



50 YEARS  
EAGLE  
INSURANCE

The logo features a large white '50' with a green horizontal bar above the '0'. To the right of the '0', the word 'YEARS' is written in white on a green background. Below this, the word 'EAGLE' is in white, and 'INSURANCE' is in a smaller white font at the bottom. The background is a dark blue space with stars, a green planet on the left, and golden wavy lines on the right.



ANNUAL REPORT 2024

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50 **YEARS**  
*Celebrating Success*

“

We are not just celebrating 50 years of business; we are celebrating 50 years of **perseverance, hard work, innovation, and success.**

Together, we have built a **legacy** that stands tall in the face of time and adversity. And together, we look forward to an even **brighter future.**

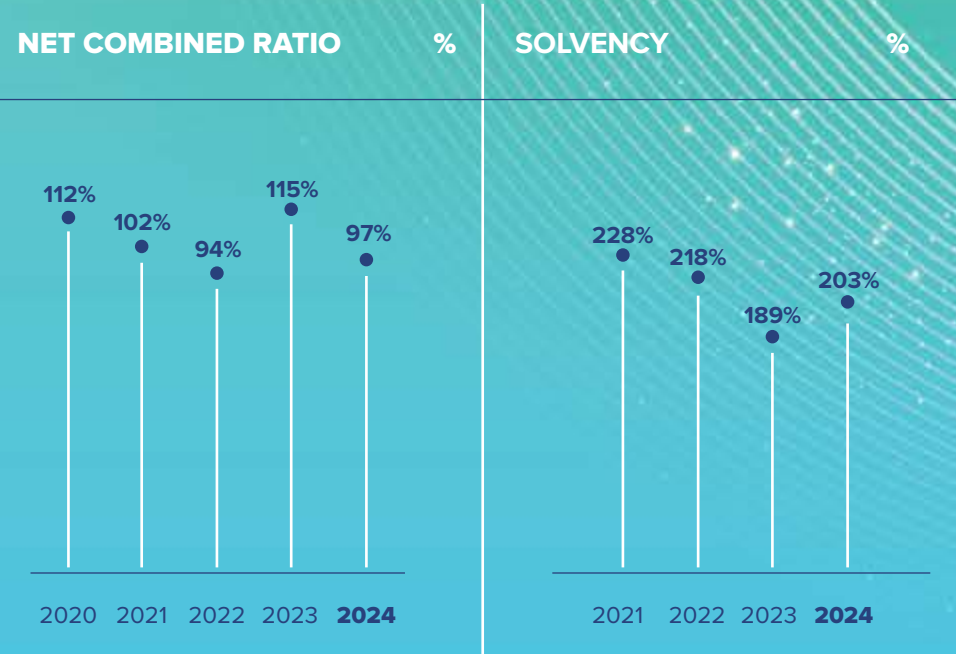
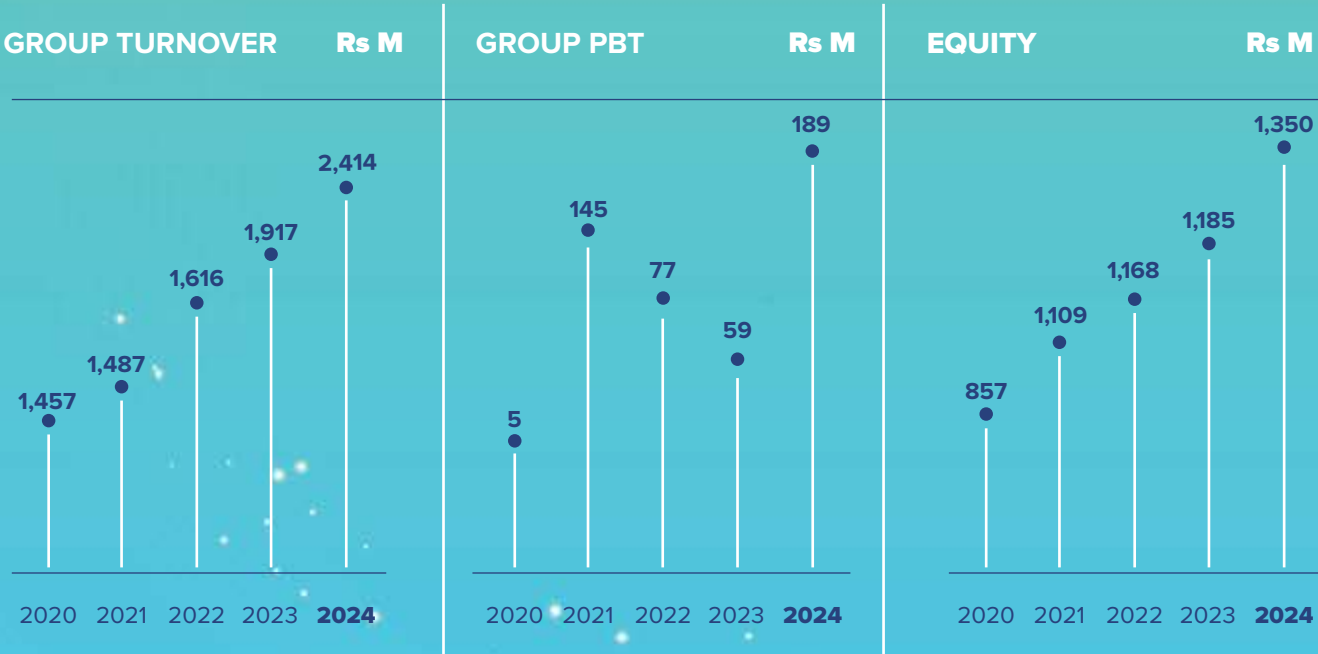
**Sattar Jackaria**  
CEO  
Eagle Insurance

THROUGH EVERY

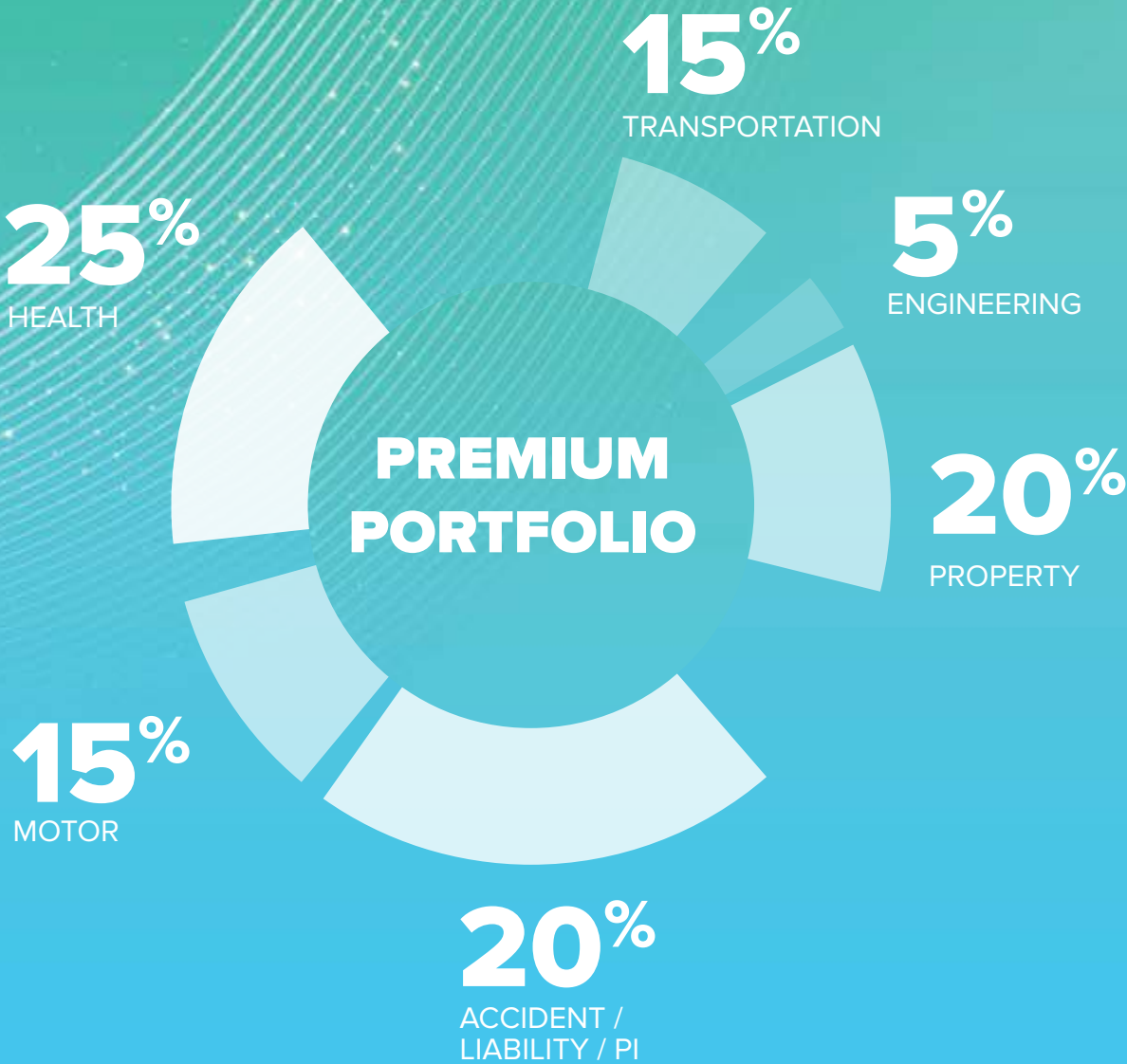
MILESTONE



# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



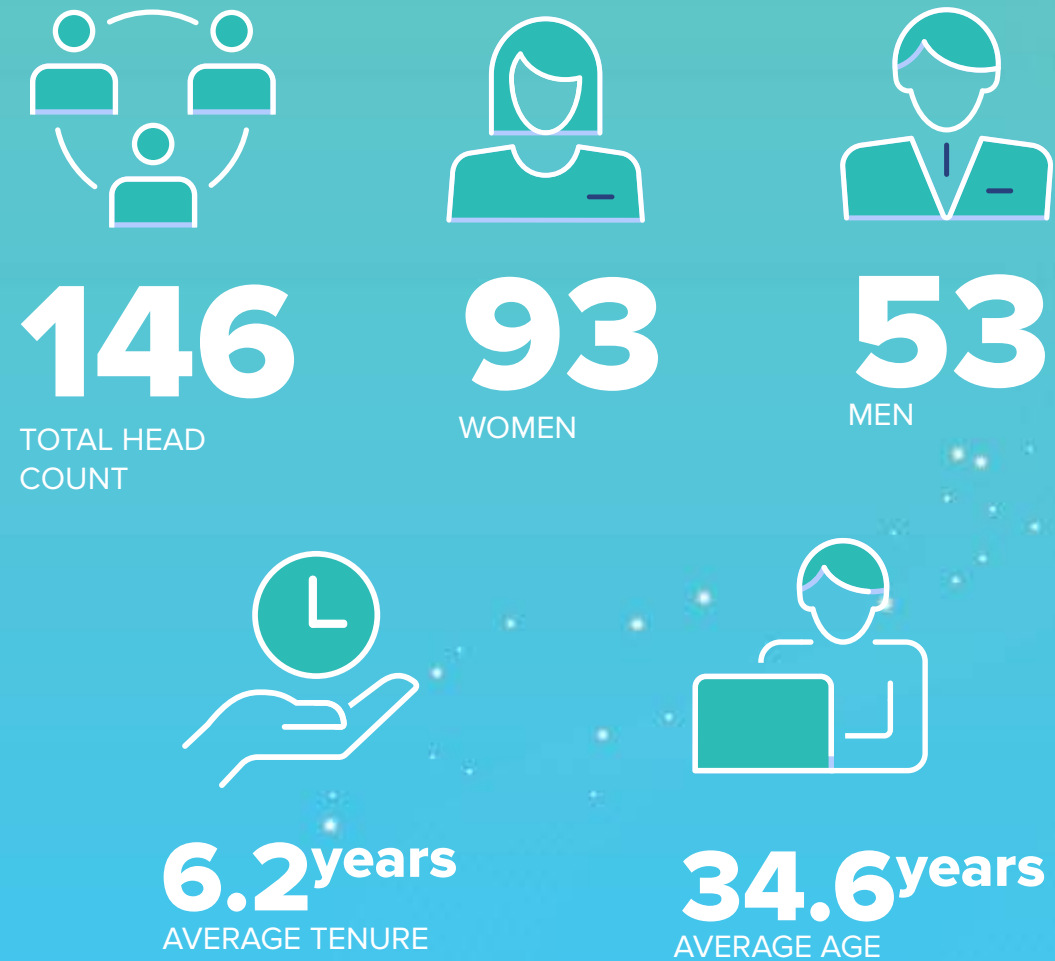
# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



# NON-FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

## Our Human Capital

Our Human Capital composition is as follows:







# INFORMATION & HISTORY

Eagle Insurance Limited ('EIL' or 'the company') was incorporated in 1973 and has been operational since 1974 on both the individual and corporate markets; it is engaged in the short-term insurance business comprising of Accident, Health, Engineering, Property, Motor and Transportation insurance.

After 27 years of being listed on the Official Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM), EIL requested for its withdrawal from SEM's official listing following the purchase of the majority of public shares by HWIC Asia Fund. As at 30 June 2024, the shareholding profile of EIL was as follows: IBL Ltd holds 60% of the shares, HWIC Asia Fund holds 39.12% and the remaining 0.88% is held by the public.

This report which forms part of the Annual Report of 2024 can be found on the website of the Company on [www.eagle.mu/annual-reports](http://www.eagle.mu/annual-reports)

## Head Office

Eagle Insurance Limited  
Eagle House, Hyvec Business Park, 15 A5 Wall Street,  
Ebene Cybercity, Mauritius  
Tel: +230 460 9200  
Website: [www.eagle.mu](http://www.eagle.mu)

## Registered Office

4th Floor, IBL House,  
Caudan Waterfront  
Port Louis

## Branch

Head Office / Ebene Branch  
Eagle House, Hyvec Business Park, 15 A5 Wall Street,  
Ebene Cybercity, Mauritius  
Tel: +230 460 9200

## Internal Auditors

KPMG

## External Auditors

RSM (Mauritius) LLP

## Actuary

QED Actuaries & Consultants (Pty) Ltd

## Bankers

ABSA Banking Corporation Limited  
AfrAsia Bank Limited  
BCP Bank (Mauritius) Ltd  
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited  
The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited

## Legal Advisors

BLC Robert & Associates  
Glover Chambers

## Treaty Reinsurance Brokers

EilGeo Re Ltd  
Tysers Insurance Brokers Limited

## Principal Reinsurers

Africa Re  
Swiss Re

## Investment Manager

Strategia Wealth Managers Ltd

## Company Secretary

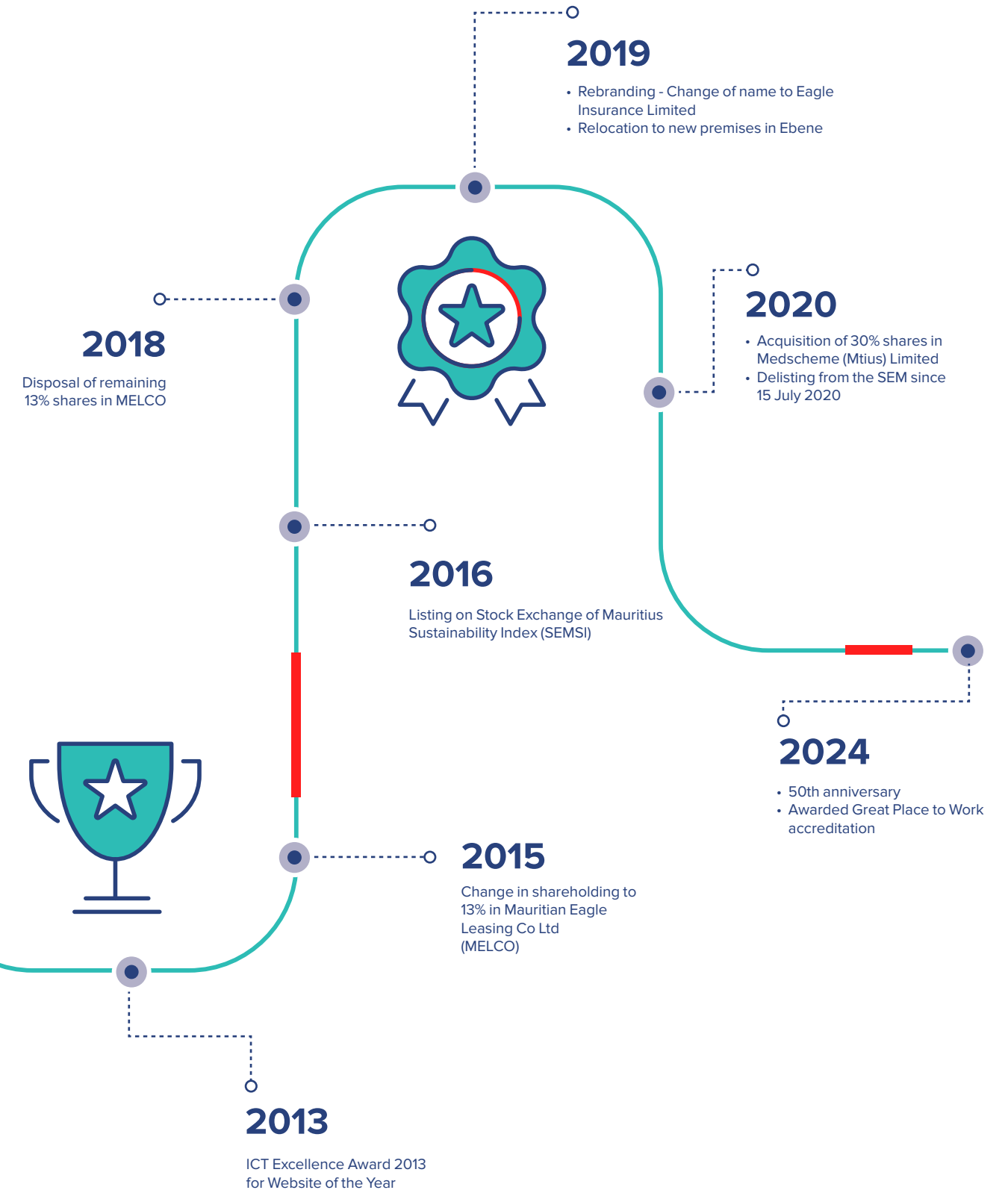
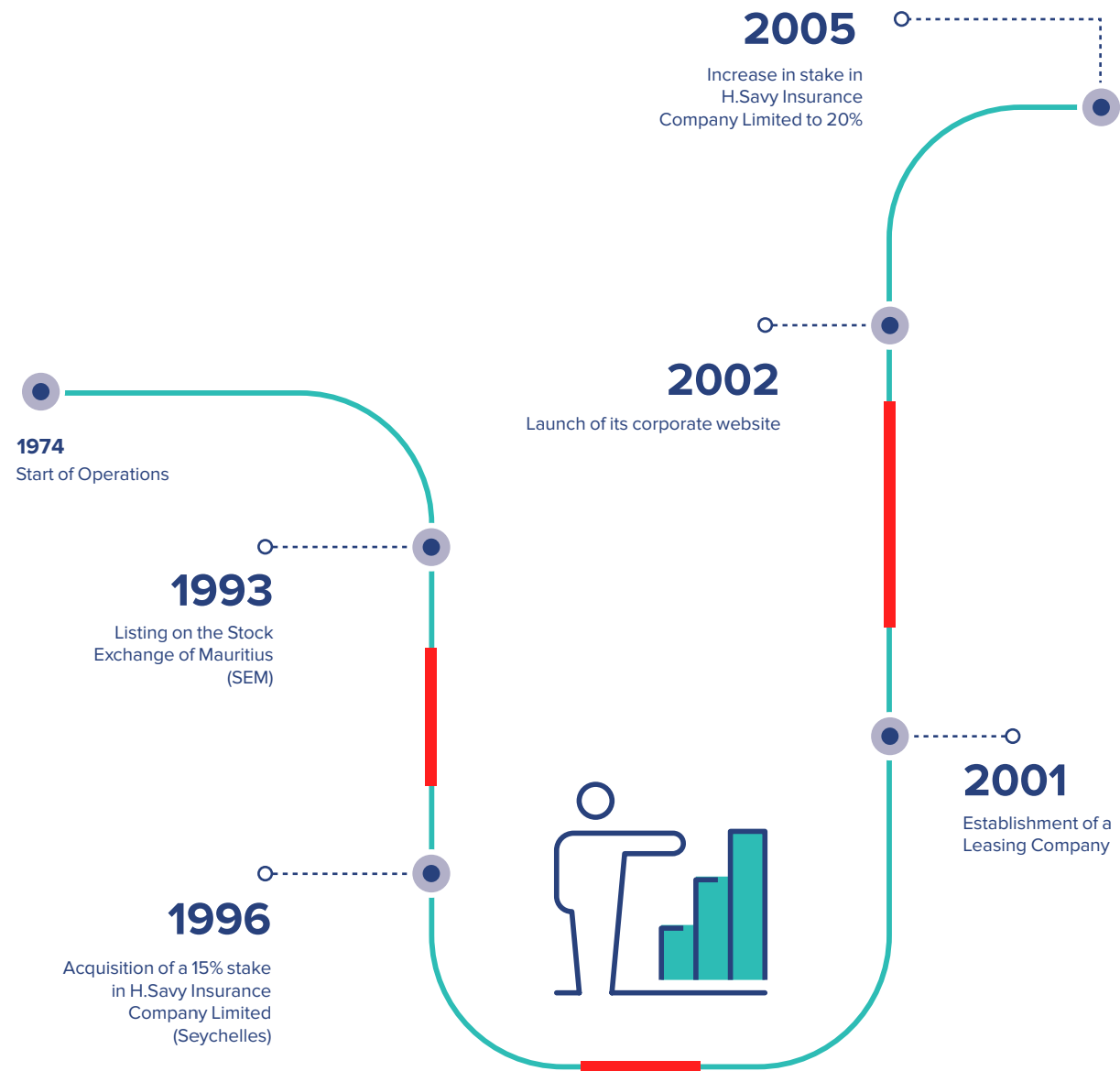
IBL Management Ltd  
4th Floor, IBL House,  
Caudan Waterfront,  
Port Louis

## Share Registry and Transfer Office

As a shareholder, if you have any queries regarding your account, or wish to change your personal details or have any questions about lost share certificates, share transfers or dividends, please contact our Share Registry and Transfer Office:

MCB Registry & Securities Limited  
9th Floor, MCB Centre,  
Sir William Newton Street,  
Port Louis  
Tel: +230 202 5000

# COMPANY'S LANDMARK EVENT



# VISION & MISSION STATEMENTS

## VISION



“To be the preferred insurance specialist that goes beyond boundaries to create value”

## MISSION



“We passionately provide comprehensive, customised and state of the art insurance solutions through innovation and operational excellence.”

