020							
Financial investments at AC:							
Deposits with financial institutions	-	2,495,000	-	-	556,300	-	3,051,300
Policy loans	-	-	-	4,567,192	-	-	4,567,192
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	45	-	-	45
Secured loans	-	-	-	1,698	-	-	1,698
Unsecured loans	-	-	-	1,377	-	-	1,377
Financial investments at FVTPL:							
Malaysian government securities	6,541,483	-	-	-	594,248	-	7,135,731
Debt securities	12,495,777	22,900,048	-	-	2,124,553	-	37,520,378
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	6,901,747	19,903,676	26,805,423
Unit and property trust funds	-	-	-	-	160,661	2,757,695	2,918,356
Collective investment schemes							
- subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	1,077,856	1,077,856
Derivatives	-	17,670	-	-	580	-	18,250
Reinsurance assets	-	119,373	-	-	-	-	119,373
Insurance receivables	-	-	-	284,633	-	-	284,633
Other receivables	190,135	297,865	-	439,689	59,882	-	987,571
Cash and bank balances	-	503,932	-	-	238,910	-	742,842
Total credit risk exposure	19,227,395	26,333,888	-	5,294,634	10,636,881	23,739,227	85,232,025

* Based on internal rating grades which are equivalent to grades of external rating agencies.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Table 33(E2): The following table sets out the credit analysis for financial assets. (Cont'd.)

	Neither past-due nor impaired				Unit-linked RM'000	Not subject to credit risk RM'000	Total RM'000
	Government guaranteed and low risk bonds RM'000	Investment grade* (BBB to AAA) RM'000	Non- Investment grade* (C to BB) RM'000	Not rated RM'000			
2019							
Financial investments at AC:							
Deposits with financial institutions	-	3,218,573	-	200,000	661,150	-	4,079,723
Policy loans	-	-	-	4,510,209	-	-	4,510,209
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	625	-	-	625
Secured loans	-	-	-	2,060	-	-	2,060
Unsecured loans	-	-	-	825	-	-	825
Financial investments at FVTPL:							
Malaysian government securities	6,018,841	-	-	-	292,664	-	6,311,505
Debt securities	12,192,196	22,532,757	-	-	2,170,046	-	36,894,999
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	5,557,363	18,846,486	24,403,849
Unit and property trust funds	-	-	-	-	198,907	2,524,011	2,722,918
Collective investment schemes							
- subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	629,917	629,917
Derivatives	-	5,618	-	-	214	-	5,832
Reinsurance assets	-	108,013	-	-	-	-	108,013
Insurance receivables	-	-	-	296,159	-	-	296,159
Other receivables	186,289	295,207	-	134,603	59,065	-	675,164
Cash and bank balances	-	1,039,994	-	-	6,112	-	1,046,106
Total credit risk exposure	18,397,326	27,200,162	-	5,144,481	8,945,521	22,000,414	81,687,904

* Based on internal rating grades which are equivalent to grades of external rating agencies.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

This disclosure below relates to MFRS 9 which came into effect in 2018.

Amounts arising from Expected Credit Loss ("ECL")

Measurement of ECL - Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default ("PD");
- loss given default ("LGD"); and
- exposure at default ("EAD").

These parameters are derived from the statistical models which are internally developed by the Company based on the historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information.

PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months ("12M PD"), or over the remaining lifetime ('Lifetime PD') of the obligation. They are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on the statistical rating models. These statistical models are based on internally and externally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors.

If a counterparty or exposure migrates between rating classes, this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. The ECL considers the contractual maturities of exposures.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. LGD is expressed as a percentage per loss per unit of exposure at the time of default and varies by type and seniority of claims, availability and quality of collateral, legal enforceability of processes in the jurisdiction, industry of borrower and prevailing market conditions. They are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on the statistical rating models. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Company derives the EAD from the current and potential future exposure to the counterparty. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Amounts arising from Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") (Cont'd.)

Measurement of ECL - Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques (Cont'd.)

The ECL is determined by projecting PD, LGD and EAD for each individual exposure. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for forward-looking information. This is then discounted back to the reporting date. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The trade and lease receivables are in scope for ECL impairment provisions using the simplified assumption of lifetime ECL.

Significant increase in credit risk

To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations.

A movement of an instrument's credit rating along the rating scale will represent changes in credit risk, measured by the change in PD.

The criteria for assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly will be determined by both quantitative changes in 12M PDs and qualitative factors. The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Company's quantitative model, the 12M PD is determined to have increased by more than 100% since origination. The criteria as described above would only apply if the financial instrument does not have an investment grade rating.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Significant increase in credit risk (Cont'd.)