# VALUES

The Directors and the employees of Eagle Insurance adhere to the Values, Mission, and Vision of IBL Ltd ('IBL') which are as follows:

## People 1st

Respect, Talent Development, Collaboration, Recognition and Empathy

## Passion

Positive Energy, Engagement, Driven and Inspired

## Excellence

“Above and Beyond”, Customer Focus, Expertise and Continuous Improvement

## Responsibility

Citizenship, Accountability, Sustainability and Humility

## Integrity

Ethical, “Walk the Talk”, Honest and Real, Loyal

## Creativity

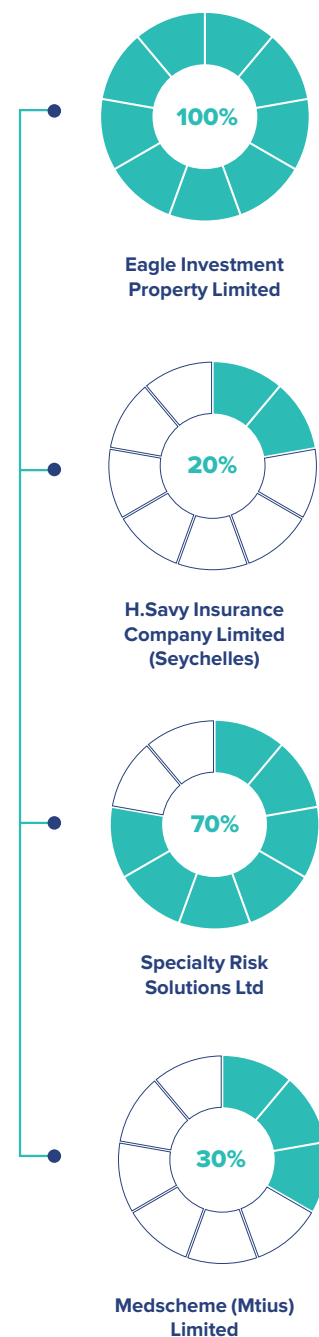
Innovation, “Think outside the Box”, Open-minded, Daringly Enterprising



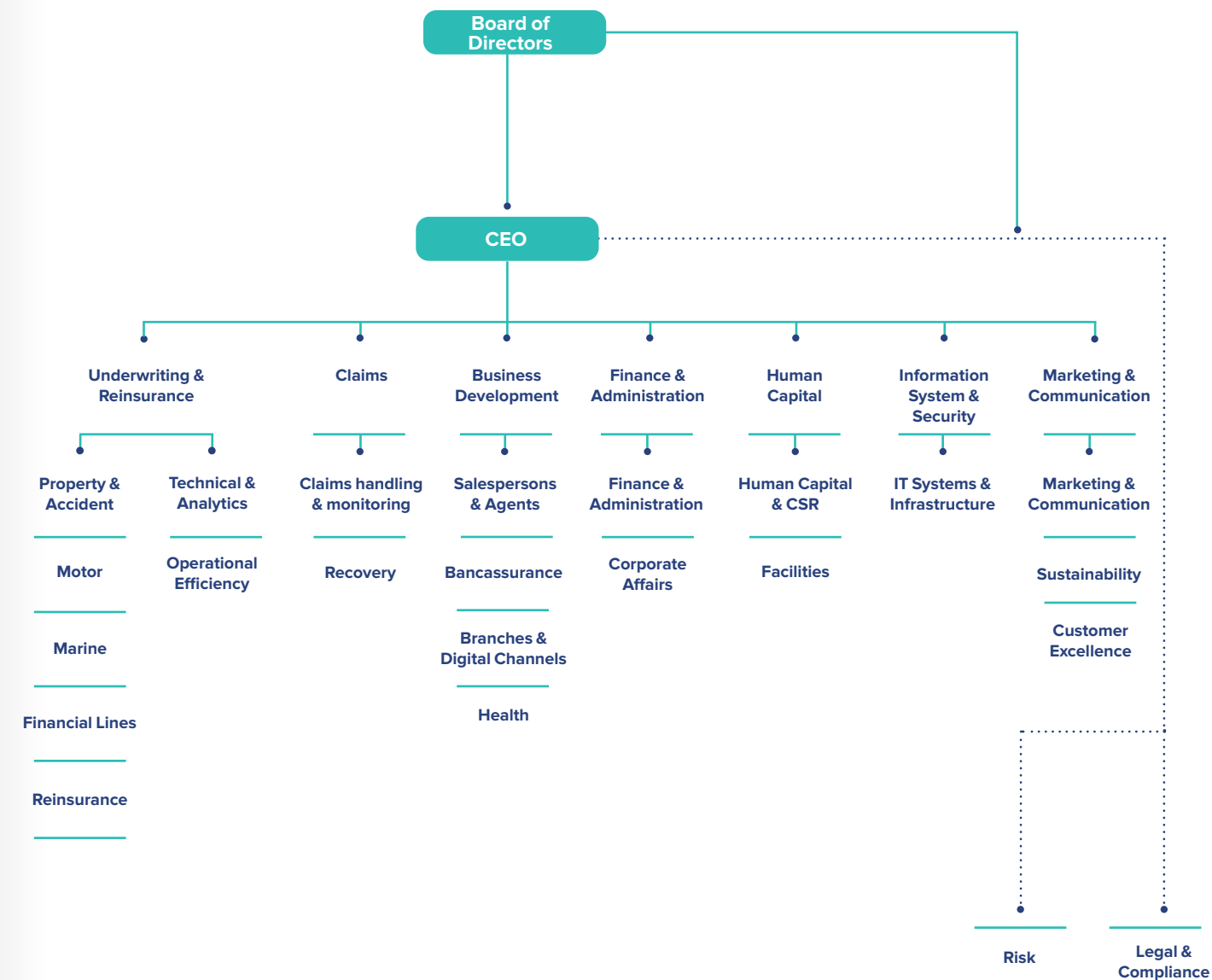
# GROUP STRUCTURE



**EAGLE**  
INSURANCE



# ORGANIGRAM



The Board of Directors is composed of three independent non-executive directors, five non-executive directors including the Chairman and two executive directors. The Board also has three committees, namely the Audit and Risk Committee, the Corporate Governance Committee and the Investment Committee. More details can be found on page 44 of the annual report.





PASSION



# CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

## Dear shareholders and partners,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it gives me great pleasure to present the Annual Report of Eagle Insurance Limited for the financial year ending 30 June 2024.

This year marks a remarkable milestone with the Golden Jubilee of Eagle Insurance. Celebrating 50 years of growth and resilience fills us with immense pride and inspires us to continue building on the strong foundations we have established.

### Laying the foundations

It is worthwhile to look back here on the main events that have helped to lay those foundations.

During the second half of the 1960s, Mauritius was heading to independence and was confronted with economic uncertainties. Colin Hare, who was at the helm of Blyth Brothers Co. Ltd (that later became IBL), nevertheless made a bold move. He decided to add to Blyth Brothers' portfolio in Mauritius an agency of a reputed London insurance company. Post-independence, in the early 1970s, he went a step further and presented a convincing business case to South African Eagle Co. Ltd to launch a new local insurance company.

Mauritian Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd was hence born, at the initiative of Colin Hare and of South African Eagle Insurance's MD, Fred Haslett. It was incorporated in December 1973 and started operations in January 1974. Michael Hepburn, who was heading the insurance department of Blyth Brothers at that time, decided to be part of this endeavour and became the first MD of Mauritian Eagle until 1979.

The mid-1970s, when Mauritian Eagle emerged, were a time of economic development and diversification thanks to the emergence of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and to the sugar sector boom - that unlocked the potential for investment in tourism and other services. The insurance market thrived and the vision of founding Mauritian Eagle paid off, with a steady growth in spite of the strong presence of bigger players.

The new player made inroads into the local market in the ensuing years and decades. Our company expanded its portfolio, increased its personnel (from a dozen in 1974 to around 40 in 1998 and 150 in 2024), engaged in a rebranding process, and built a network of partners and a strong repu-

tation that have contributed in making Eagle Insurance one of the leaders of the Mauritian general insurance sector.

Concurrently, our performance improved steadily. In 1994, our gross premiums exceeded Rs100m for the first time. That was only the beginning of an upward trend. Revenue surpassed Rs250m in 2002, exceeded Rs500m in 2007, reached Rs1bn in 2013, and is over the Rs2bn mark for the year under review. This positive growth can also be attributed to the long-lasting participation and technical support from our partnership and shareholder Bryte Insurance - the new name of South African Eagle Insurance since 2017 - a member of the global player Fairfax group. Bryte's increase through HWIC Asia Fund its shareholding from 15% to 39.12% in 2019 which is a testimony to its trust in our company.

As we reflect on our achievements over half a century, we are also driven to shape the next chapter of our journey, with an unwavering focus on sustainable growth and innovation.

### A Year of Record-Breaking Performance

The year under review has been transformative for Eagle Insurance. We achieved a record turnover of Rs 2.4 billion, with an all-time high profit before tax of nearly Rs 190 million. These results are a testament to our strategy, which blends agility, expertise, and deep market insights. Our success in navigating a dynamic and increasingly sophisticated market has been driven by a well-diversified investment strategy and strategic adjustments in premiums and policy terms and conditions. Of note, during the year under review, the performance of our international investment portfolio has generated significant returns, which were also driven by the depreciation of the rupee.

Despite the challenges posed by rising inflation, increased claims, and higher reinsurance costs following weather-related events, our ability to adapt and innovate has allowed us to maintain a strong performance and deliver value to our shareholders. This resilience is a core part of who we are, and it ensures that we continue to meet the evolving needs of our customers while safeguarding the financial health of the company.

### Strengthening Our Position for the Future

As we celebrate our past successes, we are equally focused on future-proofing Eagle Insurance for the decades to come. At the heart of our strategy is innovation - investing in cutting-edge technologies and operational efficiencies to enhance our services and offerings.

Our Transformation Plan, launched in 2022 has reached a pivotal stage. This ambitious, company-wide initiative is designed to equip Eagle Insurance with the tools necessary to maintain

our leadership position in the industry. A key milestone has been the rollout of a new core IT system, which began partly operational in May 2024. This digital upgrade will streamline our operations, improve customer experience, and foster closer collaboration with our partners.

We have also enhanced our marketing and communication strategies to increase our brand visibility, with a particular focus on strengthening relationships with our brokers and business partners. These efforts are essential as we continue to expand our presence in both the B2B and B2C markets segment.

### Adapting to Challenges and Embracing Opportunities

As we look ahead, we recognise several key challenges that require our focus. The scarcity of specialised skills in the Mauritian insurance industry remains a major concern, and we are actively trying to address this matter by investing in remuneration and benefits, training, recruitment, staff welfare and office infrastructure amongst others, to ensure that we continue to attract and retain top talent.

Equally pressing concern are the global challenges of climate change and inflation, which impact our industry and require strategic adjustments. While we cannot control these external factors, we have demonstrated our ability to adapt quickly, ensuring that we continue to deliver for our customers and shareholders. Our proactive approach to adjusting premiums and policies in response to rising costs and extreme weather events has been key to our continued success.

### Acknowledgements

This year's achievements would not have been possible without the unwavering support and dedication of our leadership team. I would like to express my deep appreciation to the Board of Directors, whose global insights and strategic guidance have been invaluable. A special thank you goes to our CEO, Sattar Jackaria, who joined us at the start of the financial year under review. Under his leadership, Eagle Insurance has made significant strides, and in particular in executing our Transformation Plan with precision and vision.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to the present staff of Eagle Insurance for their exceptional efforts in managing day-to-day operations while driving forward numerous strategic initiatives. Our success is also due to the strong relationships we have cultivated with our reinsurers, brokers, and business partners, whose collaboration has been instrumental to our continued growth.

Dear Shareholders, my sincere thanks also go to you, for your continued trust and support. Your confidence in our vision enables us to move forward with determination and purpose, achieving results that benefit all stakeholders.

I cannot also forget all those stakeholders who have contributed in building and developing Eagle Insurance since the 1970's and have made our company successful through those 50 years. Their contribution is one of past achievements, but also one that has paved the way for the future of Eagle Insurance.

We are excited for what lies ahead and remain committed to delivering long-term value for our shareholders and customers.

**Laurent DE LA HOGUE**  
CHAIRMAN





## LEADERSHIP

# CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S MESSAGE

## Dear shareholders and partners,

### A special year on several counts

The year under review is one that has been very memorable for our company and a year in which the whole team has felt an immense sense of pride to be part of the Eagle Insurance family.

We have reached a key milestone in the life of any company by celebrating our 50th anniversary. Moreover, in that very symbolic year, our turnover has reached a record high by exceeding Rs2.0 bn.

Both are landmarks that reflect the unflinching dedication, passion and expertise of our personnel. I am also very pleased to report that we have been awarded the "Great Place To Work" accreditation earlier in 2024. This shows that our growth and success have been achieved in harmony with the happiness and fulfilment of our team members.

### The general insurance industry landscape

The general insurance industry in Mauritius remains very challenging. Although the economic activities in most sectors show healthy progression since last year, this has been accompanied by inflationary pressures and a further depreciation of the Mauritian rupee. The headline inflation rate has decreased to 4.5% this year but we have experienced significantly higher increases to our cost of claims, particularly for our Motor and Health portfolios. Salary adjustments announced in January 2024 as well as the depreciation of the Mauritian rupee are the main factors behind these increases to our claims costs.

Climate change is no longer a myth and is here to stay. Most insurers, including ourselves, have been impacted by cyclone Belal and we have noted that reinsurers have strengthened their terms and conditions accordingly.

### 50th Anniversary celebrations

Celebrating the 50 years of Eagle Insurance has been a golden opportunity to recall and highlight the strong partnerships that contribute to our healthy situation and growth.

A committee made up of team members across the various departments was set up to plan and organise the events to mark this special anniversary. The events were spread over the year under review and included a team building at Casela, a wellness week, and a kids' party amongst many others intended for our personnel.

We also wanted to thank all our stakeholders that have worked and trusted us over the last 50 years. Therefore,

it was fitting that the closing event was one where we invited brokers, agents, service providers, partners, retirees as well as our shareholders and directors. Although it would have been easier to hold the event at an external venue, I insisted that it to be hosted in our revamped open space at our headquarters, as I wanted to share the intimacy of our offices with our guests for them to feel part of our family as well.

These events have not only reinforced the bonding and camaraderie internally but also paved the way for an even more engaging and collaborative partnership with our brokers and other stakeholders for many more years.

### Our digital transformation journey

In line with our strategic plan to improve the experience of our insureds and partners, we have set out on an ambitious journey a few years ago, to completely overhaul our core insurance system.

I am pleased to report that the first building blocks of this new core insurance system have been rolled out during the year. The Marine department is now using the new system with marked improvements to the efficiency and controls of our operations.

We are now testing the other lines of business, which will progressively go live for an expected completion of the project in 2025. Upon completion, we expect a significant improvement in our internal operations as well in our ability to offer to our insureds and partners self-service tools that will take our customer experience to another level.

### Financial results

Our financial statements have been reported in line with the new IFRS17 accounting standards. IFRS 17 is a major change in the way insurance companies have to report their financial results. As the primary statements are completely different, our previous years' results have been restated so that they can be compared with the year under review.

I highly commend all our teams, particularly the finance and actuarial ones, which have worked tirelessly, sometimes at odd hours and over weekends, to meet the reporting deadlines. It comes at the end of a two-year roadmap according to which our staff has been working closely with our implementation consultants and actuaries.

### In these results, you will find some key highlights:

- A 26% increase in Gross Written Premiums to reach a record high of nearly Rs2.3bn.
- A 33% growth in Net Written Premiums to reach Rs769m.
- Very good performance of our investments with both our local and foreign portfolios performing extremely well, with investment returns of Rs138m

- A commendable performance of our associate, H. Savy Insurance of Seychelles, despite the massive blast at an industrial zone in Mahé in December 2023.

- All of the above leading to a record high Group Profit before tax of Rs188.8m compared to Rs96.1m the previous year.

These results are a testament to the strength and resilience of Eagle Insurance. We coped with a major cyclone like Belal and yet posted a record high profitability.

Following the highest claim ever in Mauritius because of the fire that destroyed Lux Belle Mare in 2022, this year we have indeed incurred high claims - of around Rs500m - in respect of cyclone Belal. In line with our prudential underwriting guidelines, our multi-layered catastrophic reinsurance structure responded as it was designed to do and it mitigated our losses. As was the case in 2022, this situation shows the importance of choosing reinsurers that have the financial strength to pay large claims when called upon, in addition to having the right reinsurance structure. We are thankful again to our reinsurers that have fully supported us for this cyclone.

As a result of the increasing cost of claims that we have been experiencing, we have had to strengthen our underwriting terms and conditions across most lines of business over the year under review. Consequently, our underwriting profit has improved slightly but not to the level that we were expecting, as we are merely breaking even in some lines of business. In view of further increases to the cost of labour, reinsurers imposing more stringent terms and other inflationary pressures, we will be monitoring the underwriting results very closely and will take the necessary actions as and when may be required.

### The way forward

We have moved from humble beginnings decades ago to being one of the leading insurance companies in Mauritius today. The legacy of the 50 years that our predecessors have left is a stepping stone. Their will, shrewdness and discipline should be our compass to drive Eagle Insurance through the next years and decades. We will not sit on our laurels and shall strive to continuously improve our products and services. Our current team is fully committed to making Eagle Insurance soar to new heights.

We are building a roadmap for enhancing our personnel's know-how and expertise, in conjunction with the roll out of new digital tools and services. With the scarcity of talent in the insurance sector, we have a plan to digitalise all our basic processes so that our team members can focus on more complex and customer facing tasks.

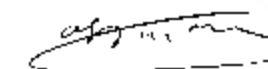
I am very confident about the future success of Eagle Insurance. The team and I are completely focused and determined to implement our strategic plan that has been developed jointly with our Board of Directors and approved by our shareholders.

### Acknowledgements

This Annual Report of Eagle Insurance is the first one for which I have been the CEO for a full year. It therefore has a special character - as is the gratitude expressed in the following lines.

My heartfelt thanks go to the Board of Directors of Eagle Insurance. The Board's support, trust and guidance have been instrumental for us to implement the key projects that have made this year so special.

Our biggest asset is our people; they are at the root of our success. All team members, at all levels, whether they are in the limelight or not, have contributed in making Eagle Insurance what it is today - a top tier insurance company where it feels good to work. I cannot thank them enough for their hard work, passion and dedication during this Golden Jubilee year.



**Sattar JACKARIA**  
CEO



# CHIEF UNDERWRITING OFFICER'S MESSAGE

## Dear shareholders and partners,

We are pleased to reflect on the achievements of the past financial year. We navigated a challenging landscape marked by rising costs in vehicle repairs, increasing health expenses and significant natural catastrophe claims, such as cyclone Belal's. Despite these hurdles, we sustained our trajectory of growth and profitability, which was underpinned by prudent underwriting practices and strategic risk management initiatives.

### Navigating Rising Costs

Over the past year, we have observed continued upward pressure on motor vehicle repair costs, fueled by inflationary trends and escalating labour costs in the local market. Additionally, global economic conditions, including the depreciation of the Rupee, have led to higher import costs for parts, further driving motor claims inflation. The increasing severity of accidents has also resulted in higher claims, prompting us to recalibrate our approach to motor insurance. In response, we have carefully reviewed our offerings to ensure they remain viable and adjusted certain aspects, including premium levels and excesses, to meet rising claims costs without compromising the quality of coverage.

The health insurance sector has similarly been impacted, with rising healthcare inflation and an aging population contributing to increased claims costs. To address these challenges, we have implemented balanced measures that ensure sustained coverage while protecting our clients' long-term affordability. These measures include premium adjustments and the thoughtful reassessment of specific non-essential benefits and excess levels. Through these actions, we aim to provide our clients with valuable, dependable protection that meets current realities.

### Key Initiatives and Resilience

In our continued commitment to robust risk management, we carried out multiple professional risk surveys and proactively followed up on recommendations to help clients manage

their risks effectively. This proactive approach not only reinforced our role as trusted advisors but also provided valuable insights to mitigate potential losses.

Following natural catastrophes, especially cyclone Belal, our resilience and preparedness were thoroughly tested, as was the resilience of the entire local insurance industry. With unwavering support from our reinsurers and reinsurance brokers, we absorbed the impact and delivered timely payouts to clients, underscoring the strength of our partnerships. These relationships are essential to our capacity to navigate large-scale disasters while maintaining financial stability.

### Adapting to Evolving Reinsurance Terms

As global reinsurance conditions shift, terms have inevitably hardened, reflecting a more cautious approach across the industry. In alignment with these changes, we have carefully passed on certain terms to our clients, ensuring transparency and fairness while upholding our commitment to financial security and sustainable underwriting. This prudent approach allows us to balance comprehensive protection with resilience, maintaining the strength of our offerings in a rapidly changing risk landscape.

Through targeted initiatives and prudent adjustments across motor, health and property lines, we remain committed to resilient and sustainable growth that honour our promises to our clients while fortifying our company's foundation. These actions reaffirm our role as a proactive and dependable insurance provider, prepared to meet future challenges with confidence and adaptability.

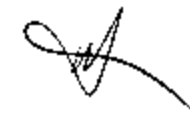
### Looking ahead

As we move into the next financial year, we are excited about the reorganisation of our Corporate division, particularly the creation of a dedicated SME team. This initiative will allow us to focus on cross-selling and upselling opportunities while providing a more personalised service to our larger clients. Additionally, as we prepare to implement a new IT core system, we are advancing our digital transformation to enhance operational efficiency, streamline processes and better serve our clients.

### Acknowledgements

In closing, we extend our heartfelt gratitude to all our stakeholders for their trust, dedication and collaborative spirit throughout the past year. The steadfast teamwork, commitment and humility that define our organisation have created a true family atmosphere, where each member contributes to our shared success. This foundation of trust and respect has empowered us to navigate challenges together, maintain the highest standards and achieve our financial objectives.

We are also aware that the development of our employees is essential to our continued success and we remain committed to investing in their growth. We look forward to building on this spirit of unity, continuing to serve our clients with dedication and reaching new heights in the years ahead.



**Winson CHAN CHIN WAH**  
CUO





# DIRECTORS' PROFILE

## Laurent DE LA HOGUE

CHAIRMAN &  
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**Citizen and Resident of Mauritius**  
**Appointed: 25 May 2016**  
**Chairman: 6 May 2022**

Laurent is the Head of Financial Services of IBL. He holds a Masters' degree in Management and Finance from the 'Ecole Supérieure de Gestion et Finance' of Paris, France. He also completed a Risk Management Programme from INSEAD, Singapore and a General Management Programme from ESSEC Business School.

He started his career with an international bank before joining GML Management Ltée in 2001 as Treasurer where he was involved in the setting up of the group central treasury management unit. He occupied various positions at executive levels and has been involved in development of projects including capital raising, mergers and acquisitions and company restructuring.

He served as Director on a number of organisations operating in the industrial, commercial, financial (regulated entities) and investment sectors. He is currently the Non-Executive Chairman of DTOS Holdings Ltd and EIL, and also a Board member of other entities related to the IBL Group.

Directorships in companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius: Lux Island Resorts Ltd.

## Shahannah ABDOOLAKHAN

INDEPENDENT  
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**Citizen and Resident of Mauritius**  
**Appointed: 22 October 2021**

Shahannah is a Senior Business Leader, Independent Director / Non-Executive Director and AML-CFT Compliance Specialist, expert in guiding the implementation of governance, risk and compliance (GRC) structures for Financial Services and DNFBP sectors. She has over 18 years' experience in the banking and financial services sector, locally and internationally having worked for the Regulator and Banks. She set up her own company, Abler Consulting in 2017 in Mauritius and Abler Compliance in Mainland Dubai in 2022.

Shahannah holds an MBA from Oxford Brookes University, UK. She is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA) and a Fellow of the International Compliance Association (FICA). She is a member of the GCC Board of Directors Institute and the Dubai Business Women Council (DBWC).

Directorships in companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius: Phoenix Investment Company Limited and Strategia India Focus Fund.

## Dominique AUGSBURGER

INDEPENDENT  
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**Non-Citizen and Resident of Mauritius**  
**Appointed: 19 February 2024**

Dominique is a seasoned financial and strategic professional with over 18 years of experience across various sectors. She is currently the Chief Strategy Officer at Take Back the Media, an American fintech media company. Residing in Mauritius for more than a decade, she operates her own boutique consulting firm, providing part-time CFO services and strategic mentorship to entrepreneurs, aiding their integration and development in Mauritius.

Previously, Dominique held key financial roles at companies such as CSI Energy Group, Stryker, Congo Equipment (CAT), and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). Her career has endowed her with significant operational management experience in both multinational and local organisations across Europe and Africa.

Dominique holds an MSc in Economics from HEC Lausanne (Switzerland) and a certification in blockchain technology and decentralized finance from the University of Geneva. Additionally, she is a certified Master in Neuro-Linguistic Programming.

She is passionate about Web3, digital transformation, sustainability, and fostering growth.

## Jacob Pieter (JP) BLIGNAUT

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**Non-Citizen and Non-Resident of Mauritius**  
**Appointed: 4 December 2019**

JP is the Chief Executive Officer at Bryte Insurance Company. Bryte is a short-term insurer with specific focus on commercial and corporate insurance in South Africa.

JP has more than 25 years' insurance experience across Africa, Europe, Asia and India. JP joined Zurich Insurance (South Africa) as Chief Underwriting Officer in 2012 as part of the leadership team that delivered the business turnaround, where after Fairfax Financial Holdings acquired the business in December 2016. Prior to joining Zurich Insurance, he was the Chief Actuary for RSA Insurance Group plc in its Middle East, India & Asia region where – apart from the various statutory duties – he was responsible for building actuarial and pricing capabilities across eight countries. JP started his career at the Sanlam Group in various roles across South Africa and UK.

JP graduated with a BCom (Hons) Cum Laude degree from the University of Stellenbosch and was a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries UK (2002-2017).

## Winson CHAN CHIN WAH

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR &  
CHIEF UNDERWRITING OFFICER

**Citizen and Resident of Mauritius**  
**Appointed: 3 December 2019**

With 30 years of experience in the general insurance industry, Winson is currently the Chief Underwriting Officer of Eagle Insurance and is responsible for the Property, Casualty, Marine, Motor and Reinsurance Departments. He started his career with the Mauritius Union Assurance and joined Eagle Insurance in 2004 where he successively occupied the post of Underwriting Manager, Motor Manager, Marine Manager and Head of Corporate and Marine. He is an ACII, Chartered Insurer, a member of the Insurance Institute of Mauritius, and the treasurer of the Insurers Association of Mauritius.

Winson serves on the Board of H.Savy Insurance Company Limited (Seychelles).

## Sattar JACKARIA

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR &  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

**Citizen and Resident of Mauritius**  
**Appointed: 7 April 2023**  
**CEO: 1 July 2023**

Sattar is a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (UK) and holds a BSc (Hons) in Mathematics, Operational Research, Statistics & Economics (MORSE) from the University of Warwick, UK.

Sattar began his career in 1999, spending 7 years in London with a global actuarial consulting firm. In 2006, he returned to Mauritius to join Swan Life Ltd as Senior Manager of its Actuarial Department. During his tenure at Swan, Sattar handled various functions including pensions & investment advisory, reserving, pricing & product development.

In 2016, Sattar joined IBL Ltd as Head of Financial Services. In this role, he worked closely with the CEOs and senior management of the various companies of IBL within the financial services cluster to develop their strategic plans and ensure their successful implementation. As part of his role, he also served on the Board of many of these companies.

Since 1 July 2023, Sattar has been appointed as CEO of Eagle Insurance and as part of his role, he is currently serving on the Board of Medscheme (Mtius) Limited as well.





# DIRECTORS' PROFILE

**John Edward (Edwyn)  
O'NEILL**

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**Non-Citizen and Non-Resident of Mauritius  
Appointed: 17 February 2020**

Edwyn is a seasoned business leader and qualified chartered accountant. Having worked in the financial services sector in executive roles for more than thirty years in several disciplines, including Auditing, Banking, and Insurance across the continent, Edwyn recently retired as Group CEO of Bryte Africa Group after twelve years at the helm of one of South Africa's oldest insurance companies. Under Edwyn's leadership, the emphasis on empowered and happy employees, customer service excellence at every touchpoint, and committed partnerships across the business value chain were non-negotiables in all his roles. While at Bryte, Edwyn was instrumental in the growth of the insurance business in Southern Africa, achieving various milestones since joining in 2012. Over the years, Edwyn initiated a range of operational efficiencies to enhance business resilience, augment relevant innovation and accelerate business growth through multiple distribution channels – all while differentiating the Bryte business and embedding its partnership approach underpinned by a caring yet high-performing organisational culture.

Edwyn is the President of Bryte Africa Group. He also chairs Bryte Risk Services Botswana and AFGRI Group Holdings and is a non-executive director of Africa Re.

**Delphine  
LAGESSE**

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**Citizen and Resident of Mauritius  
Appointed: 2 August 2024**

Delphine began her career in 1998 as a Senior Consultant at DCDM in the Marketing and Economic Studies department. In 2005, she joined Ireland Blyth Limited (IBL) as Sales and Marketing Manager of Catovair, the group's airline company. Since then, she has held several key roles across both operational and corporate functions within the group.

In 2011, Delphine joined IBL's Business Development team at the Head Office. In 2017, she was appointed as Group Strategic Innovation & Excellence Executive, part of the CEO's Office, leading strategic projects at the group level with a particular emphasis on fostering innovation and embedding a culture of service excellence.

Delphine holds an MBA in International Management from Dauphine University and IAE Paris Sorbonne Business School. She also holds a degree in Economics from the University of Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne.

Delphine closely collaborates with the group's companies and subsidiaries to enhance their customer experience approach, develop their business strategy & promote a culture of innovation. In 2021, she launched the IBL Excellence & Innovation Award to encourage teams across the group to turn creative ideas into impactful business solutions.

**Cynthia  
PARRISH**

INDEPENDENT  
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**Non-Citizen and Resident of Mauritius  
Appointed: 9 March 2020**

Cynthia is a Senior Partner of ThirdGate Capital Management, LLC, a New York based proprietary investment firm.

She was formerly the Chief Legal Counsel of Musa Group (Pty) Limited, an investment advisory and private equity firm based in Johannesburg, South Africa; and, the Managing Director of Musa Group Mauritius Ltd, a Mauritius-based fund management company.

Cynthia holds independent non-executive director positions in Levene Energy, Ltd, an integrated Oil & Gas and Renewable Energy company; Levene Photo-Voltaic Technologies Limited, a renewable energy company.

Cynthia has a Juris Doctorate (J.D.) degree from Nova University in Florida, USA, and a Masters of Law (L.L.M.) in Securities from Georgetown University in Washington D.C., USA.

**Yannick  
ULCOQ**

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**Citizen and Resident of Mauritius  
Appointed: 24 August 2022**

Yannick holds a Master's Degree in Finance from the University of Montpellier and joined GML in 2008 after having spent a couple of years in the corporate and banking treasury fields.

From 2013 to June 2016, he worked as Treasurer at GML Trésorerie Ltée (now IBL Treasury Ltd) where he was responsible for the cash management and forex dealing operations of subsidiaries and associate companies within the Group. Since July 2016, Yannick is the Head of Treasury for IBL Ltd.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of a number of companies within the IBL Group.

**Philippa  
WILD**

ALTERNATE DIRECTOR TO JP BLIGNAUT

**Non-Citizen and Non-Resident of Mauritius  
Appointed: 29 October 2024**

Philippa joined Bryte Insurance Company in January 2024. She has over 25 years of experience in the financial services industry, mainly in short-term insurance. She covers all aspects of the business, including underwriting, pricing, reserving, capital modelling and balance sheet management, distribution, media liaison, product development, marketing, and client and broker services.

Philippa has worked for both reinsurers and direct insurers and understands the distribution functions in both. She has experience launching new business initiatives and successfully managing new businesses. Philippa was previously with Santam, Discovery, Absa Insurance, MunichRe, and Gerling.

Philippa has a diploma in Professional Coaching (ACTP) and is an Accredited Personal/Life and Business/Executive Coach. She is keen on the well-being and development of team members and practices as a life coach to the extent that her work commitments allow.





## LEADERSHIP

# MANAGEMENT TEAM



**Sattar JACKARIA**  
**Chief Executive Officer**

Refer to Director's Profile



**Winson CHAN CHIN WAH**  
**Chief Underwriting Officer**

Refer to Director's Profile



**Pierre AH SOON**  
**Head of Claims**

Since joining Eagle Insurance in 2004, Pierre Ah Soon has accumulated more than 19 years of valuable experience in the insurance sector. He currently plays a crucial role in steering the activities of the Claims Department at Eagle Insurance. Pierre effectively manages the day-to-day operations of this department, which is responsible for handling Motor, Property, and Accident claims. His extensive expertise is underscored by his prestigious status as a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA).



**Karina ALCINDOR**  
**Assistant Manager - Human Capital**

Karina Alcindor, who joined Eagle Insurance in 2008 from IBL Head Office, plays a crucial role in the efficient management and administration of numerous Human Capital functions within the company. Her responsibilities also encompass providing pivotal support to Human Capital initiatives and fostering positive employee relations. She is also a member of the Association of Business Executive (ABE) Institute in the UK.



**Tanya ALLY**  
**Head of Corporate and Reinsurance**

Tanya Ally, with more than 10 years of experience in the Reinsurance industry, has been appointed as Manager in July 2022 and is responsible for the Facultative Reinsurance business and Financial Lines Underwriting. She is an Associate Member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of UK and Insurance Institute of Mauritius.



**Jose ARSENIUS**  
**Head of Information System and Security**

Jose Arsenius brings a wealth of experience to his role as the manager of the IT Services department at Eagle Insurance, with over 30 years in the IT sector. He holds distinguished credentials as both a Chartered IT Professional and a Certified Information Security Professional, showcasing his expertise and commitment to excellence in the field.



**Bruno CHAN SIP SIONG**  
**Information Systems Manager**

Bruno Chan Sip Siong, with more than 30 years of experience in the IT sector, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the IT Services Department and end-user support at Eagle Insurance. His other areas of responsibility include the maintenance of insurance systems. He holds a BSc (Hons) degree in Computing and Information Systems.

## LEADERSHIP

# MANAGEMENT TEAM



**Olivier CHELLEN**

**Head of Finance**

With more than 15 years of experience in Audit and Finance, Olivier Chellen currently oversees all finance operations. Before joining Eagle Insurance in 2022, he worked in the audit department of a Big 4 accountancy firm in Mauritius and Zambia. Olivier also has previous experience in the insurance sector, having held positions as Head of Finance in other insurance companies in Mauritius and Zambia. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Applied Accounting from Oxford Brookes University and is a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants UK.



**Michael CHOW-AH-HU**

**Manager - Motor Underwriting**

Michael Chow-Ah-Hu, with over 15 years of experience in the Insurance industry, manages the day-to-day operations of the Motor Department at Eagle Insurance. He holds a BSc (Hons) degree in Business Administration and an MBA. He is also a member of the Insurance Institute of Mauritius.



**Rayushi GAYA**

**Head of Legal and Compliance/ MLRO**

Rayushi Gaya, with over 10 years of experience in Legal Compliance and Risk Management, heads the legal and Compliance Department at Eagle Insurance. She also serves as the Money Laundering Reporting Officer and Data Protection Officer. Rayushi has a law degree and a Masters of Law (L.L.M.) in International Commercial Law from the University of Kent (UK).



**Dharvish GHUMONDEE**

**Head of Analytics, Treaty and Specialty**

Dharvish Ghumondee, with over 7 years of experience in the Actuarial and Finance fields, both in Mauritius and the UK, currently manages the Technical, Analytics and Performance Management Department at Eagle Insurance. In addition, he oversees the Reinsurance (Treaty) department, the Data & Processes department, and is very involved in the technical side of the Health department. Dharvish holds a BSc (Hons) degree in Actuarial Science from Cass Business School (also known as City, University of London) and is a member of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (UK).



**Rishi IMRIT**

**Head of Business Development**

Rishi Imrit, with more than 14 years of experience in the Insurance industry, is responsible for EIL's business related to Health Insurance as well as the 'Bancassurance' and 'SME and Retail' Distribution Channels. He holds an MBA in Innovation and Leadership from Ducere Global Business School and is a Member of the Chartered Institute of Marketing (MCIM). He also holds a Certificate from the Chartered Insurance Institute (Cert CII) and is a Certified Risk Professional accredited by the Federation of European Risk Management Associations. In addition to his responsibilities at EIL, Rishi serves as a Non-Executive Director of Medscheme (Mauritius) Ltd.



**Allen LEUNG YOON SIUNG**

**Manager - Corporate**

Allen Leung Yoon Siung, with over 30 years of experience in the Insurance industry, is responsible for the underwriting of the Fire, Accident, Liability, and Engineering classes of insurance. He is a former Council Member of the Insurance Institute of Mauritius.



**Patrice LIM KEE CHANG**

**Manager - Marine**

Patrice Lim Kee Chang, with over 15 years of experience in the Insurance industry, is in charge of the Marine Department at Eagle Insurance, comprising Underwriting, Claims and Reinsurance. He holds a Postgraduate Diploma in Marine Insurance from the World Maritime University in Sweden and a Cert. CII from the Chartered Insurance Institute of UK. He is also an Associate at the Singapore Insurance Institute and Senior Associate and Certified Insurance Professional at the Australian and New Zealand Institute of Insurance.



## LEADERSHIP

# MANAGEMENT TEAM



**Marie NOELLE LOUISE**

**Assistant Manager- Business Development**

Marie-Noelle Louise has over 13 years of insurance industry experience, starting in 2006 and transitioning to insurance in 2011 after various administrative, HR, and marketing roles. At Eagle Insurance since 2016, she initially focused on Corporate underwriting and later led Corporate processing. In 2019, she shifted to Business Development, overseeing day-to-day operations, with a focus on brokers, partnerships, bancassurance, and Branch Operations. Marie-Noelle is a member of the Insurance Institute of Mauritius and holds certification from the Chartered Insurance Institute (Cert CII)



**Parama MOOTOOVEEREN**

**Human Capital Manager**

Parama Mootooveen joined Eagle Insurance in 2024, bringing with him more than 20 years in the human resources field. Parama has occupied senior HR roles for 2 large FMCG companies in Mauritius and spent almost 18 years in the hospitality sector, both with local and international brands, whilst having also worked in the Maldives.



**Karen NG CHEONG SANG**

**Manager - Corporate**

Karen Ng Cheong Sang, with over 10 years of experience in the Insurance industry both in Mauritius and in Australia, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Corporate Department. She holds a BSc degree in Actuarial Science from the University of Melbourne, a diploma in Insurance from the Chartered Insurance Institute and is a member of the Insurance Institute of Mauritius.



**Vanessen SADIEN**

**Operations Manager- Corporate Business**

Vanessen Sadien, has over 18 years of experience in the insurance industry mainly in Motor Claims and Recovery and was at the MUA Group for 15 years and 3 years at Jubilee Allianz prior to joining Eagle in September 2024. He is holder of a Diploma in Business Administration and has just completed a Degree in Law and Management. He is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Corporate Department.



**Girish SENTOHUL**

**Assistant Manager - Claims Non-Motor**

Girish Sentohul, with over 15 years of experience in the insurance industry, plays a pivotal role in overseeing the daily operations of the Non-Motor Claims and Claims Admin Department at Eagle Insurance, ensuring seamless and efficient processes. Girish's commitment to excellence is further highlighted by his membership in the Insurance Institute of Mauritius, showcasing his dedication to staying at the forefront of industry knowledge and best practices.



**Jacqueline SIN FAT**

**Head of Marketing and Communication**

Jacqueline Sin Fat, with a 15-years career, is an accomplished marketing professional and the Head of Marketing and Communication at Eagle Insurance. Her diverse industry experience: Textile, Gaming, and Information Technology, combined with her educational background; a first degree in Management and an MBA in Marketing, has made her a versatile and strategic leader. She excels in marketing management, strategy development, internal communication, and talent branding.



**Trisha SOOKUN**

**Head of Risk**

Trisha Sookun, with over a decade of Auditing and Risk Management expertise, oversees the Risk Management framework at Eagle Insurance. Previously at MUA Group, she oversaw risk management and business continuity, specialising in Enterprise Risk Management and Strategic Resilience and Crisis Management. Trisha envisions a proactive risk-aware culture that safeguards the company's strategic objectives.





AUTHENTIC



# INTEGRATED REPORT

## 3.1 DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Since 2022, we have launched our digital transformation journey.

The main objective of this transformational journey is to improve our processes and become more efficient with the ultimate aim of offering a best-in-class customer experience.

We aim to drastically enhance our customer experience by leveraging innovation and technology to empower our teams and ecosystem of partners and intermediaries to better service our customers.

The first step of this journey was to assess our current core insurance system. The review concluded that the system had to be completely overhauled. In that context, project “Drive” was initiated to source another insurance system that would address our pain points and that will help us deliver the customer experience that our clients and partners deserve.

Following a detailed RFP and thorough selection process, a fully integrated system was chosen. We agreed on a phased approach, whereby each line of business would Go-Live progressively.

During the year under review, the Marine department went live and is now fully operational. The other lines of business will progressively “Go-Live” with a full implementation expected by the end of the next financial year. Once the project is completed, we expect a significant improvement in our internal operations as well as being able to offer self-service tools to our insureds.

In parallel to project Drive, we are also working on the following key initiatives:

- Building of dashboards and monitoring tools through Business Intelligence;
- Reviewing and streamlining our processes to improve efficiency;

- Digitalising our Sales and Marketing functions for better client engagement;
- Providing self-service tools (e.g. portals) to our insureds and partners, including online payment options for some insurance services;
- Revamping our website to be more client-focused and user-friendly.

## 3.2 HEALTH, SAFETY & WELLNESS

### COMMITMENT TO A HEALTHY AND SAFE WORKPLACE

Safety, health and wellness of our people will always be of prime importance at Eagle Insurance.

During the course of the year, we have conducted several activities, talks and training sessions in diverse areas to further reinforce our commitment towards safety, health and wellbeing – this has led to another year without any occurrence of occupational accidents.

Some of the activities conducted included:

- Breast Cancer awareness talk during Pink October;
- Talks on good nutrition and sleep, during our Wellness Week;
- Fire Warden Training;
- First Aid Training.

As part of our initiative to promote a healthy living, we are encouraging our team members to participate in various sporting activities. As such, we have nominated a sports captain that motivates the team to enrol in various competitions organised by the FMSC (Fédération Mauricienne des Sports Corporatif) as well as other company sponsored trails such as IBL on the Move or Dodo Trail. In fact, we had a record number of team members participating in the IBL on the Move this year.

# INTEGRATED REPORT

## 3.3 HUMAN CAPITAL

The year under review has been a transformational one for EIL from a people’s perspective.

First of all, we received the ‘Great Place To Work’ accreditation following a survey conducted with all of our team members in February 2024. All dimensions measured showed very healthy double-digit increases in satisfaction from the last survey conducted, whilst the participation rate was at 95%. The ‘Overall Perception’ rating stood at a very encouraging 83% satisfaction.

In order to further enhance and solidify the team spirit and togetherness of all our team, our Happiness Circle organised a series of activities which included, amongst others:

- Festival Celebrations – Divali, Christmas, Spring Festival, Eid-UI-Fitr;
- Independence and Women’s Day.

From a training and development perspective, we completed the year with a total of 1,423 manhours of training (v/s 840 manhours last year) which corresponds to around 10 hours of training delivered to each team member over the year.

Our Human Capital objective for the next year will see further investments in training and development initiatives to ensure that our team members are even better equipped to respond to the ever-increasing needs of our policyholders and other stakeholders. We shall also continue to strengthen our own identity and culture with the elaboration of a new shared purpose and set of values.

## 3.4 50<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF EAGLE INSURANCE

As we celebrated half a century of dedication, trust, and success, a series of events were organised to celebrate this milestone.

### Wellness Week

We kicked off our golden jubilee celebrations with an inhouse Wellness Week, emphasising the importance of health and well-being. From inspiring workshops to interactive activities, our focus was on nurturing the physical and mental wellness of our team, reinforcing our belief that a healthy workplace is a thriving one.



### Team Building at Casela

A highlight of our celebrations was our team-building exercise at Casela. Surrounded by nature’s beauty, our team engaged in collaborative challenges and adventure activities that strengthened our bonds and showcased the power of teamwork. It was an empowering experience that reminded us of the strength and unity that drive our success.





# INTEGRATED REPORT

## Employee End-of-Year Party at Lux Grand Gaube:

Our dedicated team gathered for a spectacular end-of-year party at the luxurious Lux Grand Gaube. It was a night to remember, filled with joy, recognition, and a look back at our collective achievements over the past year. The event was a perfect blend of celebration and reflection, highlighting the hard work and passion that have driven our success.