Using its experienced credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience, the Company may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis. The Company uses the watch-list as an additional trigger for the identification of significant increase in credit risk.

The Company considers "low credit risk" to be an investment grade credit rating using a combination of internal and external credit rating models.

Definition of default

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default by assessing the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

For insurance receivables, the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 12 months when they fall due, which are derived based on the Company's historical information. For bonds and loans, the instrument is in overdue status and there are non-payments on another debt obligation of the same issuer to the Company.

Qualitative criteria

The counterparty is either bankrupt or has indications of potentially significant financial difficulty such as lawsuits or similar actions that threaten the financial viability of the counterparty; distressed exchange, merger or amalgamation without assumption, restructuring with expected principal haircut or a breach in material loan covenant that is not rectified within a given timeframe.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Company and are consistent with the definition of default used for credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the PD, EAD and LGD throughout the Company's expected loss calculations.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Significant increase in credit risk (Cont'd.)

Incorporating of forward-looking information

The Company incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. The Company has performed historical analysis and identified key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECL for each portfolio.

These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Experienced judgement has also been applied in this process. Forecasts of these economic variables (the "base economic scenario") are obtained from publicly available economic databases published on a quarterly basis and provide the best estimate view of the economy over the next four to five years, after which, to project the economic variables for the full remaining lifetime of each instrument, a mean reversion approach is used. The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing statistical regression analysis to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and the components of LGD and EAD.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Company uses multiple scenarios to ensure non-linear risks are captured. The number of scenarios and their attributes are reviewed at each reporting date. At 31 December 2020, the Company concluded that two particular scenarios are capable of capturing non-linear risks inherent in all portfolios. The scenario weightings are determined by expert judgement, taking into account the range of possible outcomes the chosen scenario represents. The assessment of significant increase in credit risk is performed using the 12M PD under each scenario multiplied by the associated scenario weights. This determines whether the financial instrument is in Stage 1, 2 or 3, and hence whether 12M or lifetime ECL should be applied. Following this assessment, the Company measures ECL as either a probability-weighted 12M ECL (Stage 1), or a probability-weighted lifetime ECL (Stages 2 and 3). These probability-weighted ECLs are determined by running each scenario through the relevant ECL model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weight (as opposed to weighting the inputs).

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**33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)**

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Significant increase in credit risk (Cont'd.)

Incorporating of forward-looking information (Cont'd.)

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and the actual outcomes may be significantly different from those projected. The Company considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Company's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

The sensitivity of the ECL to the economic variable assumptions affecting the calculation of ECL was not material to the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Loss allowance - Provision for ECL

Table 33(E3): The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instruments.

	12-month ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2020				
Loans at amortised cost				
Opening balance	996	14,226	-	15,222
Transfer to 12-month ECL	1,649	(1,649)	-	-
Additional loss allowance due to transfer	(1,453)	-	-	(1,453)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(312)	1,677	-	1,365
New financial assets purchased	15	236	-	251
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(483)	(1,282)	-	(1,765)
Changes in models/risk parameters	1,260	(2,426)	-	(1,166)
Closing balance	<u>1,672</u>	<u>10,782</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,454</u>

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Loss allowance - Provision for ECL

Table 33(E3): The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instruments. (Cont'd.)

	12-month ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2019				
Loans at amortised cost				
Opening balance	866	19,196	-	20,062
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1	(2,391)	-	(2,390)
New financial assets purchased	365	-	-	365
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(326)	(3,021)	-	(3,347)
Changes in models/risk parameters	90	442	-	532
Closing balance	<u>996</u>	<u>14,226</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,222</u>

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Loss allowance - Provision for ECL

Table 33(E3): The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instruments. (Cont'd.)

	12-month ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2020				
Debt investment securities at FVOCI				
Opening balance	2,923	1,810	-	4,733
Transfer to 12-month ECL	471	(471)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(139)	139	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	-	-	-	-
Additional loss allowance due to transfer	(437)	139	-	(298)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(39)	(194)	-	(233)
New financial assets purchased	5,780	-	-	5,780
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(3,569)	(76)	-	(3,645)
Changes in models/risk parameters	4,829	(280)	-	4,549
Closing balance	<u>9,819</u>	<u>1,067</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,886</u>

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D.)

(g) Credit risk (Cont'd.)

Loss allowance - Provision for ECL

Table 33(E3): The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instruments. (Cont'd.)