## Eagle Fun Fiesta

We also celebrated our families and children, who are an integral part of our journey. Family Day was a heartfelt occasion where we came together to share a special moment with our colleagues and their kids. The day was filled with fun activities such as magic show, laughter, and a sense of togetherness, reinforcing the idea that our strength comes from our collective support.



## Brokers & Partners Event

Our anniversary celebrations culminated in a grand Brokers & Partners Event, where we honored the invaluable relationships we've built over the years. This event was a testament to the strong partnerships and collaborative spirit that have played a crucial role in our journey. It was a time to express our gratitude and look forward to continued success together.



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

EIL meets the definition of being a Public Interest Entity ("PIE") and is committed to effective corporate governance for the benefit of its shareholders, customers, employees, and other stakeholders based on the principles of fairness, transparency, and accountability. Structures, rules, and processes are designed to provide for the proper organisation and conduct of business within the Company and to define the powers and responsibilities of its corporate body and employees. The Company operates within a well-defined and continuously improving governance framework, recognising the need to adapt to changes in its environment. Consequently, the Board, together with the Management of the Company, is constantly working towards the setting up of the relevant structures and implementing new measures to succeed in the adoption of, and compliance with, the provisions of the Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (2016) (the 'Code'), which is based on an "apply and explain basis".

At EIL, we strive to ensure that all the activities of the Company are conducted in such a way as to satisfy the characteristics and apply the essence of the eight principles of Corporate Governance, namely:

**Principle 1 – Governance Structure**

**Principle 2 – The Structure of the Board and its Committees**

**Principle 3 – Director Appointment Procedures**

**Principle 4 – Directors Duties, Remuneration and Performance**

**Principle 5 – Risk Governance and Internal Control**

**Principle 6 – Reporting with Integrity**

**Principle 7 – Audit**

**Principle 8 – Relations with Shareholders and other key Stakeholders**

The Company has established a corporate governance practice involving the Board of Directors, Board Committees, Management, Internal and External Auditors, Industry Best Practices as well as established policies and

procedures across all operations. This ensures that the business and affairs of the Group are managed according to the highest standards of corporate governance and in the best interest of all its stakeholders.

## PRINCIPLE 1 - GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

### The Board of Directors

EIL is headed by a Board comprising of ten Directors, of whom eight are residents in Mauritius and two are residents in South Africa. The ethics of the Board of EIL is such that it has a balanced number of Directors from various backgrounds and has diverse skills, qualifications, and resources for better effectiveness of the Board and by extension of the Company.

The Board bears the responsibility of organising and directing the affairs of the Group in a manner that is in the best interest of shareholders and other stakeholders. It is primarily responsible for, amongst other things, the review and adoption of strategic plans, the overview of business performance, the adoption of appropriate risk management systems and the establishment of proper internal control systems.

It is also responsible for continually reviewing the operations, practices, and trends of the Group so that these are in conformity with legal and regulatory requirements in the Insurance industry. The Board retains full and effective control over EIL, delegating the day-to-day running and operational issues to Management.

### Organisational Chart and Statement of Accountabilities

The following principles shape the accountabilities and duties of members of the Board of Directors of EIL. The Board's predominant duty is to supervise the management of the Company's affairs and businesses. The Board is committed to establishing, maintaining, and developing well-structured and adapted governance processes involving the Board, Board Committees and Management. The Board Charter of the Company together with the Terms of Reference for the Board Committees, the position descriptions for the Board Chairperson and Committee Chairpersons, and this Accountability Statement for Directors, form the foundations of the Board's

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

governance system. The Terms of Reference of the Audit and Risk Committee also includes, amongst other things, essential procedures such as whistleblowing and fraud detection. The Directors are expected to work with their fellow directors to fulfil the mandates of the Board and its Committees to ensure best efficiency. The organisation chart for EIL, including the key senior positions and reporting lines within the Company, is set out on page 17 of the Annual Report.

## Board Charter

The Board of Directors of EIL has adopted and approved a Board Charter for the Company. The Board Charter is a written policy document which clearly defines the respective roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the Board of Directors (both individually and collectively), and Management in setting the direction and the control of the Company. The Company's Code of Ethics broadly expresses the requirements for all employees to adhere to ethical standards. A revised Board Charter was adopted on 29 June 2021. The Board intends to review and update the Board Charter as and when necessary but at least every five years. The Board Charter is also available on the Company's website.

## Code of Ethics and Business Conduct

A revised Code of Ethics and Business Conduct has been approved by the Board on 12 December 2024. The Code of Ethics and Business Conduct governs the conduct of the Directors, Management, and employees of the Company and provides clear direction on conduct of business and general workplace behaviour. It includes guidance on health and safety, disclosure of conflicts of interest, maintaining confidentiality and disclosing gift and business courtesies, amongst others. The Board of EIL has recommended that this Code of Ethics and Business Conduct be adhered to by all the employees of the Company.

## Constitution

EIL's Constitution complies with the provisions of the Companies Act 2001 of Mauritius (the 'Act'). There are no clauses of the Constitution deemed material enough requiring specific disclosure.

## PRINCIPLE 2: THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES

### Composition

The Board of EIL is a unitary Board composed of two executive directors, five non-executive directors and three Independent non-executive directors, four of whom are women. The Board is of the opinion that the current membership of the Board of EIL is appropriate in terms of membership and skills. The independent Directors conform to all the criteria set out in the Act and the Code. In addition to meeting the requirements of the Act and the Insurance Act 2005 of Mauritius, the Board of Directors has enough diversity in terms of age, educational background, and professional qualifications for better decision-making. The roles of the Chairperson and the Chief Executive Officer have been clearly defined and their respective roles and functions in leading the Company are distinct.

The Board, under the recommendation of the Corporate Governance Committee, is responsible for the appointment of directors who are selected based on their integrity, skill, business acumen, and experience to make sound judgments relevant to the business of the Company.

The following changes have occurred in the Board composition since the publication of the last Annual Report of EIL:

- Mr Jean Paul CHASTEAU DE BALYON resigned as Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company on 19 December 2023;
- Mrs Dominique AUGSBURGER was appointed as Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company on 19 February 2024;
- Mr Dipak CHUMMUN resigned as Non-Executive Director of the Company on 30 June 2024;
- Mrs Delphine LAGESSE was appointed as Non-Executive Director of the Company on 2 August 2024;
- Mrs Philippa WILD was appointed as Alternate Director to Mr Jacob Pieter (JP) BLIGNAUT on 29 October 2024.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The composition of the Board and the Directors' attendance at board meetings, board committee meetings as well as the annual meeting of shareholders were as follows during the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

Name of Directors	Category	Board Meeting	Audit and Risk Committee	Corporate Governance Committee	Investment Committee	Annual Meeting
Laurent DE LA HOGUE <sup>1</sup>	Non-Executive Chairman	4 out of 4	-	4 out of 4	-	✓
Jacob Pieter (JP) BLIGNAUT <sup>2</sup>	Non-Executive Director	3 out of 4	-	-	-	✓
Dipak CHUMMUN <sup>1</sup>	Non-Executive Director (Resigned on 30 June 2024)	4 out of 4	-	-	-	✗
Delphine LAGESSE <sup>1</sup>	Non-Executive Director (Appointed on 2 August 2024)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
John Edward O'NEILL <sup>2</sup>	Non-Executive Director	4 out of 4	-	1 out of 1	2 out of 2	✓
Yannick ULCOQ <sup>1</sup>	Non-Executive Director	4 out of 4	8 out of 8	-	-	✓
Shahannah ABDOLAKHAN	Independent Non-Executive Director	4 out of 4	8 out of 8	-	-	✓
Dominique AUGSBURGER	Independent Non-Executive Director (Appointed on 19 February 2024)	N/A	2 out of 2	-	N/A	N/A
Jean Paul CHASTEAU DE BALYON	Independent Non-Executive Director	2 out of 3	1 out of 5	2 out of 2	0 out of 1	✗
Cynthia PARRISH	Independent Non-Executive Director	4 out of 4	-	4 out of 4	2 out of 2	✓
Winson CHAN CHIN WAH	Executive Director	4 out of 4	-	-	-	✓
Sattar JACKARIA	Executive Director	4 out of 4	-	-	-	✓

<sup>1</sup>Appointed by IBL Ltd.

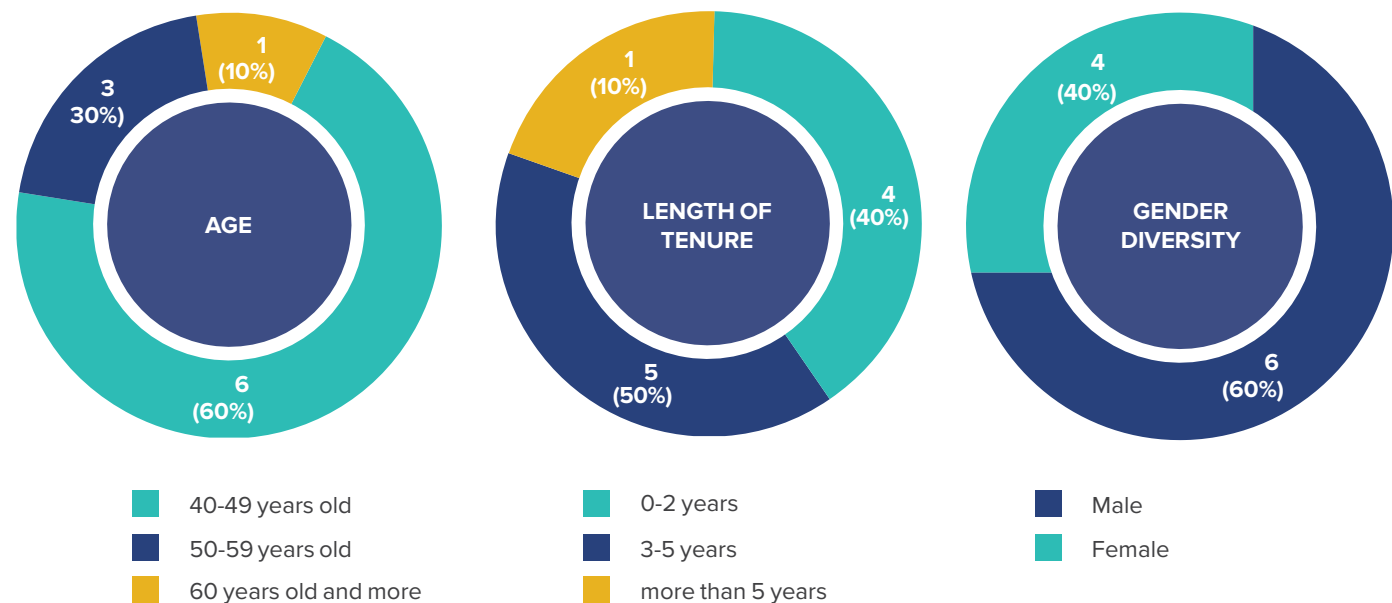
<sup>2</sup>Appointed by HWIC (Fairfax).

\*Mrs Philippa WILD - Alternate Director to Mr JP BLIGNAUT since 29 October 2024



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Balance and diversity



## Job Descriptions of key Senior Governance positions

The Board of Directors assumes the responsibility to review and approve job descriptions of key senior governance positions.

## Committees of the Board

The Board is assisted in its functions by three committees, namely the Audit and Risk Committee, the Investment Committee, and the Corporate Governance Committee, which also acts as the Nomination Committee as well as the Remuneration Committee. These Committees have been set up to assist the Board in accomplishing their duties through a rigorous evaluation of specific duties.

The Chairpersons of the Committees are invited to make regular reports to the Board of Directors during Board Meetings. The Company Secretary also acts as secretary to the Board Committees.

The Committees may have recourse to independent external professional advisors at the expense of the Company, if deemed necessary to help them to perform their duties.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Audit and Risk Committee

The membership of the Audit and Risk Committee as at 30 June 2024, was as follows:

- Ms Shahannah ABDOOLAKHAN (Chairperson);
- Mrs Dominique AUGSBURGER; and
- Mr Yannick ULCOQ.

The Audit and Risk Committee's main responsibility is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, to ensure that adequate checks and balances are in place, and risks are properly identified and managed. The Audit and Risk Committee's terms of reference include inter alia:

- Considering and reviewing the reliability and accuracy of financial information and appropriateness of accounting policies and disclosure practices;
- Examining and reviewing the quarterly financial results, annual financial statements or any other documentation to be published in compliance with the Company's accounting standards;
- Reviewing compliance with applicable laws and best corporate governance practices and regulatory requirements;
- Reviewing the adequacy of accounting records and internal control systems;
- Monitoring and supervising the functioning and performance of internal audit;
- Direct interaction with the external auditors at least once a year without the presence of senior management;
- Direct interaction with the Internal Audit Manager at least once a year, without management being present, to discuss their remit and any issues arising from the internal audits carried out;
- Considering the independence of the external auditors and actuary and making recommendations to the Board on the appointment or dismissal of the external auditors /actuary;
- Discussing and agreeing on accounting principles with the external auditor and assessing the effectiveness of the external audit process;
- Reviewing the effectiveness of the risk management process; and
- Assisting the Board in its duties in evaluating the risks associated with all new projects on an ongoing basis, assessing the probability and impact of foreseeable events on the Company's situation.

The Audit and Risk Committee met eight times during the year under review and confirmed that it has discharged its responsibilities to the best of its capabilities for the year under review.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Corporate Governance Committee

The membership of the Corporate Governance Committee as at 30 June 2024, was as follows:

- Ms Cynthia PARRISH (Chairperson);
- Mr Laurent DE LA HOGUE ; and
- Mr John Edward O'NEILL.

The Corporate Governance Committee is responsible to advise and make recommendations to the Board on all aspects of Corporate Governance that should be followed by the Company, so that the Board remains effective while complying with sound corporate practices and principles. The Corporate Governance Committee advises the Board on key appointments at Board and top Management level and reviews the remuneration structure of the senior management and the Board. The terms of reference of the Corporate Governance Committee was reviewed and updated during the financial year to amend the composition of the Committee, the frequency of meetings, the notice period for meetings, and the term of office for Committee members.

The Corporate Governance Committee met four times during the year under review.

## Investment Committee

The membership of the Investment Committee as at 30 June 2024, was as follows:

- Ms Cynthia PARRISH (Chairperson);
- Mrs Dominique AUGSBURGER; and
- Mr John Edward O'NEILL.

The Investment Committee's main responsibility is to advise and assist the Board of Directors on matters relating to the investment activities of the Company. The main duties of the Committee are to define, review and evaluate the investment strategy (including mergers and acquisitions) for recommendation to the Board. The Committee must perform all the functions as is necessary to fulfil its role as stated above and including, but not limited to the following:

- Review and amend as and when required, the investment policy and strategy;
- Set structures and processes for carrying out its role;
- Select Investment Managers to manage a defined portfolio, on the basis of relevant competencies and compliance standards;
- Select and monitor the planned asset allocation;
- Make ongoing decisions relevant to the operational principles of the investment strategy;
- Supervise and ensure the proper implementation of the investment projects approved by the Board;
- Handle any other tasks which the Board may at any time delegate to the Committee; and
- Optimise the returns of the investment portfolio and engage with the fund manager.

The Investment Committee met twice during the year under review.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Company Secretary

The Company Secretary, namely IBL Management Ltd, comprises a team of experienced company secretaries providing support and services to the companies of the IBL Group. As governance professionals, the company secretaries guide the Boards on corporate governance principles and on their statutory duties and responsibilities.

IBL Management Ltd ensures compliance with EIL's Constitution as well as all relevant statutory and regulatory requirements, codes of conduct and rules established by the Board. The Company Secretary provides guidance to the Board as a whole and to Directors individually. The Company Secretary also advises the Board on matters of ethics and good governance and serves as a focal point of contact within the Company for shareholders. The Company Secretary is also the primary communication channel between the Company and the regulatory authorities. The Company Secretary also maintains an updated Directors' Interest Register.

In its advisory role, the Company Secretary provides support and advice to companies of the Group on corporate transactions and projects.

## PRINCIPLE 3: DIRECTOR APPOINTMENT PROCEDURE

### Directors' appointment procedure

The Board acknowledges responsibility for the appointment of Directors and ensures that a formal and transparent procedure is followed and adhered to for the choice and appointment of new Directors. The process of considering, vetting and recommending new Directors to the Board is undertaken by the Corporate Governance Committee.

In accordance with the Company's Constitution, the Board may fill vacancies or appoint new Directors on the Board at any point in time during the year. After the approval of the Company's Board of Directors and the Financial Services Commission, the said appointments will then be ratified at the subsequent Annual Meeting of Shareholders. This flexibility of the Board is, however,

limited by the maximum number of Directors as fixed by the Constitution of the Company.

## Board Induction

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that all newly appointed Directors to the Board receive proper induction to the Company and the Board practices. The Board normally delegates this responsibility to the Company Secretary. The Company Secretary, in turn, prepares an induction pack for newly appointed Directors. The induction pack normally contains the following documents:

- The Company's Constitution and Board Charter;
- Salient features of the Securities Act 2005 of Mauritius;
- Extract of the Act listing the duties and responsibilities of Directors;
- Latest Annual Report of the Company;
- Calendar of meetings for the year;
- Statutory information about the Company;
- The Code of Ethics and Business Pack; and
- A presentation from Management.

The newly appointed Director(s) may also request a meeting with the CEO or any other executives of the Company where and when necessary.

## Professional development and training

The Board encourages all its members to keep abreast of the latest updates within the insurance sector and in the professional field. In this context, Directors are invited to attend relevant workshops or courses. The Directors followed the annual training on Anti-Money Laundering/Countering of Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT) organised by the Compliance Officer of EIL during the year under review.

The Directors of the Board, being all professionals, do engage in continuous professional development programs on an individual basis.



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Time Commitments

Directors are expected to dedicate such time as is necessary for them to effectively discharge their duties. Board Members have a duty to act in the best interests of the Company and are expected to ensure that their responsibilities do not impinge on their responsibilities as Directors of EIL.

## Succession Planning

The Board assumes full responsibility for succession planning and stays guided by its main shareholders in the matter. The Corporate Governance Committee oversees and reviews succession plans from time to time for the CEO and Board members which is then recommended to the Board.

The Corporate Governance Committee carries out a due diligence process to determine the suitability of every person who is being considered for appointment or reappointment as a Director of the Board. The Committee shall evaluate the suitability of any such person based on factors such as educational qualification, experience, track record and recommend his or her candidature to the Board.

## PRINCIPLE 4: DIRECTORS' DUTIES, REMUNERATION AND PERFORMANCE

### Directors' Duties

The Directors of the Board of EIL are aware of their legal duties and responsibilities. Upon appointment, the Director receives an induction pack as described under Principle 3, which contains a list of their duties. Directors are also informed of relevant amendments to the laws and regulations.

### Interests Register, Conflicts of Interest and Related Party Transactions Policy

The Board Charter and Code of Ethics contain provisions to manage any potential conflict of interest or related party transactions. An Interest Register, which is updated on an annual basis, is maintained by the Company Secretary. Any disclosure of interest as required under the Act is recorded in the Interest Register, which is available

for inspection during normal office hours upon written request made to the Company Secretary.

None of the Directors of EIL have any interest in the ordinary shares of the Company at 30 June 2024.

## Information, Information Technology and Information Security Governance

The Board is responsible for information governance and the management of information technology, and information security governance is managed by EIL's IT function, with the support of IBL's Technology & Digital Transformation function. The budget for capital expenditure is approved by the Board and current capital expenditure is monitored within the approved budget.

### Information Security Policy

The purpose of this policy is to establish a management forum that manages the implementation of information security within the Company, to maintain the security of EIL's information processing facilities and information assets. It applies to all employees, contractors, and consultants of EIL. It encompasses several topics such as Management commitment to information security, Information security coordination, allocation of information security responsibilities, authorisation process for information processing facilities and security requirements in third party agreements.

### Board Evaluation

Under the leadership of the Chairperson of the Corporate Governance Committee, the last board self-evaluation exercise was conducted by the Company Secretary in August 2021. The Board intends to conduct another board evaluation during the next financial year, following the change in the composition of the Board.

### Remuneration policy

The remuneration philosophy of EIL is based on transparency, merit and performance.

The Board has entrusted the Corporate Governance Committee the responsibility for the nomination and remuneration of Directors and members of Board

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Committees by taking into consideration the market conditions, benchmarking in the industry and the Company's results.

Directors' fees consist of a fixed fee. Any changes to Directors' remuneration are submitted for recommendation by the Corporate Governance Committee. This Committee ensures that the appropriate fees given to the Board Members as well as to the Committee Members are in line with market practice. This is approved by shareholders of the Company at the annual meeting. The Directors' fees were last increased during the financial year ended 30 June 2022. Considering inflationary increases and market alignment, the shareholders, upon the recommendation of the Board, approved an increase in Directors' fees for the financial year ending 30 June 2025 at the annual meeting of shareholders held on 17 December 2024.

Directors' fees for the year under review are found on page 73. To be noted that the executive directors of EIL receive no directors' fees. The remuneration and benefits paid to the executive directors for the year ended 30 June 2024 are set out on page 74 of the annual report.

## PRINCIPLE 5: RISK GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board and management recognise that an effective system of risk management plays a critical role in the setting and achievement of strategic objectives, where risk is defined as any threat or opportunity to the achievement of these objectives.

Managing risk is a key contributor to EIL's long-term success. The approach to operational risk management is governed by prudence, the nature of the regulatory environment, best practice and the competitive situation within which EIL operates.

EIL is committed to continuously improving operational efficiency to increase shareholder value and to find innovative ways of delivering our services, without compromising quality or increasing risks beyond a level that we are willing to accept, and thus, effective risk management

is a central part of the financial and operational management of the Company.

As part of this framework, we use a set of principles that describe the risk management culture we wish to sustain:

- Balancing risk and return: risk is taken in support of the requirements of our stakeholders, in line with our strategy and within our risk appetite;
- Responsibility: it is the responsibility of all employees to ensure that risk taking is disciplined and focused. We take account of our social responsibilities and our commitments to customers in taking risk to produce a return;
- Accountability: risk is taken only within agreed limits and where there is appropriate infrastructure and resources. All risk taking must be transparent, controlled and reported;
- Anticipation: we seek to anticipate future risks and opportunities and ensure awareness thereof; and
- Competitive advantage: we seek to achieve competitive advantage through efficient and effective risk management and control.