	12-month ECL RM'000	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired RM'000	Lifetime ECL credit impaired RM'000	Total RM'000
2019				
Debt investment securities at FVOCI				
Opening balance	2,070	2,329	-	4,399
Transfer to 12-month ECL	-	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(23)	23	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	-	-	-	-
Additional loss allowance due to transfer	-	433	-	433
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(140)	(400)	-	(540)
New financial assets purchased	2,613	-	-	2,613
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(1,839)	(605)	-	(2,444)
Changes in models/risk parameters	242	30	-	272
Closing balance	<u>2,923</u>	<u>1,810</u>	-	<u>4,733</u>

The above loss allowance as at 31 December 2020 for debt securities at FVOCI is not recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of debt securities at FVOCI is their fair value.

The carrying amount of outstanding premiums as at 31 December 2020 is RM87,062,262 (31 December 2019: RM133,478,641). The ECL relating to outstanding premiums as at 31 December 2020 was RM15,957,090 (2019: RM4,734,777). The changes in credit loss recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss during the period was RM11,222,314 (31 December 2019: RM1,428,715).

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(h) Concentration risk

An important element of managing both market and credit risk is to actively manage concentration to specific issuers, counterparties, industry sectors, countries and currencies. Both internal and regulatory limits are put in place and monitored to manage this risk. These limits are reviewed on a regular basis by the ALC. The Company's exposures are within the concentration limits set by the regulator. The Company actively manages its asset mix to ensure that there is no significant concentration of market and credit risk.

(i) Sensitivity analysis on financial risks

The sensitivity analysis below shows the impact on the Company's net profit after taxation by applying possible shocks to each key variable, with all other variables held constant. While the co-movement of key variables can significantly affect the fair values and/or amortised cost of financial assets, to demonstrate the impact due to changes in each key variable, the variables are changed individually.

The impact on net profit after taxation represents the effect caused by changes in fair value of financial assets whose fair values are recorded in the statement of profit or loss, and changes in valuation of insurance contract liabilities. The impact on equity represents the impact on net profit after taxation and the effect on changes in fair value of financial assets measured at FVOCI.

Table 33(F):

2020 RM (millions)	Impact on Gross Actuarial Liabilities	Impact on Net Actuarial Liabilities	Impact on Profit After Taxation	Impact on Equity*
Change in variables				
<u>a) Equity</u>				
+/-20% - STI	0.0	0.0	+/-1.9	+/-37.8
- KLCI	0.0	0.0	+/-34.8	+/-215.8
<u>b) Alternative Investment</u>				
+/-10%	0.0	0.0	+/-4.0	+/-17.7
<u>c) Foreign Currency</u>				
+/-5%	0.0	0.0	+/-0.0	+/-0.0

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(i) Sensitivity analysis on financial risks (Cont'd.)

Table 33(F) (Cont'd.):

2020 (Cont'd.) RM (millions)	Impact on Gross Actuarial Liabilities	Impact on Net Actuarial Liabilities	Impact on Profit After Taxation	Impact on Equity*
Change in variables				
<u>d) Interest Rate</u>	← (Decrease)/Increase →			
MGS Yield curve +50 bps	(978.3)	(977.3)	88.7	177.0
MGS Yield curve -50 bps	1,230.3	1,229.3	(118.9)	(264.8)
PAR Yield curve +100 bps	(3,753.0)	(3,753.0)	0.0	0.0
PAR Yield curve -100 bps	4,612.9	4,612.9	0.0	0.0
<u>e) Credit Spread</u>				
Spread +100 bps	0.0	0.0	(161.0)	(639.7)
Spread - 100 bps	0.0	0.0	180.5	709.7
2019				
RM (millions)				
Change in variables				
<u>a) Equity</u>				
+/-20% - STI	0.0	0.0	+/-0.5	+/-25.9
- KLCI	0.0	0.0	+/-18.0	+/-120.6
<u>b) Alternative Investment</u>				
+/-10%	0.0	0.0	+/-2.7	+/-13.4
<u>c) Foreign Currency</u>				
+/-5%	0.0	0.0	+/-0.0	+/-0.0

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Market and Credit Risks (Cont'd.)

(i) Sensitivity analysis on financial risks (Cont'd.)