## Internal Controls

Internal controls encompass all the policies and procedures that management uses to achieve the following goals:

- Safeguard assets - well-designed internal controls protect assets from accidental loss or loss from fraud.
- Ensure the reliability and integrity of financial information - Internal controls ensure that management has accurate, timely and complete information, including accounting records, to plan, monitor and report business operations.
- Ensure compliance - Internal controls help to ensure EIL complies with the laws and regulations affecting the operations of our business.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

- Promote efficient and effective operations - Internal controls provide an environment in which managers and staff can maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations.
- Accomplishment of goals and objectives - Internal controls system provides a mechanism for management to monitor the achievement of operational goals and objectives.
- **Control activities:** These are the activities that occur within an internal control system. These are mainly, authorisation, documentation, reconciliation, security and separation of duties.
- **Combined Assurance:** EIL's combined assurance model is aligned to the roles and responsibilities as articulated in the three lines of defence risk governance model. There is regular communication between business unit management, heads of control functions as well as independent assurance providers, including internal and external audit. Combined assurance provides the board with comfort that the enterprise risk management and risk governance model are operating efficiently and effectively to manage risk within EIL.

Responsibility

**Management Responsibility:** Management is responsible for maintaining an adequate system of internal control and for communicating the expectations and duties of staff as part of a control environment. They are also responsible ensuring all major areas of the internal control framework are addressed.

**Staff Responsibility:** Staff are responsible for carrying out the internal control activities set forth by management.

Framework for Internal Control

The framework of EIL's internal control system includes:

- **Control environment:** A sound control environment is created by management through communication, attitude, and example. This includes a focus on integrity, a commitment to investigating discrepancies, diligence in designing systems and assigning responsibilities.
- **Risk Assessment:** This involves identifying the areas in which the greatest threat or risk of inaccuracies or loss exists. To be most efficient, the greatest risks receive the greatest amount of effort and level of control.
- **Monitoring and Reviewing:** The system of internal control is periodically reviewed by management. By performing a periodic assessment, management assures that internal control activities have not become obsolete or lost due to turnover or other factors.
- **Information and communication:** The availability of information and a clear and evident plan for communicating responsibilities and expectations is paramount to a good internal control system.

Risk Management Philosophy and Objectives

EIL places particular emphasis on the effective monitoring and management of its risks with a view of maintaining stability, financial soundness, and continuity of operations, as well as achieving its strategic goals as set out in its business and restructuring plans, fully aligned with the budget, capital and liquidity planning and policy.

In this context, EIL has put in place a Risk Management Framework which constitutes EIL's fundamental attitude towards risk management. A risk management framework aims to foster sound corporate governance principles and risk culture, clear strategy and adequate policies, procedures and methodologies. This framework is supported by infrastructure and resources, in compliance with the regulatory framework and supervisory requirements.

EIL and its Board of Directors oversee that a full and consistent application of the risk management arrangements in place, would adequately address the risks inherent in the risk profile and strategy of the Company and acknowledge that a robust risk culture should remain a key focus area for continuous improvement.

The framework:

- links risk appetite to strategic business and capital plans;
- supports a risk-awareness culture;

- sets out accountabilities and governance arrangements for the management of risk within the 'three lines of defence' model; and
- enhances business risk-based decision-making.

Risk Management Culture

The Board recognises that an effective risk management framework requires the existence of a positive risk culture within the business, with clear ownership and accountability for risk. As a leading provider of financial services in Mauritius, it is essential that EIL employees understand their accountabilities and expected standards of conduct.

From its formation, the overarching objective of the Risk function has been to focus on promoting a positive risk culture and building the necessary risk infrastructure commensurate with EIL's size and market position.

EIL's risk culture is enforced through the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct, ISO 27000, and the leadership

framework, as well as through remuneration policies which look to recognise and reward behaviours that reflect the desired risk culture and have appropriate consequences for undesirable behaviour.

EIL's risk culture is also enhanced through:

- Clarity of roles and accountability;
- Transparency and open dialogue in an environment where people feel safe to raise issues or concerns;
- Ensuring alignment with the desired risk culture when engaging with our people, including recruitment, induction, training, reward and recognition; and
- Regularly checking on the health of the risk culture through feedback mechanisms, such as customer surveys, performance appraisals and one to one talk.

How we share our risk management responsibilities:

Who is responsible for what	
The Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Approves strategic objectives and validates our risk appetite;</li><li>• Reviews the Company's risks and mitigating measures;</li><li>• Reviews the Company's risk management and internal control systems;</li><li>• Assesses these systems' effectiveness through its Audit and Risk Committee.</li></ul>
Senior Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is responsible for the "tone at the top";</li><li>• Oversees design and implementation of Risk Management and Internal Control Systems;</li><li>• Defines and allocates risk appetite;</li><li>• Makes decisions when substantial risk is at stake;</li><li>• Evaluates the adequacy of risk mitigation plans;</li><li>• Ensures regular reporting to the Board and the Audit and Risk Committee.</li></ul>



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

**Risk Management Process**

EIL aims to conduct its business in compliance with all relevant laws, rules, regulations, industry standards and codes, internal policies and procedures, and having regard to accepted community and ethical standards. It also acts promptly to address incidents of non-compliance no matter how identified, including determining whether a compliance failure is a breach that is reportable to a regulator.

As part of the Risk Management Framework, internal controls have been implemented across EIL to ensure appropriate risk identification, assessment, control, management, monitoring, and reporting. These controls support the proactive management of risk, including the regular maintenance of risk profiles which provide the Board and management with clear oversight of risk.

In accordance with the Financial Services Commission's ("FSC") Insurance Risk Management rules (2016), the Board of regulated entities must ensure that the adequacy of the regulated entity's risk management framework and systems are reviewed on an annual basis. The risk management declarations are based on reports considered and reviews conducted by the Audit and Risk Committee during the year and on the representations, management provides to the Board and Chief Executive Officer in regard to the adequacy of EIL's risk management systems.

Policies and procedures have been developed to ensure open communication with regulators occur in a timely manner including the referral of any material correspondence between EIL and the Regulators to the Board or relevant Board committee.

The diagram below summarises the Risk Management Process.



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The main elements of the Risk Management Process shown above, are as follows:

(a) *Identify risks*

Identify where, when, why and how events could prevent, degrade, delay or enhance the achievement of the objectives.

(b) *Analyse risks*

Identify and evaluate existing controls. Determine consequences and likelihood and hence the level of risk. This analysis considers the range of potential consequences and how these could occur.

(c) *Evaluate risks*

Compare estimated levels of risk against the pre-established criteria and consider the balance between potential benefits and adverse outcomes. This enables decisions to be made about the extent and nature of treatments required and about priorities.

(d) *Treat risks*

Develop and implement specific cost-effective strategies and action plans for increasing potential benefits and reducing potential costs.

(e) *Monitor and review*

Monitor the effectiveness of all steps of the risk management process. This is important for continuous improvement.

Risks and the effectiveness of treatment measures need to be monitored to ensure changing circumstances do not alter priorities.

## Objectives for Risk Management

The Risk Management Framework (RMF) and Risk Management Strategy (RMS) aim to document the:

- actual risks that have been identified by Management and the Board as material;
- methods adopted to minimise/mitigate these risks; and
- way these risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

The RMF and RMS do not:

- address every possible risk to EIL; or
- necessarily set out the full detail of the procedures and processes adopted to manage the risk.

## How we provide independent assurance

### Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee met eight times during the year under review. The Committee confirmed that it has discharged its responsibilities to the best of its capabilities for the year under review.

In principle, the function of this committee is to oversee the financial reporting process and IT governance. The activities of the Audit and Risk Committee include regular reviews and monitoring of the effectiveness of EIL's financial reporting and internal control policies and risk management systems, the effectiveness of the internal audit function, the independence of the internal and external audit process and assessment of the external auditors' performance, the remuneration of external auditors, and to ensure compliance with laws and regulations relevant to financial reporting and with the internal code of business conduct. The Committee meets as frequently as it deems necessary prior to the Board's review of the quarterly results and annual financial statements.

### Internal Audit

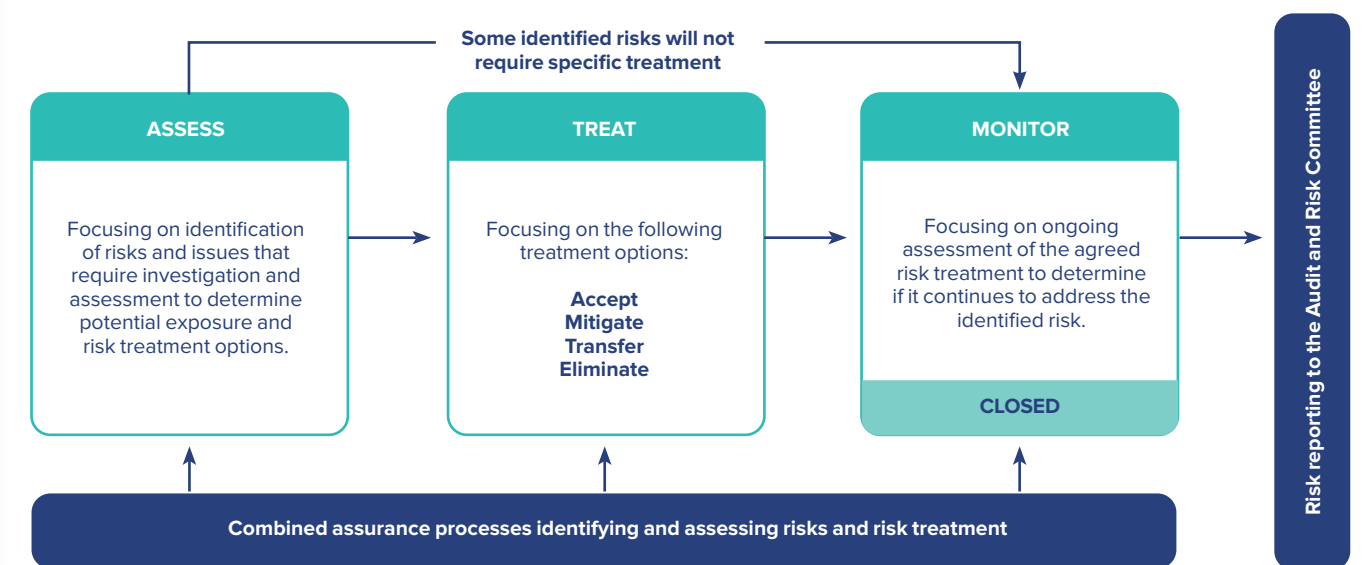
The Internal Audit function is outsourced to KPMG who have unrestricted access to the records, management, and employees of the Company. They have an independent line of communication with the Audit and Risk Committee. The Board confirms that there have been no significant issues that have affected the proper functioning of the internal control systems during the year under review which could have impacted the financial statements.

### External Audit

RSM (Mauritius) LLP was appointed as the External Auditors on 22 December 2021, and has been reappointed at each annual meeting of shareholders since. They have unrestricted access to the records, management, and employees of the Company. The independent external auditor provides an independent opinion on the financial results of the Company. The Auditor communicates regularly with the Audit and Risk Committee.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Risk Management Framework ("RMF")



## Key Framework Components





# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

EIL is engaged in the short-term insurance business comprising Accident, Health, Engineering, Motor, Property and Transportation insurance. This diversity of activity creates an equally diverse and complex range of risks as well as a wealth of opportunities for EIL. Understanding and managing the risks associated with these activities and environments, and making the most of new opportunities, is challenging and critical to preserving EIL's reputation, resources and standing in the personal and commercial markets.

EIL recognises that risk management is an integral part of good governance and best management practice for an organisation in the insurance industry.

The RMF affirms EIL's strategic commitment to building a risk management culture in which risks and opportunities are identified and managed effectively.

Environment

The Board and management recognise that an effective system of risk management plays a critical role in the setting and achievement of EIL's strategic objectives, where risk is defined as any threat or opportunity to achieve these objectives.

EIL's approach to operational risk management is governed by prudence, the nature of the regulatory environment, best practices, and the competitive situation within which it operates.

The RMF is guided by EIL's Board.

The recognition that an effective system of risk management plays a critical role in the setting and achievement of EIL's strategic objectives has led to the development of:

- a risk management framework where the business owns risk decisions;
- an independent risk management function that advises and challenges the business in its risk taking; and
- a robust risk appetite that clearly sets out the nature and degree of risk the Board is willing to accept in pursuit of EIL's business objectives.

Scope

EIL places particular emphasis on the effective monitoring and management of its undertaken risks with a view of maintaining stability, financial soundness and continuity of operations, as well as achieving its strategic goals as these are set out in its business and restructuring plans, fully aligned with the budget, capital and liquidity planning and policy.

The Risk Management Framework aims to foster sound corporate governance principles and risk culture, clear strategy and adequate policies, procedures, and methodologies. This framework is supported by infrastructure and resources, in compliance with the regulatory framework and supervisory requirements.

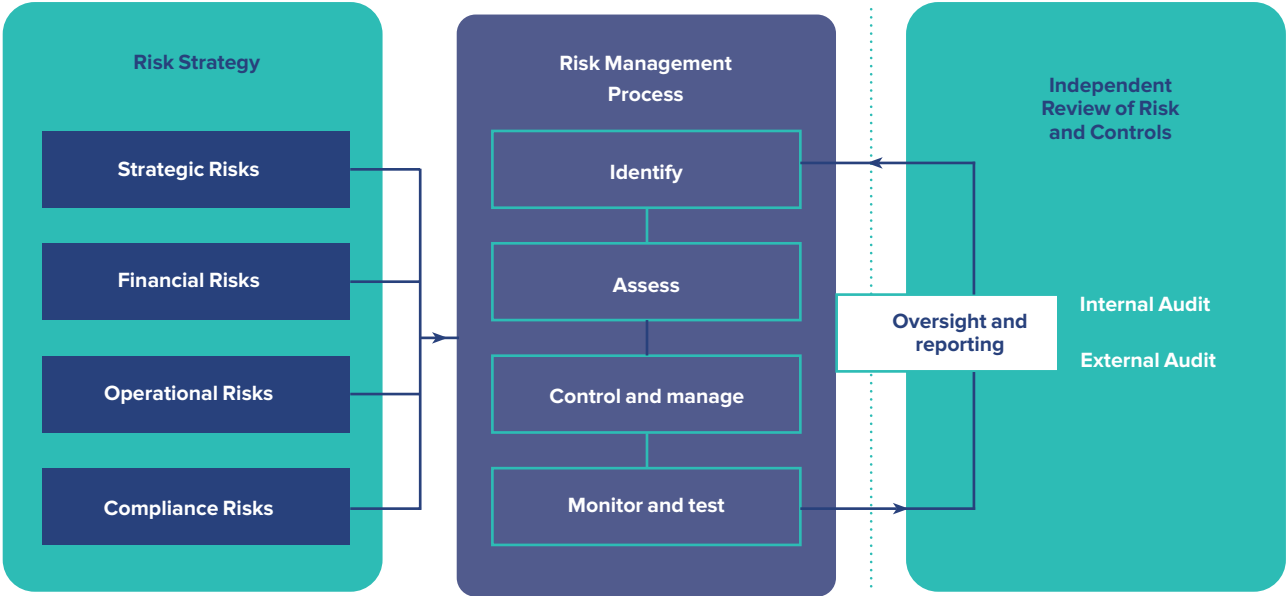
EIL and its Board of Directors consider that if a full and consistent application of the risk management arrangements is in place, this would adequately address the risks in the risk profile and strategy of EIL and acknowledge that a robust risk culture should remain a key focus area for continuous improvement.

The framework:

- links risk appetite to strategic business and capital plans;
- supports a risk-aware culture;
- sets out accountabilities and governance arrangements for the management of risk within the 'three lines of defence' model; and
- enhances business risk-based decision-making.

The RMF is regularly reviewed by the external and internal audit teams to provide assurance to the Board that it continues to be adequate and relevant. Internal Audit independently tests and verifies the efficacy of risk standards and compliance, validates the overall risk framework, and provides assurance that it is functioning as designed. Internal Audit provides written reports to the Audit and Risk Committee. The Committee conducts an annual review and endorses the framework for Board approval.

The RMF is summarised in the following diagram:



EIL's organisational structure shapes how risk is managed, and is based on three principles:

- Individuals are responsible for their actions and decisions;
- Structures and processes are simplified, to make it easier to manage risks; and
- Each line of business has 'end-to-end' accountability for all aspects of the business, including those risks managed by service providers.

Risk categorisation and policy-setting

The risks EIL manages include strategic, counterparty, market, asset and liability, liquidity, insurance, operational, and compliance risks.

Board and management-approved policies, delegations, authorities and limits are influenced by EIL's risk appetite. Policies, procedures, limits and other controls are in place for EIL's legal entity or business unit level to manage these risks and align with the Board's risk appetite.

Risk Strategy

EIL has undertaken extensive research into the market and our business model is based on understanding customer needs, remaining disciplined and creating a sustainable business.

Our goal is to differentiate ourselves by focusing mainly on groups (corporates) developing customised solutions for our partner brokers and their respective clients. A key part of this strategy is developing our ability to integrate our processes with those of our partners to create an effective and efficient value chain for each program.

Risk identification

The range and materiality of risks for EIL can be split into Core Risks and Ancillary Risks.

Core Risks are those risks that are intrinsic to EIL's business - There is a favourable risk/return trade off, thus EIL actively pursues core risks, seeking due reward for assuming these and the attendant ancillary risks.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Core Risks

### • Insurance Risk

It consists of:

- Underwriting Risk - Non-Catastrophe: the possibility that future insurance exposures (both from business in force and future business) will be loss making.
- Underwriting Risk - Catastrophe Risk: natural or man-made events that produce insurance losses from many insureds at the same time.
- Reserving Risk - the possibility that the provisions for outstanding claims will be inadequate to meet the ultimate costs as the business runs off.

### • Market and Investment Risk

- Includes movements in the market value of assets, duration and/or currency mismatch risk and typically includes credit risk on investment assets.
- Risks relating to inflation will typically be picked up within Insurance Risk to the extent that they impact insurance liabilities and Market Risk to the extent that they impact assets.

### • Credit Risk

- Default of counterparties to settle their contractual obligation (premiums).
- Materiality of this risk will depend strongly on the terms of credit afforded by the Company as well as the creditworthiness of customers.

### • Liquidity Risk

- Generally, not material for general insurers.
- Liquidity concerns could arise, if not managed, from the difference between paying claims and recovery under reinsurance contracts. Recovery is also from other insurers whose insureds are at fault and from whom we need to recover the claims that we have paid to our own insureds.
- The main cashflow stress for an insurer would relate to catastrophe risk and corporate actions initiatives (share buybacks, dividend payments and acquisitions).

### • Strategic Risk

- All financial institutions by definition are subject to strategic risk.

### • Reinsurance Risk

- Consists primarily of risk related to non-receipt of reinsurance recoveries (for example as a result of reinsurer's impairment).
- Materiality depends strongly on the reinsurance arrangements (both past and current) and the credit-worthiness and spread of reinsurance counterparties.

## Ancillary Risks

Ancillary risks, generally do not have favourable stand-alone risk-return trade-offs, arise incidentally to EIL's core business.

### • Operational Risk

- All financial institutions by definition are subject to operational risk.
- Many operational risks in insurers are to an extent boundary risks, i.e. they could also be classified as other risk types. External claims fraud and claims handling errors, for example, may be considered insurance risk and captured there rather than operational risk.
- Loss of Skilled Labour.

### • Regulatory Risk

- The risk that the Company might be exposed to, should it not comply with applicable regulatory requirements or excludes provisions of relevant regulatory requirements from its operational procedures.

### • Reputational Risk

- The threat to the profitability or sustainability of a business or other entity that is caused by unfavourable public perception of the Company or its products or services, as a result of any internal or external factors including the contravention of applicable regulatory requirements by the Company itself or by its staff members during the conduct of business.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Top Risks

EIL undertakes a review of top risks every quarter. The review is an important part of the risk identification aspect of the RMF and includes horizon scanning of the internal and external risk environment to identify potential new or developing risks to EIL. Some of the main risks we are currently facing are listed below and some of these risks can then be included in the risk register and managed appropriately as required.

### Lingering effects of inflation

Our currency has lost considerable strength since the last 5 years and this, coupled with the supply chain bottlenecks caused by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and the Russian invasion of Ukraine make inflationary risks persist. Several measures such as increases in premium rates have been adopted to dampen the inflationary pressures.

### Cyberattacks

The development of cyber risk has mainly arisen from the spread of information technologies, the rapid growth in the number of connected entities, the multiplication and interdependence of access means, and the increased use of the cloud for data storage. The risk is evolving rapidly given the "commercialisation" of cyber-crime, which is driving a greater frequency and severity of cyber incidents, including encryption and data breaches. For the insurance industry, cyber risks present both strategic business opportunities and critical operational risk. More

widespread use of AI also contributes to an increase in cyber criminality. Use of sophisticated cyber security tools, and most importantly increased awareness of cybercrime in mitigating cyber risks.

### Talent attraction and retention

The insurance industry is heavily reliant on a highly skilled and specialised workforce. As key personnel leave the company, the company faces a real skill shortage issue, especially as the pool of insurance-specific talents is limited. This affects the operations and eventually the impact is felt in customer service. In 2024, HR surveys have been conducted and several actions have been undertaken to maintain satisfactory staff engagement levels. EIL has also been awarded the "Great Place to Work" label in 2024. Other key risks linked to skill shortages and talent retention will be tackled through a robust success plan.

### Climate change

The effects of climate change are becoming increasingly apparent, and they continue to affect the insurance industry. We have observed a marked increase in the frequency and severity of cyclones and floods over the years. Cyclone Belal and the floods we faced are examples where much damage has been caused, with a direct impact on our bottom line. To ensure that EIL is cushioned against climate change-related risks, various underwriting measures have been put in place.