Table 33(F) (Cont'd.):

2019 (Cont'd.) RM (millions)	Impact on Gross Actuarial Liabilities	Impact on Net Actuarial Liabilities	Impact on Profit After Taxation	Impact on Equity*
Change in variables				
<u>d) Interest Rate</u>	← (Decrease)/Increase →			
MGS Yield curve +50 bps	(1,022.7)	(1,021.5)	94.7	219.6
MGS Yield curve -50 bps	1,283.3	1,282.0	(128.6)	(319.4)
PAR Yield curve +100 bps	(3,933.2)	(3,933.2)	0.0	0.0
PAR Yield curve -100 bps	4,878.7	4,878.7	0.0	0.0
<u>e) Credit Spread</u>				
Spread +100 bps	0.0	0.0	(117.8)	(474.7)
Spread - 100 bps	0.0	0.0	131.7	527.6

* The impact on equity reflects the after taxation impact, when applicable.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Operational, Market Conduct and Compliance Risk

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

Market conduct risk is an event or action that may potentially impact partly or completely the achievement of the Company's objectives arising from its personnel and intermediaries not conducting themselves in accordance with the ethical standards and in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations governing insurance and investment product for pre-sales, during sales and after sales process. It is synonymous with professional behaviour and customer's protection. There are four areas in which the Company continuously strengthens:

- Fit and Proper;
- Sales Advisory Process;
- Training and Competency; and
- Business Conduct.

Compliance risk is any event or action that may potentially impact partly or completely the achievement of the Company's objectives as a result of its failure to comply with the following applicable laws, regulations and standards:

- Laws, regulations and rules governing insurance business and regulated financial licensed-activities undertaken by the Company;
- Codes of practice promoted by industry associations of which the Company is a member of; and
- Any other applicable regulations which do not specifically govern the licensed activities undertaken by the Company but can expose the organisation to legal, regulatory or reputational loss.

The day-to-day management of operational, market conduct and compliance risks is effected through the maintenance of comprehensive internal controls, supported by an infrastructure of systems and procedures to monitor processes and transactions. The SMT regularly reviews and monitors these issues at its monthly meetings. The Internal Audit team regularly reviews the systems of internal control to assess their ongoing relevance and effectiveness, and reports at least quarterly to the Board Audit Committee. As an added measure, the risk appetite statement explicitly sets the Company's tolerance level to financial loss arising from operational, market conduct and compliance risks.

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33. ENTERPRISE RISK GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES
(CONT'D.)

Technology, Information and Cyber Risks

Technology risk is defined as risk related to any potential adverse outcome, damage, loss, disruption, violation, system/hardware failure, and capacity deficiency arising from the use of technologies such as electronic hardware/devices, software, and online networks and telecommunication systems.

Information Risk is defined as risk related to confidentiality, integrity and availability of information (in physical or digital form).

Cyber Risk is defined as risk related to acts perpetrated by malicious threat actors including internal sabotage, espionage, malicious attacks, hacking incidents, fraudulent conduct using information and communication technologies.

The Company adopts a risk based approach in managing technology, information and cyber risks. Key risk indicators related to technology, information and cyber risks are reported to the Board on a regular basis. Independent assessment is performed by the Internal Audit team on the adequacy and effectiveness of the processes to manage technology, information and cyber risks. The risk appetite statement also explicitly sets the Company's tolerance level to financial loss arising from technology risks.

34. FAIR VALUES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The management assessed that cash and short-term deposits, insurance and other receivables, insurance and other payables and other liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities approximate their respective fair values.

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34. FAIR VALUES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values which are carried or disclosed in the financial statements:

- The fair value of financial assets that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices and closing prices as appropriate for assets at the close of business on the reporting date.
- For investments in quoted unit and real estate investment trusts, fair value is determined by reference to published net asset values. Investments in equity that do not have quoted market prices in an active market will be stated at adjusted net asset value.
- For financial instruments where there is no active market such as unquoted fixed income securities i.e. unquoted bonds, fair value is obtained from Bond Pricing Agency Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. ("BPAM") while for foreign bonds, fair value is obtained from ICE Data Service (IDC).
- For unquoted and unrated bonds, fair value is obtained from Bond Pricing Agency Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. ("BPAM").
- For structured deposits and derivatives, the fair value is obtained from Markit.
- For investment properties, the fair value is obtained from valuations as performed by the external valuers using the income method and comparison method.

If the fair value cannot be measured reliably, these financial instruments are measured at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the instrument or the amount received on issuing the financial liability. All transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are also included in the cost of the investment.

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34. FAIR VALUES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value RM'000
		Quoted Market Price RM'000	Valuation Techniques - Market Observable Inputs RM'000	Valuation Techniques - Unobservable Inputs RM'000	
2020					
<u>(a) Assets measured at fair value:</u>					
<u>Financial assets:</u>					
<u>FVOCI financial assets (Note 6(b)):</u>					
Equity securities:					
Quoted in Malaysia					
- Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange	31 December 2020	646,559	-	-	646,559
Quoted outside Malaysia					
- Singapore Exchange	31 December 2020	210,781	-	-	210,781
- Hong Kong Exchange	31 December 2020	216,285	-	-	216,285
Unquoted in Malaysia	31 December 2020	-	-	78,203	78,203
Malaysian government securities	31 December 2020	-	278,052	-	278,052
Debt securities:					
Unquoted in Malaysia	31 December 2020	-	1,867,408	-	1,867,408
<u>FVTPL financial assets (Note 6(c)):</u>					
<u>Mandatorily measured</u>					
Equity securities:					
Quoted in Malaysia	31 December 2020	23,111,364	-	-	23,111,364
Quoted outside Malaysia	31 December 2020	3,610,729	-	-	3,610,729
Unquoted in Malaysia	31 December 2020	-	-	83,330	83,330
Debt securities:					
Quoted outside Malaysia	31 December 2020	580,833	-	-	580,833
Unquoted in Malaysia	31 December 2020	-	2,941,065	-	2,941,065
Unquoted outside Malaysia	31 December 2020	-	361,648	-	361,648
Unit and property trust funds:					
Quoted in Malaysia	31 December 2020	455,308	-	-	455,308
Quoted outside Malaysia	31 December 2020	322,976	-	-	322,976
Unquoted outside Malaysia	31 December 2020	-	2,140,072	-	2,140,072
Investment in subsidiary:					
Collective investment schemes					
Unquoted in Malaysia	31 December 2020	-	1,077,856	-	1,077,856

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34. FAIR VALUES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities (Cont'd.).

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
		Valuation			
		Quoted Market Price	Techniques - Market Observable Inputs	Valuation Techniques - Unobservable Inputs	Total Fair Value
	Date of valuation	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2020 (Cont'd.)					
<u>(a) Assets measured at fair value:</u>					
<u>(Cont'd.)</u>					
<u>Financial assets: (Cont'd.)</u>					
<u>FVTPL financial assets (Note 6(c)):</u>					
<u>(Cont'd.):</u>					
<u>Designated upon initial recognition:</u>					
Malaysian government securities					
	31 December 2020	-	7,135,731	-	7,135,731
Debt securities:					
	31 December 2020	-	33,575,356	-	33,575,356
	31 December 2020	-	61,476	-	61,476
Financial assets					
		29,154,835	49,438,664	161,533	78,755,032
<u>Derivatives (Note 12):</u>					
Currency swaps					
	31 December 2020	-	9,346	-	9,346
Interest rate swaps					
	31 December 2020	-	17	-	17
Synthetic cash flow swaps					
	31 December 2020	-	8,887	-	8,887
		-	18,250	-	18,250
<u>Non financial assets:</u>					
Investment Properties (Note 5):					
	16 November 2020	-	-	892,470	892,470
	16 November 2020	-	-	237,000	237,000
Non financial assets					
		-	-	1,129,470	1,129,470
<u>(b) Liabilities measured at fair value:</u>					
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Derivatives (Note 12):					
Currency swaps					
	31 December 2020	-	49,852	-	49,852
Synthetic cash flow swaps					
	31 December 2020	-	9	-	9
		-	49,861	-	49,861

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34. FAIR VALUES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities (Cont'd.).

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value RM'000
		Quoted Market Price RM'000	Valuation Techniques - Market Observable Inputs RM'000	Valuation Techniques - Unobservable Inputs RM'000	
2019					
<u>(a) Assets measured at fair value:</u>					
<u>Financial assets:</u>					
<u>FVOCI financial assets (Note 6(b)):</u>					
Equity securities:					
Quoted in Malaysia					
- Kuala Lumpur					
Stock Exchange	31 December 2019	432,131	-	-	432,131
Quoted outside Malaysia					
- Singapore Exchange	31 December 2019	160,790	-	-	160,790
- Hong Kong Exchange	31 December 2019	214,826	-	-	214,826
Unquoted in Malaysia	31 December 2019	-	-	87,332	87,332
Malaysian government securities					
	31 December 2019	-	102,391	-	102,391
Debt securities:					
Unquoted in Malaysia	31 December 2019	-	1,628,322	-	1,628,322
<u>FVTPL financial assets (Note 6(c)):</u>					
<u>Mandatorily measured</u>					
Equity securities:					
Quoted in Malaysia	31 December 2019	20,922,634	-	-	20,922,634
Quoted outside Malaysia	31 December 2019	3,397,028	-	-	3,397,028
Unquoted in Malaysia	31 December 2019	-	-	84,187	84,187
Debt securities:					
Quoted outside Malaysia	31 December 2019	475,312	-	-	475,312
Unquoted in Malaysia	31 December 2019	-	3,609,338	-	3,609,338
Unquoted outside Malaysia	31 December 2019	-	125,034	-	125,034
Unit and property trust funds:					
Quoted in Malaysia	31 December 2019	641,815	-	-	641,815
Quoted outside Malaysia	31 December 2019	2,017,587	-	-	2,017,587
Unquoted in Malaysia	31 December 2019	-	63,516	-	63,516
Investment in subsidiary:					
Collective investment schemes					
Unquoted in Malaysia	31 December 2019	-	629,917	-	629,917

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34. FAIR VALUES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities (Cont'd.).