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

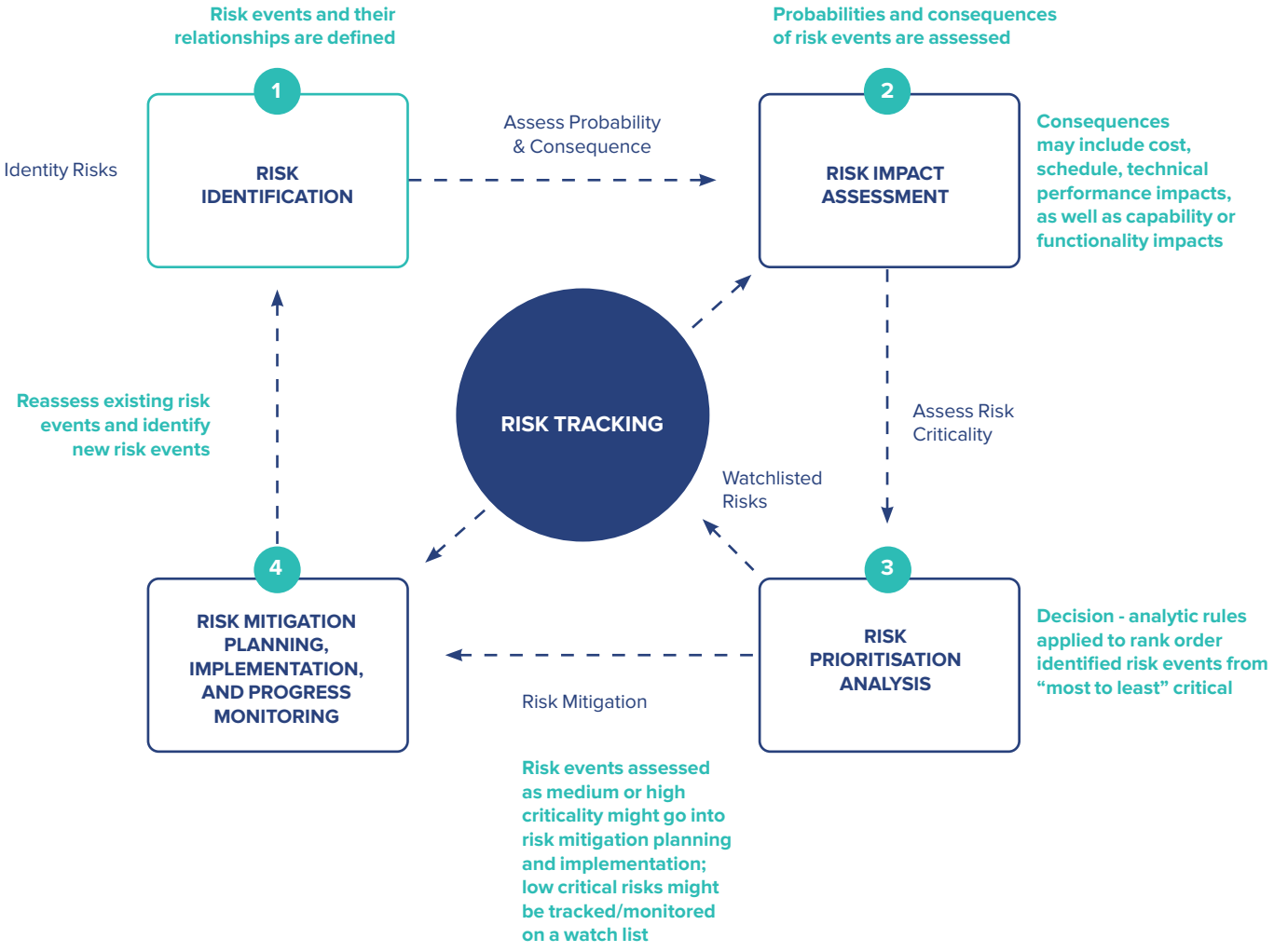
Principal Risks facing EIL		
Principal Risks	Description	Mitigation Tools
Underwriting Pricing	Inadequate pricing could have a material adverse effect on our results for underwriting operations and financial condition. Accepting risks below their technical price is detrimental to the industry. It can drive market rates down to a point where underwriting losses increase, insurers' capital is reduced, and some businesses fail. Customers may receive poor service and the industry could suffer negative publicity.	Strategic focus on underwriting performance rather than on top-line growth. Pricing discipline is maintained through strict underwriting guidelines, monitoring of the delegated authorities and enforcement of the technical pricing framework. Our underwriting principles are guided by our risk appetite and we regularly monitor how pricing and exposures are developing. This allows us to quickly identify and control any problems created by deteriorating market conditions.
Underwriting - natural catastrophe	We insure corporate and individual clients for damage caused by a range of catastrophes, both natural (e.g Cyclone and Flood) and man-made (i.e Fire, Riots), which can cause heavy underwriting losses with material impacts on the Company's earnings and financial condition.	With the support of our Reinsurers, we underwrite catastrophe risk in a carefully managed controlled manner. EIL's strategy of creating and maintaining a well-diversified portfolio helps limit its catastrophe exposure. We have a clearly defined appetite for underwriting risk, which dictates the Company's business plan, and we closely monitor the Company's risk exposure to maximise the expected risk return profile of our whole portfolio. An aggregate catastrophe excess of loss cover is in place to protect the Company against combined property claims from multiple policies resulting from catastrophe events.
Reserving	We make financial provisions for unpaid claims, defence costs and related expenses to cover our ultimate liability both from reported claims and from incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims. There is the possibility that we do not put enough money aside for our exposures, which could affect the Company's earnings, capital and future.	Actuarial team recommend reserves independently from underwriting division using established actuarial techniques. Reserves are held at a conservative best estimate, and we also carry an explicit margin.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Principal Risks facing EIL		
Principal Risks	Description	Mitigation Tools
Investment Risk	The investment of EIL's assets generates an investment return. Our investment portfolio is exposed to a number of risks related to changes in interest rates and equity prices, among others.	Regular monitoring against investment risk appetite which includes defined limits for solvency, earnings risk and liquidity risk. To reduce foreign exchange risk, these are usually maintained in the currency of the original premium for which they were set aside.  The Company has outsourced its investment to fund managers who operate within clear guidelines as to the type and nature of shares in which they can invest. The Investment Committee advises and assists the Board of Directors on matters relating to the investment activities of the Company. The main duties of the Committee are to define, review and evaluate the investment strategy (including M&As) for recommendation to the Board.
Credit Risk	We face credit risk from all our sources of business, customers, agents and brokers, reinsurers where we transfer money to and receive money from these counterparties.	The Company deals with credit worthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. We buy reinsurance only from companies that we believe to be strong. The Company has adopted a policy on credit risk management to control level of exposure and mitigate the risk.
Information Security	We operate in a world where the volume of sensitive data and the number of connected devices and applications have increased exponentially. Also, cyber-attacks are increasingly frequent and sophisticated. Our business depends on the integrity and timeliness of the information and data we maintain, own and use.	We have an information security policy and cyber security risk strategy. We have dedicated IT security resources that provide advice on information security design and standards.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)



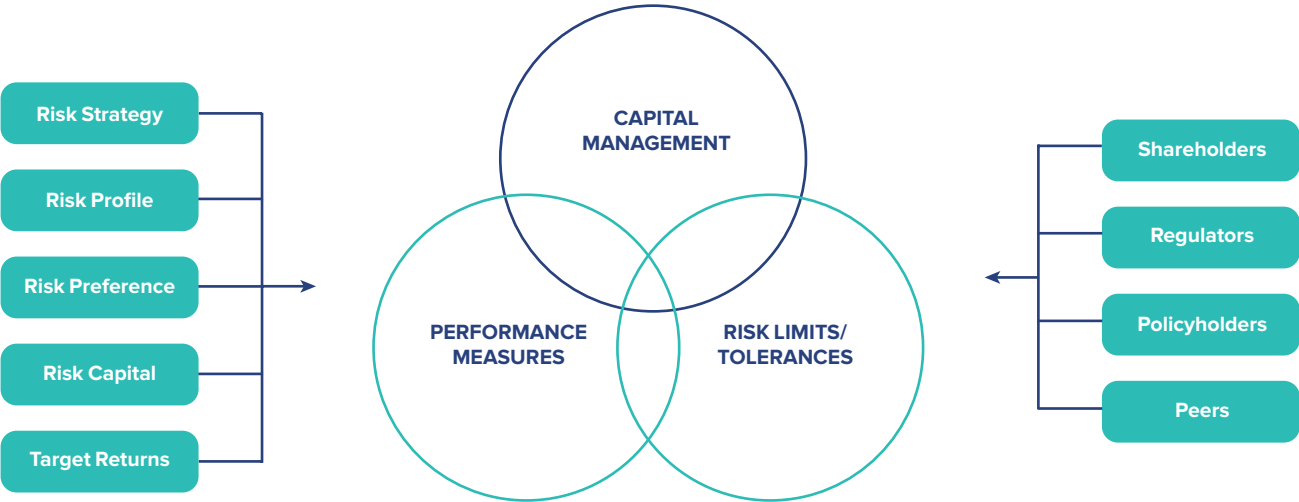
# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The guiding principles on which basis the framework was developed so that it is appropriate and effective are:

- Risk appetite was built on an understanding of EIL's risk capacity and strategic direction;
- Risk appetite is integrated with the development of EIL's strategy and business plans;
- Risk appetite must be able to be communicated easily and effectively to all layers of EIL and externally;
- Risk appetite is integrated with the risk culture of EIL;
- Risk appetite explicitly defines the boundaries for risk-taking in pursuit of strategy at institutional, individual business and risk-type levels;
- The RAF is an integral part of the Risk Management Framework;
- Risk appetite considers all material risks both in normal and stressed conditions.

## Risk Appetite Framework Overview

Risk Appetite Framework includes both capital management and appropriate performance measures to ensure risk limits set as part of the risk strategy can be monitored, reviewed and reported for continual improvements.





# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The RAF describes the overall approach, including policies, processes, controls and systems through which risk appetite is established, communicated, and monitored.

The RAF incorporates the following elements:

- A Risk Appetite Statement;
- Tolerances and/or limits on the activities of EIL designed to ensure that it operates within the Risk Appetite approved by the Board;
- A process for ensuring that the tolerances and limits are set at an appropriate level given the appetite for risk set out in the Risk Appetite Statement;
- A reporting structure against the limits and tolerances;
- An outline of the roles and responsibilities of those overseeing the implementation and monitoring of the RAF;
- A method of cascading the limits and tolerances, where appropriate, down to business units while ensuring that they remain appropriate in aggregate; and
- A governance framework to ensure the ongoing integrity of the framework.

### Risk Appetite Statement

The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) is the key document that articulates the Board's appetite for risk and which influences EIL's approach to taking on and managing risk.

Risk Appetite Statement Definition:

"The articulation in written form of the aggregate level and types of risk that an institution is willing to accept, or to avoid, in order to achieve its business objectives. It includes qualitative statements as well as quantitative measures expressed relative to earnings, capital, risk measures, liquidity and other relevant measures as appropriate. It should also address more difficult to quantify risks such as reputation and money laundering as well as business ethics and conduct."

The Risk Appetite Statement articulates in writing the Board's willingness to accept risk in the pursuit of its strategic objectives.

EIL's risk strategy cannot sit in isolation separate from operations. Effective risk strategy implementation requires us to consider how our strategy can be translated to a target risk profile and how it can be measured. Implementation of the risk strategy is an iterative process and has required asking some tough questions such as: What do we actually do and is that the right business for us and why?

The Board's strategic and business decisions need to be consistent with the approved Risk Appetite. Therefore the Risk Appetite Statement is directly linked to EIL's strategy.

### Regulatory Developments

The Insurance (Risk Management) Rules 2016 were published by the FSC and became effective on 1 July 2017 and the Rules were amended in October 2020 and require the Insurer to submit all documentation relating to its Risk Management Framework not later than 6 months after the company's financial year end.

However, due to the implementation of IFRS 17, the FSC issued a Communiqué on 10 December 2024 ("Extension of time limit for filing of Returns due to IFRS 17") to advise that the timeline for filing of reporting obligations for insurers has been extended and EIL is required to submit all documentation relating to its Risk Management Framework not later than the 30 June 2025.

As per the above Rules, the RMF needs to be approved by the Board and includes:

- A Risk Appetite Statement;
- A Risk Management Strategy;
- A 3-year Business Plan;
- Own Risk Solvency Assessment (ORSA);
- Liquidity Policy;
- A Designated Risk Management Function;
- Description of the Responsibilities, roles and reporting lines within the Insurer for the management of material risks.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

At EIL, we have put all resources and procedures in place to ensure we abide by the Rules.

### Whistleblowing

EIL upholds the highest standards of openness, accountability, and ethics. Employees and business partners are encouraged to report any suspected illegal activities, serious misconduct, or violations of company policies that could harm the Company's mission or reputation. A Whistleblowing Policy has been approved by the Board on 18 March 2025.

### PRINCIPLE 6: REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY

#### SCOPE OF REPORTING, GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The present Annual Report for EIL covers the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. Any material events after the above-mentioned date and up to the Board approval of this report have also been included. The Company is qualified as a PIE as defined by the Financial Reporting Act 2004 of Mauritius and has endeavoured to apply all the essence and spirit of the principles of the Code of Corporate Governance.

### Environment & Social Responsibility

EIL is dedicated to sustainability and environmental protection for future generations. The Company believes in ethical leadership that considers its stakeholders and society as a whole. It conducts business responsibly, considering the interests of shareholders, employees, and the local community to ensure environmental sustainability for the future.

### PRINCIPLE 7: AUDIT

#### Internal Audit

The Company does not have an in-house internal audit function. It outsources this function to KPMG which is not the External Auditor of the Company. Internal Audit reports are made available to the Audit and Risk Committee. Members of the Audit and Risk Committee

are of appropriate qualifications and calibre to analyse and process the reports made available to them. The Audit and Risk Committee has the delegated responsibility from the Board to review, follow up and take actions when applicable on all reports. The Audit and Risk Committee also reports to the Board all important issues arising from the reports and may, if necessary, send to Board members the internal audit reports. The full reports or part of the reports can be made available to Management where it is justified that it may help Management to improve or take necessary actions on issues raised in the Internal Auditors report. However, the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee may also request that the reports are not made available to Management.

### External Audit

The external audit function is performed by RSM (Mauritius) LLP. The auditors are present at the Audit and Risk Committee when the final audited financial statements are presented to ensure that appropriate discussions are carried out on the financial statements' audit and key findings of the auditors. The Audit and Risk Committee has the authority to meet with the external auditors without Management being present. The external auditors of the Company do not carry out non-audit services to ensure that they keep their independence while carrying out their main task of external auditors.

### PRINCIPLE 8: RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS

#### Shareholding Profile

The stated capital of the Company is made up of 7,999,998 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each.

Below is the list of major shareholders (holding more than 5% of the shares) of the Company as at 30 June 2024:

IBL Ltd	60.00%
HWIC Asia Fund	39.12%
Others	0.88%

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Breakdown of share ownership as at 30 June 2024

	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares held	Holding
1 - 500 shares	139	11,588	0.1449%
501 - 1,000 shares	31	21,676	0.2710%
1,001 - 5,000 shares	16	31,490	0.3936%
5,001 - 10,000 shares	1	6,000	0.0750%
10,001 - 1,000,000 shares	-	-	0.0000%
≥ 1,000,001 shares	2	7,929,244	99.1156%
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>7,999,998</b>	<b>100.0000%</b>

**Note:** The above number of shareholders is indicative, due to the consolidation of multi-portfolios for reporting purposes. The total number of active ordinary shareholders as at 30 June 2024 was 189.

### Share dealings

The Constitution of EIL does not provide any ownership restriction or pre-emption rights. It is in conformity with the Act.

Members of the Board have been informed that they should not deal in the shares of the Company during the 30 calendar days preceding the publication of results, and prior to the dividend declaration, or any major event affecting the Company that might influence its share price. Members have also been advised to declare to the Company all transactions conducted by them outside the mentioned period.

### Share price

The Company not being listed, no share price is published.

### Dividend Policy

The payment of dividends is subject to the profitability of the Company, to its cash flow and to its capital expenditure requirements.

The dividend declared over the past two years is shown in the table below:

	2024	2023
Dividend per share (Rs)	7.50	15

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Relationship with shareholders

The Board is committed to properly understand the information needs of all shareholders and other stakeholders of EIL. It ensures that lines of communication are kept open to communicate all matters affecting EIL to its shareholders.

The Board of Directors of EIL acknowledges that clear and transparent communication with all its Shareholders is of utmost importance. The Board reports as and when needed through announcements as well as disclosures in the Annual Report and enhanced at the Annual Meeting of its Shareholders, which all Directors and Shareholders, are encouraged to attend.

In its quest for a greener world, following a recent amendment to the Act, the Board has determined to send EIL's annual report to its shareholders by electronic means, while providing the shareholders the option to request for a hard copy thereof.

## Communication with shareholders and stakeholders

EIL recognises the importance of giving shareholders and stakeholders easy access to relevant corporate information. To improve communication, the Company is updating its website to ensure that all necessary documents and disclosures are readily available to shareholders and other interested parties.

## Meeting of shareholders

The Annual Meeting of the Company is a focal opportunity to discuss matters with the Board of Directors related to the Company's performance. The CEO, who also serves as Director to the Board shall be present at the Annual Meeting to answer any questions. The Auditors of the Company shall also be present.

In conformity with Section 115 of the Act, an Annual Meeting of the Shareholders was held on 19 December 2023 for the approval of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023.

The attendance of the directors at the Annual Meeting of the Company held in 2023 can be found on page 43.

An Annual Meeting of Shareholders for the year 2024 has been held on 17 December 2024. Due to the delay encountered in implementing IFRS 17, a new international accounting standard for insurers, and an extension received from the FSC, a special meeting of shareholders will be held on 25 June 2025 to receive, consider and adopt the Group's and Company's audited financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2024, including the annual report and the auditor's report thereon.



# STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

## Statement of compliance

The Board of Directors, in assuming its responsibility for leading and controlling the Company, considers good governance to be a major milestone for the success and prosperity of the Company as well as its future. In this way, the Board assumes the responsibility to ensure that all legal and regulatory requirements are met in the prescribed limits.

We, the Directors of Eagle Insurance Limited, confirm that throughout the year ended 30 June 2024, to the best of the Board's knowledge, the Company has complied with the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (2016). The Company has applied all of the principles set out in the Code and explained how these principles have been applied.



**Laurent De la Hogue**  
Chairman

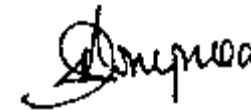


**Shahannah Abdoolakhan**  
Director

# STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

## Certificate from the Company secretary

We, as Company Secretary, in accordance with Section 166(d) of the Companies Act 2001 of Mauritius, certify that, to the best of our knowledge, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of the Company under the Companies Act 2001 of Mauritius.



**Sandra Pompusa, ACG (CS)**

Per IBL Management Ltd  
Company Secretary

30 May 2025

# STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

# STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

STATUTORY DISCLOSURES AS AT 30 JUNE 2024  
(Pursuant to Section 221 of the Companies Act 2001 of Mauritius)

Directors

The names of the Directors of EIL and its subsidiaries holding office as at 30 June 2024, were as follows:

Directors	Eagle Insurance Limited	Eagle Investment Property Limited	Specialty Risk Solutions Ltd
Laurent DE LA HOGUE	✓		
Shahannah ABDOOLAKHAN	✓		
Dominique AUGSBURGER	✓		
Jacob Pieter BLIGNAUT	✓		
Winson CHAN CHIN WAH	✓	✓	✓
Olivier CHELLEN		✓	✓
Dipak CHUMMUN	✓		
Arvind Lal DOOKUN			✓
John Edward O'NEILL	✓		
Cynthia PARRISH	✓		
Yannick ULCOQ	✓		

During the year under review the following changes occurred:

- Mr Jean Paul CHASTEAU DE BALYON resigned as Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company on 19 December 2023;
- Mrs Dominique AUGSBURGER was appointed as Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company on 19 February 2024;
- Mr Dipak CHUMMUN resigned as Non-Executive Director of the Company on 30 June 2024.

Profile of Directors

The profiles of the Directors of EIL, including their external directorships in other listed entities are disclosed on pages 26 to 29.

Common Directorships

The Directors of the Company do not sit on the board of IBL Ltd, its holding company.

Directors' Service Contracts

There are no service contracts between EIL and its Directors.

Contracts of significance

There was no contract of significance subsisting during the year to which the Company, was a party and in which a Director was materially interested, either directly or indirectly.

Related party transactions and conflict of interests

Related party transactions are disclosed in Note 29 of the Accounts.

Directors' Insurance

The Directors benefit from an indemnity insurance to cover for liabilities which may be incurred while performing their duties to the extent permitted by law.



# STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

## Interests in shares

The direct and indirect interests of the Directors and Senior Officers of the Company and its subsidiaries in the securities of EIL and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2024, were:

Directors	Eagle Insurance Limited			Eagle Investment Property Limited			Specialty Risk Solutions Ltd		
	Direct Interest		Indirect Interest	Direct Interest		Indirect Interest	Direct Interest		Indirect Interest
	No. of shares	%	%	No. of shares	%	%	No. of shares	%	%
Laurent DE LA HOGUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shahannah ABDOOLAKHAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominique AUGSBURGER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jacob Pieter BLIGNAUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winson CHAN CHIN WAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olivier CHELLEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dipak CHUMMUN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arvind Lal DOOKUN	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-
John Edward O'NEILL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cynthia PARRISH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yannick ULCOQ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBL Management Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

## Non-Executive Directors' Fees:

Name of Directors	Category	2024	2023
		Rs	Rs
Laurent DE LA HOGUE*	Chairman and Non-Executive Director	350,000	361,126
Shahannah ABDOOLAKHAN	Independent Non-Executive Director	300,000	300,000
Dominique AUGSBURGER	Independent Non-Executive Director (Appointed on 19 February 2024)	68,750	
Jacob Pieter BLIGNAUT**	Non-Executive Director	150,000	150,000
Jean Paul CHASTEAU DE BALYON	Independent Non-Executive Director (Resigned on 19 December 2023)	162,500	325,000
Dipak CHUMMUN*	Non-Executive Director (Resigned on 30 June 2024)	150,000	150,000
John Edward O'NEILL**	Non-Executive Director	225,000	200,000
Cynthia PARRISH	Independent Non-Executive Director	300,000	300,000
Yannick ULCOQ*	Non-Executive Director	225,000	191,579
		1,931,250	1,977,705

\* Fees paid directly to IBL Ltd

\*\* Fees paid directly to Bryte Insurance Company Limited

# STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

## Executive directors’ remuneration

During the year, the total remuneration and benefits paid to the executive directors – namely Mr Winson CHAN CHIN WAH, Chief Underwriting Officer and Mr Sattar JACKARIA, Chief Executive Officer was Rs 14,761,128 (2023: Rs 18,268,425), comprising of basic salary, performance bonus, pension contributions and other benefits and representing a split of 28% and 72% respectively between the executive directors.

The directors’ fees and remuneration have been disclosed individually, in compliance with Section 221 of the Act. The directors’ remuneration has also been disclosed under note 29 for related party transactions.

## Directors’ remuneration and benefits

The Total Remuneration and benefits received, or due and receivable, by the directors from the Company and its subsidiaries are disclosed below:

	2024		2023	
	Executive Directors	Non-Executive Directors	Executive Directors	Non-Executive Directors
	Rs ‘000	Rs ‘000	Rs ‘000	Rs ‘000
<b>The Company</b>				
Eagle Insurance Limited	14,761	1,931	18,268	1,978
<b>The Subsidiaries</b>				
Eagle Investment Property Limited	-	-	-	-
Specialty Risk Solutions Ltd	-	-	-	-

# STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

## Auditor’s remuneration

	The Company		The Subsidiaries	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs’000	Rs’000	Rs’000	Rs’000
<b>Audit fees for the year</b>				
RSM (Mauritius) LLP	1,212	1,115	605	605
<b>Fees for other services provided by:</b>				
KPMG	2,345	2,722	-	-
	3,773	3,837	605	605

## Donations

	The Company		The Subsidiaries	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs’000	Rs’000	Rs’000	Rs’000
Charitable Donations	-	55	-	-
Political Donations	-	-	-	-
Corporate Social Responsibility Contribution	425	971	-	-
	425	1,026	-	-

## Anti-Money Laundering

In line with the requirements of the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2002 of Mauritius and the Regulations 2003, control procedures and internal policies are regularly reviewed, and staff training is done at least twice a year.



# STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACCOUNTABILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board for each financial year. Financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. The external auditors are responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements are fairly presented. In preparing these financial statements, Directors confirm that they have:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently.
- Made judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- Stated that IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board have been adhered to, subject to any material departures being disclosed and explained in the financial statements.
- Prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.
- Ensured application of the Code of Corporate Governance and provided reasons in case of non-application with the Code.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company, to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2001 of Mauritius and the Financial Reporting Act 2004 of Mauritius. They also have the duty to safeguard the assets of the Company and to take reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. They are also responsible for maintaining an effective system of internal control and risk management.

The Directors hereby confirm that they have complied with the above requirements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 30 May 2025 and signed on behalf of the Board by:



**Laurent De la Hogue**  
Chairman



**Shahannah Abdoolakhan**  
Director

# RESPECT





# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Eagle Insurance Limited

## REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements Eagle Insurance Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") as set out on pages 86 to 184 under Section B, which comprise of the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity, the consolidated separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and Company as at 30 June 2024, and of their consolidated and separate financial performances and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2001 of Mauritius, the Financial Reporting Act 2004 of Mauritius and the Insurance Act 2005 of Mauritius.

### Basis for Qualified Opinion

H Savy Insurance Company Ltd ("HSICL"), classified as an associated undertaking in the financial statements, is held by the Company at a stake of 20% at the reporting date. IFRS 17 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted as long as IFRS 9 is also applied. However, HSICL has, for the financial year ended 30 June 2024, present its financial statements in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 4 instead of IFRS 17 due to the regulatory reporting requirements in the Seychelles which has allowed all insurance companies to defer the effective date of implementation of IFRS 17 to 1st January 2024.

This extension has been granted by the Financial Services Authority of Seychelles as per a Circular Letter

No. 8 of 2024, dated 03 October 2024, on the basis of the several challenges currently being faced by licensees to align their internal processes and systems for reporting in line with the new Standard. Given that the financial statements of HSICL is not in compliance with IFRS 17, the Company has continued to equity accounted the investment held into HSICL using the figures as disclosed in the accounts of the investee company under the old Standard – IFRS 4. The directors are of the opinion that this does not result in a material impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The effects on the consolidated financial statements of the failure of HSICL's financial statements to comply with IFRS 17 have not been determined.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountant's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code"), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Mauritius. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and to the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters ("KAM") are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For the key audit matters below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Eagle Insurance Limited

## Adoption of IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

The Company adopted IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts with effect from 1 July 2023 using the full retrospective approach under the new Standard, which resulted in changes to the measurement of insurance contracts using updated estimates and assumptions that reflect the timing of cash flows and any uncertainty relating to insurance contracts. IFRS 17 is a new accounting standard that requires management to apply significant judgement in its application to the Company's insurance contracts. The Company issues a wide range of insurance contracts and consequently a large number of judgements and estimates need to be applied and made respectively. The adoption of this standard has had an impact on the reported financial position and performance of the Company.

Due to the complexity and the significant judgements applied and estimates made in determining the impact of IFRS 17, this has been considered as key audit matter.

## How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our procedures in respect of this key audit matter included:

We performed the following procedures in conjunction with our actuarial specialist:

- Obtained an understanding of the impact of the Company's adoption of IFRS 17 and accounting policies adopted by the Company.
- Involved an external expert to evaluate the appropriateness of the methodology, significant assumptions including risk adjustment, PAA eligibility assessment, discount rates and expenses included within the fulfilment cashflows. This included consideration of the reasonableness of assumptions against actual historical experience and the appropriateness of any judgments applied.

- Assessed the key technical accounting decisions, judgments, assumptions and accounting policy elections made in applying the requirements of IFRS 17 to determine if they were in compliance with the requirements of the standard.
- Reperformed the mathematical accuracy of the supporting calculations and adjustments used to determine the impact on the Company's opening equity position as at 1 July 2022 and agreed the results of those calculations to the amounts reported in the financial statements.
- Tested the completeness of insurance contract data by testing the reconciliations of the Company's reinsurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities to insurance contracts disclosed in the financial statements.
- Evaluated the reasonableness of the quantitative and qualitative disclosures included in the financial statements.

## Valuation of (Re)Insurance Contract Assets and Liabilities

The valuation of (Re)Insurance contract assets and liabilities involve significant judgments and estimates particularly with respect to the estimation of the present value of future cash flows, eligibility of premium allocation approach (PAA) and estimation of the liabilities for incurred claims.

These cash flows primarily include determination of expected premium receipts, expected ultimate cost of claims and allocation of insurance acquisition cashflows which are within the contract boundaries. The calculation for these liabilities includes significant estimation and involvement of actuarial experts in order to ensure appropriateness of methodology, assumptions and data used to determine the estimated future cash flows and the appropriateness of the discount rates used to determine the present value of these cashflows.

Therefore, given its complexity and significance, the valuation of (Re) Insurance contract assets and liabilities has been considered as a key audit matter.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Eagle Insurance Limited

## *How the matter was addressed in our audit*

Our procedures in respect of this key audit matter included:

- Understanding and evaluating the process, the design and implementation of controls in place to determine valuation of contract assets and liabilities.
- Assessment of the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the management appointed actuary and our external experts.
- Tested the completeness, and on sample basis, the accuracy and relevance of data used to determine future cashflows.
- Evaluated and assessed the recoverability of insurance receivables.
- Involved external expert to evaluate the appropriateness of the methodology, significant assumptions including risk adjustment, PAA eligibility assessment, discount rates and expenses included within the fulfilment of cashflows. This included consideration of the reasonableness of assumptions against actual historical experience and the appropriateness of any judgments applied.
- Verified the source data used by experts to ensure accuracy and completeness.
- We independently reperformed the calculation to assess the mathematical accuracy of the (Re)insurance contract assets and liabilities on selected classes of business, particularly focusing on largest and most reserves.

## *Recognition and measurement of insurance revenue*

Key Audit Matters related to insurance revenue under IFRS 17 focus heavily on the measurement of future cash flows, the application of assumptions, the recognition of the Contractual Service Margin, and ensuring compliance with the detailed disclosure requirements of IFRS 17. The

audit process involves thorough evaluation of estimates, assumptions, and the technical complexity of the underlying insurance contracts.

It involved the following key aspects:

### i. Measurement of Insurance Revenue

IFRS 17 requires insurance revenue to be recognized in a systematic way that reflects the provision of insurance coverage. Insurance revenue is determined based on the premiums received and the services provided. Under IFRS 17, the measurement of revenue is closely tied to the fulfillment of the insurance contract.

### ii. Estimating Future Cash Flows

The KAM related to estimating future cash flows for claims and premiums is particularly important for insurance revenue. Insurers need to estimate the expected future cash inflows and outflows, including Claims payments, Premiums received and Discounting.

### iii. Reinsurance Arrangements

For contracts involving reinsurance, IFRS 17 requires separate accounting for the reinsurance revenue and reinsurance recoveries. The reinsurance revenue and any expected recoveries from reinsurance contracts need to be assessed in the context of the terms of the reinsurance arrangements.

### iv. Changes in Assumptions and Estimates

Under IFRS 17, assumptions about future cash flows, the discount rate, and the pattern of service provision must be periodically updated. Significant changes to estimates may affect the amount of insurance revenue recognized. The company compared actual experience to the assumptions used when initially recognizing revenue.

### v. Disclosure Requirements

IFRS 17 introduces specific disclosure requirements for insurance contracts, and the audit of revenue under IFRS 17 often focuses on whether these disclosures are

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Eagle Insurance Limited

complete and comply with the standard. It is important that the financial statements disclose insurance revenue in a manner that is consistent with the principles of IFRS 17 and ensuring that revenue is broken down appropriately, such as revenue from insurance services, investment income, and the impact of changes in estimates.

## *How the matter was addressed in our audit*

Our procedures in respect of this key audit matter included:

- Performed key audit procedures for insurance revenue under IFRS 17 according to the RSM Methodology;
- Reviewed the insurance contract terms to ensure that the recognition of revenue aligns with the provision of insurance coverage or services;
- Confirmed the premiums charged against supporting documents for a sample of insurance contracts;
- Checked that revenue is recognized in line with the contract's coverage period.
- Verified that premiums are recorded at the right amount and are properly allocated over the policy term.
- Tested the assumptions and estimates made in measuring future cash flows, assessing whether they are reasonable and based on reliable data;
- Reconciled insurance revenue to the underlying actuarial models, verifying that the calculations of insurance revenue are consistent with IFRS 17 requirements;
- Assessed the CSM calculation, ensuring it is accurate and correctly reflects the unearned profit;
- Evaluated disclosures to ensure they meet the detailed requirements set out by IFRS 17.

## **Other Information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report from the Directors, the Corporate Governance Report, the Secretary's Certificate and Other Statutory Disclosures. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. Else, we have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Responsibilities of the Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements**

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and the requirements of the Companies Act 2001 of Mauritius, the Financial Reporting Act 2004 of Mauritius and the Insurance Act 2005 of Mauritius, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and 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 Group and/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group and the Company's financial reporting process.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Eagle Insurance Limited

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 ISAs 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material

uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern;

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- 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.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Eagle Insurance Limited

We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Mauritius Companies Act 2001 of Mauritius

The Mauritius Companies Act 2001 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

- We have no relationship with, or interests in, the Group and the Company, other than in our capacity as auditor and dealings in the ordinary course of business;
- We have obtained all information and explanations we have required; and
- Except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an

auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Financial Reporting Act 2004 of Mauritius

Our responsibility under the Financial Reporting Act is to report on the compliance of the Code of Corporate Governance (the "Code") disclosed in the annual report and assess the explanations given for non-compliance with any requirement of the Code. From our assessment of the disclosures made on corporate governance in the annual report, the Company has, pursuant to section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act, complied with the requirements of the Code.

Insurance Act 2005 of Mauritius

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements specified by the Financial Services Commission (FSC).

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 205 of the Companies Act 2001 of Mauritius. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's member, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

**RSM (Mauritius) LLP**  
Ebene, Mauritius

30 May 2025

**Dharmanand Cushmajee, FCCA**  
Licensed by FRC

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

at 30 June 2024

		The Group			The Company		
			Restated	Restated		Restated	Restated
		2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Notes		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
ASSETS							
Non Current Assets							
Property, plant and equipment	4	143,687	121,785	129,486	143,638	121,651	129,268
Intangible assets	5	22,271	20,768	3,040	21,278	19,775	2,047
Investment properties	6	75,200	68,200	66,779	13,500	16,400	16,058
Right-of-use assets	7(a)	-	835	2,159	-	835	2,159
Deferred income tax assets	15	19,266	17,431	25,080	22,711	20,876	28,482
Investments in subsidiaries	8(a)	-	-	-	33,100	1,100	1,100
Investments in associates	9	180,287	164,122	140,399	21,313	21,313	21,313
Advances to subsidiary	8 (b)(i)	-	-	-	-	32,000	-
Amounts due from group companies	12	-	-	-	13	13	37,710
Statutory deposits	10	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Financial investments	11	900,798	925,013	826,243	900,798	925,013	826,242
		1,349,509	1,326,154	1,201,186	1,164,351	1,166,976	1,072,379
Current Assets							
Financial investments	11	410,580	117,262	116,922	410,580	117,262	116,922
Insurance contract assets	13(a)	16,425	580	-	16,425	580	-
Reinsurance contract assets	13(a)	2,158,112	2,054,676	1,194,328	2,158,112	2,054,676	1,194,328
Amounts due from group companies	12	-	-	-	-	-	661
Current tax receivables	17	-	1,032	-	-	966	-
Cash and cash equivalents	22	430,369	518,596	575,377	422,246	513,446	571,526
Other assets	23	15,450	13,332	74,744	14,566	13,362	75,272
		3,030,936	2,705,478	1,961,371	3,021,929	2,700,292	1,958,709
Total assets		4,380,445	4,031,632	3,162,557	4,186,280	3,867,268	3,031,088

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.  
The independent auditor's report is on pages 80 to 85

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

at 30 June 2024

		The Group			The Company		
			Restated	Restated		Restated	Restated
		2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Notes		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>							
Share capital	14	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Other reserves		1,269,047	1,104,760	1,087,488	1,076,670	941,055	951,149
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		1,349,047	1,184,760	1,167,488	1,156,670	1,021,055	1,031,149
Non-controlling interests in equity		616	586	404	-	-	-
Total equity		1,349,663	1,185,346	1,167,892	1,156,670	1,021,055	1,031,149
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>							
Long term incentive scheme	32	2,397	2,273	4,575	2,397	2,273	4,575
Amounts due to group companies	12	-	-	-	-	-	5,400
Employee benefit and related liabilities	24	28,105	36,058	36,697	28,105	36,058	36,697
Lease liabilities	7(b)	-	-	1,365	-	-	1,365
		30,502	38,331	42,637	30,502	38,331	48,037
<b>Current liabilities</b>							
Insurance contract liabilities	13(a)	2,767,780	2,721,514	1,871,236	2,767,780	2,721,514	1,871,236
Reinsurance contract liabilities	13(a)	260	390	366	260	390	366
Trade and other payables	16	216,133	85,056	60,402	214,911	84,983	60,276
Current tax liabilities	17(i)	16,107	-	18,954	16,157	-	18,954
Lease liabilities	7(b)	-	995	1,070	-	995	1,070
		3,000,280	2,807,955	1,952,028	2,999,108	2,807,882	1,951,902
Total liabilities		3,030,782	2,846,286	1,994,665	3,029,610	2,846,213	1,999,939
Total equity and liabilities		4,380,445	4,031,632	3,162,557	4,186,280	3,867,268	3,031,088

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 May 2025

Laurent De la Hogue  
Chairman

Shahannah Abdoolakhan  
Director

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.  
The independent auditor's report is on pages 80 to 85



# STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 june 2024

	Notes	The Group		The Company	
		Restated		Restated	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Insurance revenue	13(b)	2,284,115	1,813,543	2,284,115	1,813,543
Insurance service expenses	13(b)	(2,277,884)	(2,734,730)	(2,277,884)	(2,734,730)
<b>Net income/(expenses) from insurance contracts held</b>		<b>6,231</b>	<b>(921,187)</b>	<b>6,231</b>	<b>(921,187)</b>
Insurance expenses for reinsurance contracts held	13(b)	(1,330,583)	(1,057,866)	(1,330,583)	(1,057,866)
Insurance service income for reinsurance contracts held	13(b)	1,381,537	1,958,036	1,381,537	1,958,036
<b>Insurance service result</b>		<b>57,185</b>	<b>(21,017)</b>	<b>57,185</b>	<b>(21,017)</b>
Investment income	18	126,263	95,880	136,250	110,181
Other income	19	6,037	5,524	1,682	954
<b>Net income</b>		<b>132,300</b>	<b>101,404</b>	<b>137,932</b>	<b>111,135</b>
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	13(c)	(102,572)	13,006	(102,572)	13,006
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	13(d)	87,257	(9,122)	87,257	(9,122)
<b>Net insurance finance income/(expenses)</b>		<b>(15,315)</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>(15,315)</b>	<b>3,884</b>
<b>Net insurance and investment result</b>		<b>174,170</b>	<b>84,271</b>	<b>179,802</b>	<b>94,002</b>
Other operating expenses		(12,359)	(17,048)	(11,287)	(17,658)
Share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method		26,987	28,900	-	-
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>188,798</b>	<b>96,123</b>	<b>168,515</b>	<b>76,344</b>
Income tax expense	17	(17,184)	(13,665)	(17,010)	(13,466)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>171,614</b>	<b>82,458</b>	<b>151,505</b>	<b>62,878</b>

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.  
The independent auditor's report is on pages 80 to 85

# STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 june 2024

	Notes	The Group		The Company	
		Restated		Restated	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Other comprehensive income					
Revaluation of land and buildings		34,861	-	24,961	-
Exchange difference arising from translation of investment in associate		(204)	7,541	-	-
Remeasurement of other post retirement benefits		678	576	678	576
Remeasurement of retirement employee benefit liabilities recharge by holding company		3,397	4,485	3397	4,485
Deferred tax on remeasurement of employee benefit liabilities		-	(860)	-	(860)
Share of other comprehensive income/(loss) of associate		(994)	459	-	-
Net gain on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		15,074	58,829	15,074	58,829
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>52,812</b>	<b>71,030</b>	<b>44,110</b>	<b>63,030</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>224,426</b>	<b>153,488</b>	<b>195,615</b>	<b>125,908</b>
<b>Profit attributable to:</b>					
Equity holders of the parent		171,476	82,242	151,505	62,878
Non-controlling interests		138	216	-	-
		<b>171,614</b>	<b>82,458</b>	<b>151,505</b>	<b>62,878</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>					
Equity holders of the parent		224,288	153,272	195,615	125,908
Non-controlling interests		138	216	-	-
		<b>224,426</b>	<b>153,488</b>	<b>195,615</b>	<b>125,908</b>
<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>	21	<b>21.43</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>18.94</b>	<b>7.86</b>

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.  
The independent auditor's report is on pages 80 to 85

# STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 june 2024

	Notes	Stated Capital	Property revaluation reserve	Investments revaluation reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Actuarial reserve	Retained earnings	Attributable to equity holders the parent	Non controlling interests	Total equity
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>THE GROUP</b>										
<b>At 01 July 2022</b>										
- As previously reported		80,000	21,622	89,057	30,482	(7,568)	978,882	1,192,475	404	1,192,879
- Effect of adopting IFRS 17	35						(24,987)	(24,987)		(24,987)
- As restated		80,000	21,622	89,057	30,482	(7,568)	953,895	1,167,488	404	1,167,892
Dividend paid		-	-	-	-	-	(136,000)	(136,000)	-	(136,000)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34)	(34)
Profit for the year, as previously stated		-	-	-	-	-	50,141	50,141	216	50,357
Effect of adopting IFRS 17	35	-	-	-	-	-	32,101	32,101	-	32,101
Profit for the year, as restated		-	-	-	-	-	82,242	82,242	216	82,458
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	58,829	7,541	4,660	-	71,030	-	71,030
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	58,829	7,541	4,660	82,242	153,272	216	153,488
<b>At 30 June 2023, as restated</b>		80,000	21,622	147,886	38,023	(2,908)	900,137	1,184,760	586	1,185,346
<b>At 01 July 2023, as restated</b>										
Dividend paid		-	-	-	-	-	(60,000)	(60,000)	-	(60,000)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(108)	(108)
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	171,476	171,476	138	171,614
Other comprehensive income			34,861	15,074	(204)	3,080		52,811	-	52,812
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	34,861	15,074	(204)	3,080	171,476	224,288	138	224,426
<b>At 30 June 2024</b>		80,000	56,483	162,960	37,819	173	1,011,613	1,349,047	616	1,349,663

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.  
The independent auditor's report is on pages 80 to 85

# STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 june 2024

	Notes	Stated Capital	Property revaluation reserve	Investments revaluation reserve	Actuarial reserve	Retained earnings	Total
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>THE COMPANY</b>							
<b>At 30 June 2022</b>							
- as previously reported		80,000	21,622	89,057	(6,260)	871,717	1,056,136
- effect of adopting IFRS 17	35					(24,987)	(24,987)
- as restated		80,000	21,622	89,057	(6,260)	846,730	1,031,149
Dividends						(136,000)	(136,000)
Profit for the year, as previously stated		-	-	-	-	30,777	30,777
Effect of adopting IFRS 17	35					32,101	32,101
Profit for the year, as restated		-	-	-	-	62,878	62,878
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	58,827	4,201	-	63,028
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	58,827	4,201	62,878	125,906
<b>At 30 June 2023, as restated</b>		80,000	21,622	147,884	(2,059)	773,608	1,021,055
<b>At 01 July 2023, as restated</b>		80,000	21,622	147,884	(2,059)	773,608	1,021,055
Dividends						(60,000)	(60,000)
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	151,505	151,505
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	24,961	15,074	4,075	-	44,110
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	24,961	15,074	4,075	151,505	195,615
<b>At 30 June 2024</b>		80,000	46,583	162,958	2,016	865,113	1,156,670

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.  
The independent auditor's report is on pages 80 to 85



# STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 june 2024

Notes	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Profit before taxation	188,798	96,123	168,515	76,344
Adjustments for:				
Changes in insurance and reinsurance contract assets	13(a) (119,281)	(860,928)	(119,281)	(860,928)
Changes in insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities	13(a) 46,136	850,301	46,136	850,302
Interest expense lease liabilities	7(b) 22	62	22	62
Interest income	18 (46,130)	(32,839)	(46,121)	(33,949)
Dividend income	18 (17,327)	(11,316)	(27,167)	(24,575)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	9 (25,291)	(29,116)	-	-
Fair value adjustment to investment properties	4 (15,851)	-	(15,851)	-
Fair value adjustment to financial assets	18 (34,583)	(17,526)	(34,390)	(17,526)
Foreign exchange gains and losses, net	(39,007)	(22,427)	(36,867)	(16,999)
Provision for employee benefit obligations	24 7,953	639	7,953	639
Expected credit loss on financial assets	11 (299)	(2,310)	(299)	(2,310)
Depreciation and amortisation	4,5 13,903	13,328	13,821	14,665
Amortisation on right of use	7(a) 888	1,324	888	1,324
<b>Changes in investment assets</b>				
Proceeds from sale of financial investment	11 567,501	260,110	567,501	260,110
Purchases of financial investment	11 (748,751)	(258,666)	(748,751)	(258,666)
<b>Changes in other working capital balances</b>				
Interest received	42,587	32,839	42,482	33,949
Dividend received	18,549	11,316	28,389	24,575
Income tax paid	17(i) (5,306)	(25,847)	(5,306)	(25,847)
Income tax recovered	17(i) 4,247	-	4,247	-
Increase/(decrease) in long term incentive scheme	124	(2,302)	124	(2,302)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	23 (2,118)	61,412	(1,204)	61,910
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	16 131,077	24,654	129,928	24,707
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>(32,159)</b>	<b>88,831</b>	<b>(25,231)</b>	<b>105,485</b>

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.  
The independent auditor's report is on pages 80 to 85

# STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 june 2024

Notes	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	4 (7,421)	(5,627)	(7,424)	(5,627)
Payments for purchase of intangible assets	5 (2,026)	(19,149)	(2,026)	(19,149)
Dividends from associates	9(a) 9,840	13,180	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in amount due from group companies	12 -	-	-	661
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>(11,596)</b>	<b>(9,450)</b>	<b>(24,115)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Repayment of principal portion - lease liabilities	7(b) (995)	(1,440)	(995)	(1,440)
Interest paid on leases	7(b) (22)	(62)	(22)	(62)
Dividends paid to parent company's shareholders	(60,000)	(136,000)	(60,000)	(136,000)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	(108)	(34)	-	-
Loan from Group Companies	-	-	-	(5,400)
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>	<b>(61,125)</b>	<b>(137,536)</b>	<b>(61,017)</b>	<b>(142,902)</b>
<b>(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(92,891)</b>	<b>(60,301)</b>	<b>(95,698)</b>	<b>(61,532)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	518,596	575,377	513,446	571,526
Exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents	4,664	3,520	4,498	3,452
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	<b>430,369</b>	<b>518,596</b>	<b>422,246</b>	<b>513,446</b>

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.  
The independent auditor's report is on pages 80 to 85

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Eagle Insurance Limited (the “Company”) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Mauritius. The Company’s registered office is situated at 4th Floor, IBL House, Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis. The Company, its subsidiaries and its associates are collectively referred to as the “Group”.