	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value RM'000	
		Quoted Market Price RM'000	Valuation Techniques - Market Observable Inputs RM'000	Valuation Techniques - Unobservable Inputs RM'000		
2019 (Cont'd.)						
<u>(a) Assets measured at fair value:</u>						
<u>(Cont'd.)</u>						
<u>Financial assets: (Cont'd.)</u>						
<u>FVTPL financial assets (Note 6(c)):</u>						
<u>(Cont'd.):</u>						
<u>Designated upon initial recognition:</u>						
Malaysian government securities						
	31 December 2019	-	6,311,505	-	6,311,505	
Debt securities:						
	Unquoted in Malaysia	31 December 2019	-	32,621,667	-	32,621,667
	Unquoted outside Malaysia	31 December 2019	-	63,648	-	63,648
Financial assets		<u>28,262,123</u>	<u>45,155,338</u>	<u>171,519</u>	<u>73,588,980</u>	
<u>Derivatives (Note 12):</u>						
	Currency swaps	31 December 2019	-	5,823	-	5,823
	Interest rate swaps	31 December 2019	-	9	-	9
			<u>-</u>	<u>5,832</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,832</u>
<u>Non financial assets:</u>						
Investment Properties (Note 5):						
	Commercial	1 November 2019	-	-	908,050	908,050
	Residential	1 November 2019	-	-	237,900	237,900
Non financial assets			<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,145,950</u>	<u>1,145,950</u>
<u>(b) Liabilities measured at fair value:</u>						
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Derivatives (Note 12):</u>						
	Currency swaps	31 December 2019	-	20,595	-	20,595

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34. FAIR VALUES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

(i) Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements:

The following table shows the information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Description	Fair value as at 31 December 2020 RM'000	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
<u>Investment properties</u>				
Commercial properties	250,000	Income approach	Rental per square foot ("p.s.f.") per month Rental growth rate (upon Revisionary) Long-term vacancy rate Discount rate	RM2.35 - RM5.80 12.50% 7.50% 6.0% - 6.25%
Commercial properties	545,000	Income approach	Estimated Value p.s.f	RM1,191
Commercial properties	97,470	Comparison approach	Estimated Value p.s.f	RM33 - RM1,250
Residential properties	237,000	Comparison approach	Estimated Value p.s.f	RM40 - RM885
<u>FVOCI financial assets</u>				
Unquoted equities	78,203	Adjusted net asset value ⁽¹⁾	Net tangible assets	not applicable
<u>FVTPL financial assets</u>				
Unquoted equities	83,330	Adjusted net asset value ⁽¹⁾	Net tangible assets	not applicable

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34. FAIR VALUES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

(i) Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements (Cont'd.):

The following table shows the information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) (Cont'd.):

Description	Fair value as at 31 December 2019 RM'000	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
<u>Investment properties</u>				
Commercial properties	265,000	Income approach	Rental per square foot ("p.s.f.") per month Rental growth rate (upon Revisionary) Long-term vacancy rate Discount rate	RM2.35 - RM5.80 12.50% 7.50% 6.0% - 6.25%
Commercial properties	643,050	Comparison approach	Estimated Value p.s.f	RM108 - RM1,250
Residential properties	237,900	Comparison approach	Estimated Value p.s.f	RM45 - RM885
<u>FVOCI financial assets</u>				
Unquoted equities	87,332	Adjusted net asset value ⁽¹⁾	Net tangible assets	not applicable
<u>FVTPL financial assets</u>				
Unquoted equities	84,187	Adjusted net asset value ⁽¹⁾	Net tangible assets	not applicable

⁽¹⁾ These investments are valued using adjusted net asset value. The net asset value of these investments as at the reporting period is an unobservable input as it is not published. Accordingly, these investments are classified as Level 3 investments within the fair value hierarchy. A reasonable change to the significant unobservable inputs is not expected to have material impact to the total equity of the Company.

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34. FAIR VALUES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

(ii) Movements in level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

The following tables present the reconciliation for all assets measured at fair value based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

	Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)			
	FVOCI Financial assets	FVTPL Financial assets	Investment properties	Total
	Unquoted equities RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
31 December 2020				
Opening balance	87,332	84,187	1,145,950	1,317,469
Total gain for the year:				
Changes in fair value				
- Included in statement of profit or loss	-	(857)	(16,813)	(17,670)
- Included in other comprehensive income	(9,129)	-	-	(9,129)
Addition for the year:				
Transfer from property and equipment	-	-	333	333
Closing balance	78,203	83,330	1,129,470	1,291,003
31 December 2019				
Opening balance	80,850	77,365	1,137,600	1,295,815
Total gain for the year:				
Changes in fair value				
- Included in statement of profit or loss	-	6,822	5,764	12,586
- Included in other comprehensive income	6,482	-	-	6,482
Addition for the year:				
Additions	-	-	1,314	1,314
Transfer from property and equipment	-	-	1,281	1,281
Write-off	-	-	(9)	(9)
Closing balance	87,332	84,187	1,145,950	1,317,469

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34. FAIR VALUES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

Fair value Hierarchy

The Company classifies fair value measurement using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 Assets/liabilities are those of which market values are determined 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, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those process represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

- Level 2 Assets/liabilities are those of which market values are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions. These type of assets/liabilities includes assets/liabilities of which pricing is obtained via pricing services but where prices have not been determined in an active market, financial assets/financial liabilities with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained from counterparties and assets/liabilities that are valued using the Company's own model whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

- Level 3 Assets/liabilities are those of which market values are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions formed from unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs not supported by market data, but which are set on the basis that they represent what is reasonable given the prevailing market conditions.

There have been no transfers of assets between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the financial years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

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35. REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The capital structure of the Company as at 31 December 2020, as prescribed under the RBC Framework is provided below:

	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000
Eligible Tier 1 Capital		
Share capital (paid-up)	100,000	100,000
Reserves, including retained earnings	21,658,808	23,588,249
	<u>21,758,808</u>	<u>23,688,249</u>
Tier 2 Capital		
Eligible reserves	<u>39,547</u>	<u>96,626</u>
Deductions: Intangible assets & deferred tax assets	<u>5,566</u>	<u>8,792</u>
Total Capital Available	<u>21,792,789</u>	<u>23,776,083</u>

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36. INSURANCE FUNDS

The Company's activities are organised by funds and segregated into Life Insurance (including Unit-Linked business) and Shareholder's Funds in accordance with the Financial Services Act, 2013. The Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Financial Position by funds are presented as follows:

Statement of Financial Position by Funds
As at 31 December 2020

	Shareholder's Fund		Life Insurance Fund		Elimination*		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Assets								
Financial investments	1,974,266	1,039,945	85,253,543	82,463,593	-	-	87,227,809	83,503,538
Reinsurance assets	-	-	119,373	108,013	-	-	119,373	108,013
Insurance receivables	-	-	284,633	296,159	-	-	284,633	296,159
Other assets	2,051,292	1,830,511	3,412,926	3,362,596	(2,023,164)	(1,808,804)	3,441,054	3,384,303
	<u>4,025,558</u>	<u>2,870,456</u>	<u>89,070,475</u>	<u>86,230,361</u>	<u>(2,023,164)</u>	<u>(1,808,804)</u>	<u>91,072,869</u>	<u>87,292,013</u>
Equity, Policyholders' Fund and Liabilities								
Total Equity	<u>3,725,733</u>	<u>2,667,021</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,725,733</u>	<u>2,667,021</u>
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	83,998,807	81,795,688	-	-	83,998,807	81,795,688
Other liabilities	299,825	203,435	5,071,668	4,434,673	(2,023,164)	(1,808,804)	3,348,329	2,829,304
Total Policyholders' Fund and Liabilities	<u>299,825</u>	<u>203,435</u>	<u>89,070,475</u>	<u>86,230,361</u>	<u>(2,023,164)</u>	<u>(1,808,804)</u>	<u>87,347,136</u>	<u>84,624,992</u>
	<u>4,025,558</u>	<u>2,870,456</u>	<u>89,070,475</u>	<u>86,230,361</u>	<u>(2,023,164)</u>	<u>(1,808,804)</u>	<u>91,072,869</u>	<u>87,292,013</u>

* Refers to elimination of Interfund balances.

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36. INSURANCE FUNDS (CONT'D.)

Statement of Profit or Loss by Funds
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Shareholder's Fund		Life Insurance Fund		Elimination**		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Gross earned premiums	-	-	9,303,211	8,732,972	(5,984)	(5,008)	9,297,227	8,727,964
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	-	-	(367,317)	(214,788)	-	-	(367,317)	(214,788)
Net earned premiums	-	-	8,935,894	8,518,184	(5,984)	(5,008)	8,929,910	8,513,176
Investment income	85,577	53,116	3,231,592	3,407,547	-	-	3,317,169	3,460,663
Fee and commission income	-	-	216,295	24,964	-	-	216,295	24,964
Gains and losses and other operating revenue	12,324	14,838	1,174,839	2,391,512	-	-	1,187,163	2,406,350
Other revenue	97,901	67,954	4,622,726	5,824,023	-	-	4,720,627	5,891,977
Gross benefits and claims paid	-	-	(6,376,999)	(6,447,247)	-	-	(6,376,999)	(6,447,247)
Claims ceded to reinsurers	-	-	196,666	149,285	-	-	196,666	149,285
Gross change in contract liabilities	-	-	(1,451,549)	(4,957,395)	-	-	(1,451,549)	(4,957,395)
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	-	-	2,470	52,303	-	-	2,470	52,303
Net benefits and claims	-	-	(7,629,412)	(11,203,054)	-	-	(7,629,412)	(11,203,054)
Depreciation and amortisation	(660)	(67)	(53,678)	(50,844)	-	-	(54,338)	(50,911)
Other operating and management expenses	(58,753)	(43,955)	(1,763,288)	(1,704,509)	5,984	5,008	(1,816,057)	(1,743,456)
Taxation attributable to life insurance business	-	-	(297,353)	(415,541)	-	-	(297,353)	(415,541)
Other expenses	(59,413)	(44,022)	(2,114,319)	(2,170,894)	5,984	5,008	(2,167,748)	(2,209,908)
Profit from operations	38,488	23,932	3,814,889	968,259	-	-	3,853,377	992,191
Transfer from Life Insurance Fund*	1,178,889	968,259	(1,178,889)	(968,259)	-	-	-	-
One off Shareholder profit (Note 11)	2,636,000	-	(2,636,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before taxation	3,853,377	992,191	-	-	-	-	3,853,377	992,191
Taxation attributable to shareholders	(263,722)	(173,791)	-	-	-	-	(263,722)	(173,791)
Net profit for the year	3,589,655	818,400	-	-	-	-	3,589,655	818,400

* The amount transferred from the Life Insurance Fund to the Shareholder's Fund is net of tax.

** Refers to elimination of interfund transactions.

GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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36. INSURANCE FUNDS (CONT'D.)

Information on Cash Flows by Funds
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Shareholder's Fund		Life Insurance Fund		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Cash flow from:						
Operating activities	2,509,461	718,922	(1,373,016)	1,228,590	1,136,445	1,947,512
Investing activities	-	-	(107,252)	(76,382)	(107,252)	(76,382)
Financing activities	(2,470,000)	(698,000)	(880)	(629)	(2,470,880)	(698,629)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	39,461	20,922	(1,481,148)	1,151,579	(1,441,687)	1,172,501
Cash and cash equivalents:						
At beginning of year	23,626	2,704	4,962,203	3,810,624	4,985,829	3,813,328
At end of year	63,087	23,626	3,481,055	4,962,203	3,544,142	4,985,829

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37. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD

- (i) On 9 November 2018 and 24 January 2019, the Great Eastern Group (the “Group”) announced that in line with the objectives of the Malaysian authorities, the Group has opted to make a contribution of RM2 billion to the National B40 Protection Trust Fund in satisfaction and in lieu of the local shareholder requirement imposed on its subsidiary, Great Eastern Life Assurance (Malaysia) Berhad.

Subsequent to the announcements, the contribution was revised to RM2.37 billion and was paid to the National B40 Protection Trust Fund on 5 March 2020.

- (ii) The current COVID-19 pandemic and uncertainty over the global economic outlook could impact the performance of the Company. We expect volatility in the financial markets and the low interest rate environment to continue, resulting in fluctuations in the mark-to-market valuation of our assets and liabilities, which will impact our profit. Key factors are the direction of interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices. As our bonds are mostly investment grade, the default risk is likely to be low.

As the situation continues to progress and evolve, it is challenging at this juncture, to predict the full extent and duration of its business and economic impact. The Company will continue to monitor the progress of the pandemic and measure the impact, if any, on the financial statements as they occur.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
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REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Great Eastern Life Assurance (Malaysia) Berhad (“the Company”) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial 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 31 December 2020, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 33 to 180.

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’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (“IESBA Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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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 the Directors' Report, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, and Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. Other information 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, 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 MEMBER OF GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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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.



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TO THE MEMBER OF GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
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REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

- (e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Company represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 member 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

MANJIT SINGH A/L HAJANDER SINGH
02954/03/2023 J
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur
7 April 2021