The Company carries out short term insurance comprising of general insurances and covers the following:

- Accident and Health
- Engineering
- Fire and allied perils
- Motor
- Transportation

The activities of the subsidiary companies are disclosed in note 9(b).

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Group and the Company are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### 2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

### 2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for freehold building and certain available-for-sale investments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies, and in accordance with IFRSs.

### 2.3 Basis of consolidation

The financial statements include the results of the Company and of its subsidiaries. The results of the subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal, as appropriate. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.3 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company’s voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company’s shareholding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders’ meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of the subsidiary are identified separately from the Group’s equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the non-controlling interests of changes in equity since the date of the combination. Losses applicable to the minority in excess of the non-controlling interest in the subsidiary’s equity are allocated against the interests of the Group except to the extent that the minority has a binding obligation and is able to make an additional investment to cover the losses.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are accounted for (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings) in the same manner as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.4 New standards and amendments Insurance contracts

Accounting policies relating to insurance and reinsurance contracts

The key accounting policies, estimates and judgements applied to contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 are set out below:

#### *Classification*

The Company applies IFRS 17 to insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held. A contract is classified as an insurance contract upon initial recognition if one party (the issuer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. For insurance contracts issued by the Company, the Company is the issuer and for reinsurance contracts held, it is the policyholder. Once classified as an insurance contract, the classification remains unchanged for the remainder of the contract's lifetime, unless the terms of the contract are modified such that there is no longer significant insurance risk transferred.

The Company considers its substantive rights and obligations in classifying its contracts, whether they arise from a contract, law or regulation. It also considers all terms in its contracts, explicit or implied, except for those with no commercial substance (i.e., those that have no discernible effect on the economics of the contract).

The Company issues insurance contracts, and holds reinsurance contracts, under which the insured risk relates to one or more of the following lines of business:

- Accident and Health
- Engineering
- Fire and allied perils
- Motor
- Transportation

There has been no change to the classification of insurance contracts by the Company that were treated as such under IFRS 4 as result of applying IFRS 17.

Separation of components of insurance contracts

The insurance contracts issued by the Company do not contain any distinct non-insurance components or embedded derivatives that are accounted for separately.

#### *Combination of insurance contracts*

A set or series of insurance contracts with the same or a related counterparty may achieve, or be designed to achieve, an overall commercial effect. In order to report the substance of such contracts, it may be necessary to combine such individual contracts and treat them as a whole as an insurance contract for the purposes of applying IFRS 17. No such combination has been required by the Company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.4 New standards and amendments Insurance contracts (Continued)

*Aggregation of insurance contracts*

The recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS 17 are applied to groups of insurance contracts, with insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held being grouped separately from each other. Groups of insurance contracts are determined by the Company by first identifying portfolios of insurance contracts. A portfolio of insurance contracts comprises contracts subject to similar risks and that are managed together. The Company has a number of lines of business with respect to insurance contracts issued, each of which represents different risks. This results in the Company identifying approximately nine portfolios for insurance contracts issued, which are not expected to change unless there are changes in the way in which the business is managed.

Each portfolio of insurance contracts issued is subdivided first such that contracts issued more than one year apart are in separate groupings, and then such groupings are sub-divided based on profitability into the following groups of contracts:

- Contracts that are onerous at initial recognition (if any);
- Contracts that, at initial recognition, have no possibility of becoming onerous subsequently (if any); and
- Remaining contracts (if any)

The Company is applying the premium allocation approach (PAA) to all insurance contracts issued. As permitted under the premium allocation approach (PAA) which the Company is applying to all insurance contracts issued, unless facts or circumstances indicate otherwise, the Company assumes that no contracts are onerous at initial recognition. Since the Company's strategy is to grow a profitable and sustainable business, facts and circumstances that could indicate that contracts are onerous upon initial recognition include:

- projected losses in the business plan;
- initial stages of a new business; or
- any other strategic decisions the board considers appropriate that are expected to result in losses.

In respect of reinsurance contracts held, the Company has identified portfolios based on the reinsurance contracts held which each generally represent different risks and are managed separately, which includes consideration of whether the reinsurance is proportional, non-proportional or facultative. IFRS 17 requires subdivision of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held to be done on a similar basis to that for portfolios of insurance contracts issued, except that in the context of profitability of reinsurance contracts held, references to onerous contracts are replaced with references to contracts on which a net gain is expected. For similar reasons to those applicable to insurance contracts issued by the Company, portfolios of reinsurance contracts held by the Company are not subdivided based on profitability. Subdivision occurs only where the issue date of the contracts is more than one year apart. This results in the Company identifying a separate portfolio for each reinsurance contract held in place, the basis of which is not expected to change unless there are changes in the way in which these arrangements operate.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.4 New standards and amendments Insurance contracts (Continued)

#### Initial recognition

##### Insurance contracts issued

The Company recognises a group of insurance contracts issued from the earliest of the following:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;
- the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due; and
- for a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous.

For the Company, the beginning of the coverage period as well as the date when the first payment is due is usually specified in the policy contract and thus does not involve significant judgement. Initial recognition for the Company in respect of new insurance contracts issued usually occurs at the beginning of the coverage period. For renewals, the receipt of premium will indicate recognition even if the signed extension approval is received later.

On initial recognition the Company recognises a liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and it recognises a liability for incurred claims (LIC) when claims are incurred, including those not yet reported.

##### Reinsurance contracts held

The Company recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held from the earliest of the following:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held; and
- the date when the Company recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts if the Company entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group of reinsurance contracts held at or before that date.

Initial recognition for the Company in respect of reinsurance contracts held usually occurs at the beginning of the coverage period of that group. However, notwithstanding the above, the Company only recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage on the date that any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held.

On initial recognition the Company recognises an asset for remaining coverage (ARC) and it recognises an asset for incurred claims (AIC) when claims are incurred.

#### Measurement

##### Liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and asset for remaining coverage (ARC)

The Company applies the premium allocation approach (PAA) to measure the LRC, in respect of all groups of insurance contracts issued, and the ARC in respect of all groups of reinsurance contracts held.

The premium allocation approach (PAA) is a simplified measurement approach for the LRC which can be applied to a group of insurance contracts issued if, and only if, at the inception of the group:

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.4 New standards and amendments Insurance contracts (Continued)

- the coverage period of each contract in the group (including insurance contract services arising from all premiums within the contract boundary determined at that date) is one year or less; or
- it is reasonably expected that the LRC for the group measured under the PAA would not differ materially from the LRC measured using the general measurement requirements of IFRS 17 (General Measurement Model (GMM))

The contract boundary reflects the later of the date until which:

- The Company can compel a policyholder to pay premiums; and
- The Company is obliged to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services.

Most of the Company's contracts have a coverage period of one year or less and hence the PAA approach can be used to calculate the liability for remaining coverage (LFRC) in terms of IFRS 17. The remaining insurance and reinsurance contracts are to be valued under the General Measurement Model (GMM) unless it can be demonstrated that the measurement of the contract liability (LFRC) under the PAA does not differ materially if the contract liability was measured using the GMM. The Company has performed a qualitative and quantitative test to determine whether the measurement of those contracts with a coverage period in excess of one year are materially different between the PAA and GMM valuations and concluded that all gross and reinsurance contracts are eligible to be measured under PAA.

On initial recognition, the LRC is therefore measured at an amount equal to the premiums received (if any), less insurance acquisition cash flows. Premiums already paid by policyholders to intermediaries which are yet to be paid over to the Company are considered by the Company not to have been received for purposes of the LRC measurement. Accordingly, no receivable from intermediaries for such premiums is recognised either.

The LRC is measured subsequently at an amount equal to the balance at the beginning of the reporting period:

- plus premiums received during the period;
- minus insurance acquisition cash flows paid or incurred during the period;
- plus amortisation of the insurance acquisition cash flows;
- minus the amount recognised as insurance revenue for service provided during the period.

##### Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows are those cash flows arising from the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. Such cash flows include cash flows that are not directly attributable to individual contracts or groups of insurance contracts within the portfolio. Insurance acquisition cash flows include costs that arise both internally and externally, are not necessarily incremental, and relate to both successful and unsuccessful acquisition efforts.

No insurance acquisition cash flow assets or other pre-recognition cash flows exist.

The insurance acquisition cash flows deferred within the measurement of the LRC are amortised on a straight-line basis over the coverage period and recognised as part of insurance service expenses in the statement of profit or loss..



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.4 New standards and amendments Insurance contracts (Continued)

#### Liability for incurred claims (LIC) and asset for incurred claims (AIC)

The LIC in respect of groups of insurance contracts issued, and the AIC in respect of groups of reinsurance contracts held, are measured using fulfilment cash flows related to claims incurred, whether reported or not. The fulfilment cash flows are calculated on a probability-weighted basis for a range of possible outcomes, include all expected cash inflows and outflows arising as a result of such events, and are adjusted for the effect of the time value of money and financial risks.

The Company uses current discount rates equal to a market risk-free rate plus an illiquidity premium (where applicable), to reflect the differences between the liquidity characteristics of the financial instruments that underlie the risk-free rate observed in the market and the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts.

In addition, for the measurement of the LIC, the Company adds a risk adjustment to the discounted cash flows for non-financial risk which is an explicit adjustment representing the compensation the Company would require to make it indifferent between fulfilling its obligation that has a range of possible outcomes arising from non-financial risk, and fulfilling a liability that will generate fixed cash flows with the same expected present value as the insurance contract.

For the AIC, the Company calculates the risk adjustment for non-financial risk so that it represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Company to the reinsurer for those groups of reinsurance contracts held.

The Company has elected to disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

#### Onerous contracts

If at any time during the coverage period there are facts and circumstances that indicate that a group of contracts is onerous, the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss equal to the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the LRC for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The loss component is tracked separately for subsequent measurement of the LRC because it determines the amounts that are presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous groups. The loss component included in the LRC will be reduced to nil by the end of the coverage period.

The Company calculates a loss-recovery component in respect of reinsurance contracts held by multiplying the loss recognised on the underlying insurance contracts and the percentage of claims on the underlying insurance contracts the Company expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are presented in profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from reinsurance contracts held and are consequently excluded from the allocation of premiums paid to the reinsurer. After establishing a loss-recovery component, the Company adjusts the loss-recovery component to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts. The carrying amount of the loss-recovery component cannot exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the Company expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held. The loss-recovery component adjusts the carrying amount of the ARC.

#### *Derecognition and modification*

The Company derecognises an insurance contract when the rights and obligations relating to the contract are extinguished (i.e. expired, discharged, or cancelled), transferred, or if its terms are modified in a way that would have changed the accounting for the contract significantly had the new terms always existed.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.4 New standards and amendments Insurance contracts (Continued)

#### *Insurance revenue*

Expected premium receipts are recognised as insurance revenue typically on a straight-line basis over the coverage period.

#### *Insurance service expense*

The following amounts are recognised in insurance service expenses:

- claims and administration expenses incurred (excluding amounts allocated to the loss component);
- experience adjustments relating to claims and administration expenses incurred;
- the initial loss on onerous groups of contracts recognised during the period;
- the increases and reversals of losses on onerous contracts;
- the changes in liability for incurred claims relating to past service; and
- the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows.

The Company applies judgement in assessing whether expenses are directly attributable to fulfilment of the insurance contract or are non-attributable expenses. Non-attributable expenses are expensed when incurred and comprise business expenditure, certain employee benefit costs not related to maintenance of existing products or the sale of new products and system development costs which were incurred in research and product development stage.

Attributable overhead expenses are allocated to groups of insurance contracts on the basis of gross written premium.

Finance income and expense from insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

The Company has elected to recognise all finance income and finance expenses on insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held for the reporting period in profit or loss.

Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

The Company presents separately the income and expenses from reinsurance contracts held respectively, other than insurance finance income or expenses which are additionally presented separately.

Income or expense from reinsurance contracts held comprise:

- reinsurance expenses (reinsurance premiums paid are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the coverage period of the reinsurance contract);
- incurred claims recovery;
- other incurred directly attributable expenses;
- changes that relate to past service;
- effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers' non-performance; and
- amounts relating to accounting for onerous groups of underlying insurance contracts issued.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Subsequent to the initial recognition at cost, land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of the revalued property does not differ materially from its carrying amount at the reporting date.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such property is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such property is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the properties revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

An annual transfer from the property revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the assets’ original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Other plant and equipment are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation on revalued property is recognised in profit or loss and the surplus on the revalued property is transferred annually from property revaluation reserve to retained earnings. The amount transferred is computed on the difference between depreciation based on the revalued amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset’s original cost.

No depreciation is provided on furniture and equipment under renovation work-in-progress, until the project has been completed or intended for use. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is recognised so as to write off the cost or revalued amount of the assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method as follows:

Building	2.00%
Furniture and equipment	20.00%
Computer equipment	33.33%
Motor vehicles	16.67%

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Intangible asset and amortisation

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses if any.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

On disposal of subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the gains and losses on disposal.

(b) Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation of computer software is calculated to write off its cost on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 to 6 years.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.7 Leases

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are amortisation on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Short-term leases and low value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 Leases (Continued)

Lease liabilities (Continued)

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.8 Investment in subsidiary

In the Company’s financial statements, investment in subsidiary was stated at cost. The carrying amount is reduced if there is any indication of impairment in value.

2.9 Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decision of the investee but is not control or joint control over these policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for at cost in the company’s account and under the equity method in the Group accounts. The Group’s share of the associates’ profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the Group’s interest in the associates are carried in the statement of financial position at an amount that reflects its share of the net assets of the associates.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associates recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is assessed for impairment on an annual basis as part of the investment. Any excess of the Group’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Where the Group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group’s interest in the relevant associate.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.10 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in the Statement of profit or loss.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as measured at amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), and fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”).

This classification depends on whether the financial asset is a debt or equity investment. The following table shows the classification of the different types of financial assets:

Classification	Type of financial assets included
Fair value through profit or loss	Quoted and unquoted securities
Fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted and unquoted securities
Amortised cost, treasury bills, and treasury notes, amount due from group companies.	Deposits, corporate bonds, government bonds, treasury bills, and treasury notes, amount due from group companies.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group only measures debts investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

If either of the two criteria above is not met, the debt instrument is classified as ‘fair value through profit or loss. The Group has not designated any debt investment measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch.

A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost is recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized or impaired and through the amortization process using the effective interest rate method. Interest revenue shall be calculated by using the effective interest method.

An entity shall directly reduce the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the entity has not reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.10 Financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets through other comprehensive income

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Impairment gains and losses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

For all other equity investments not classified as fair value through profit or loss, the Group can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value through other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss.

Where the Group's management has elected to present unrealized and realised fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent recycling of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as long as they represent a return on investment.

#### Financial assets through profit or loss

The Group classifies financial assets as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit is taking. Held-for-trading assets and liabilities are recorded and measured in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss and presented as part of 'realised gains/losses- net' in the period in which they arise.

Interest and dividend income or expense is recorded in profit or loss according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

#### Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement;
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset 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.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.10 Financial assets (Continued)

#### Overview of the ECL principles

From 1 January 2018, the Group has been recording the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, in this section all referred to as 'financial instrument'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit loss expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL).

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment at the end of each reporting period of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is further explained in Note 3.2.

The 12m ECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12m ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment at the end of each reporting period of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

#### The calculation of ECLs

The Group calculates ECLs based on a four probability-weighted scenario to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- PD The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- EAD The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- LGD The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.10 Financial assets (Continued)

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

- Stage 1: The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Company calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date.
- These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.
- Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.
- Stage 3: For loans considered credit-impaired, the Group recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Company relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

### 2.11 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as ‘other financial liabilities.’

Other financial liabilities (including trade and other payables, loans, deposits from customers and gross outstanding claims) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or loans and borrowings as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus, in case of loans and borrowings, directly attributable transaction costs.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.11 Financial liabilities (Continued)

The Group’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate “EIR” method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition

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, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expenses will not be offset in the profit or loss unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

### 2.12 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

### 2.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Any impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit or loss. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or groups of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.13 Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amounts. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the assets in prior years.

Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

### 2.14 Provision for unearned premiums

The provision for unearned premiums represents that part of the written premiums on short-term insurance contracts, gross of commission payable to intermediaries, that is estimated to be earned in subsequent periods. Unearned premiums are computed on 365th method. The change in the provision is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income to recognise revenue over the period of the risk. The provision is released to or from the General Insurance Fund. The provision is derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or cancelled.

### 2.15 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### (ii) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods but it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

#### (ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.15 Taxation (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group and the Company expect, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

#### (ii) Deferred tax (continued)

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 they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group and the Company intend to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

#### (iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

### 2.16 Employee benefits and related liabilities

Defined benefit plan that share risks between entities under common control

The Company's holding company, IBL Ltd, operates a group defined benefit plan which is wholly funded and covers some current and former employees of the company. Effective 01 July 2019, the Company has entered into an agreement with its holding company to recharge pension costs and liabilities relating to current and former employees under the IBL group plan. The accounting for the transfer of liability on 01 July 2019 is recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

Subsequently, remeasurement comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes on the return on plan assets is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in actuarial reserve and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements)
- Net interest expenses or income and remeasurement

An actuarial valuation is carried out every year.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.16 Employee benefits and related liabilities (Continued)

Gratuity on retirement/other post-retirement benefits

For employees who are not covered (or who are insufficiently covered by the above pension plans), the net present value of gratuity on retirement payable under the Workers' Rights Act 2019 is calculated by Swan Life Ltd and provided for. The obligations arising under this item are not funded.

### 2.17 Borrowing costs

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

### 2.18 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank and in hand and demand deposits with the immediate holding company. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

### 2.19 Foreign currencies

The individual financial statements of each group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in Mauritian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Group, and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the entity's functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement and the retranslation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are expressed in Mauritian rupees using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Their results for the period are translated into Mauritian rupees at average exchange rates for the period. The exchange differences arising from translation of the foreign operations are taken to the Group's translation reserve.

### 2.20 Related Parties

Parties are considered to be related if they have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or exercise significant influence over the Group or the Company in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group or the Company is subject to common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

### 2.21 Expenses

Expenses are recognised on accruals basis in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 2.22 Investment property

Properties held to earn rentals or capital appreciation or both and not occupied by the Group are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment properties at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day to day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the profit or loss under other income (Note 22). Fair values are determined based on the valuation performed by an accredited external, independent valuer.

Investment properties are derecognized when either these have been disposed of or when the investment properties are 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 profit or loss other income (Note 22) in the year of retirement or disposal. Transfers made to or from investment properties are only made when there is a change in use evidenced by the end of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or completion of construction or development. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of the change in use.

## 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are considered to be relevant under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The estimates and assumptions 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:

### Estimates

#### 3.1 Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts

The uncertainty inherent in insurance is reflected in the financial statements principally with respect to the best estimate provision for LIC.

The Company is required to estimate future cash flows arising from the payment of losses and loss adjustment expenses that arise from the Company's general insurance products. These cashflows include the expected ultimate cost to settle claims occurring prior to but still outstanding as of the reporting date. The Company generally calculates cashflows by product line, product type and year of occurrence and distinguishes between reported losses (outstanding claims) and estimates for losses incurred but not reported (IBNR). Additionally, cashflow estimations are made for loss adjustment expenses, which contain the estimated legal and other expenses expected to be incurred to finalise the settlement of the losses.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

### 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

#### 3.1 Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts

The Company's cash flow estimation for reported losses and loss adjustment expenses are based on estimates of future payments to settle reported general insurance claims. The Company bases such estimates on the facts available at the time the provisions are established. The Company generally establishes these provisions on an undiscounted basis to recognise the estimated costs of bringing pending claims to final settlement, taking into account inflation, as well as other factors that can influence the amount of provisions required, some of which are subjective or are dependent on future events. In determining the level of provisions, the Company considers historical trends and patterns of loss payments, pending levels of unpaid claims and types of coverage. In addition, court decisions, economic conditions and public attitudes may affect the ultimate cost of settlement.

Items such as changes in law and interpretations of relevant case law, results of litigation, changes in medical costs, as well as costs of vehicle and home repair materials and labour rates can substantially impact ultimate settlement costs. Accordingly, the Company reviews and re-evaluates claims and provisions on a regular basis. Amounts ultimately paid for losses and loss adjustment expenses can vary significantly from the level of provisions originally set.

The LIC is initially estimated gross of reinsurance. For the AIC a separate calculation is carried out to estimate reinsurance recoveries. The calculation of reinsurance recoveries considers the type of risk underwritten, the year in which the claim occurred and under which reinsurance programme the recovery will be made, the size of the claim, and whether the claim was an isolated incident or formed part of a catastrophe reinsurance claim. which reinsurance programme the recovery will be made, the size of the claim, and whether the claim was an isolated incident or formed part of a catastrophe reinsurance claim.

The Company establishes cashflows for IBNR to recognise the estimated cost of losses for events which have already occurred, but which have not yet been notified. These cashflow estimates are established to recognise the estimated costs required to bring claims for these not yet reported losses to final settlement. As these losses have not yet been reported, the Company relies upon historical information and statistical models, based on geographic location, product line, type and year of occurrence, to estimate its IBNR provisions.

The Company also uses reported claim trends, claim severities, exposure growth, and other factors in estimating IBNR. These estimates cashflows are revised as additional information becomes available and as claims are actually reported. The Company uses accepted actuarial methods as well as professional actuarial judgement to estimate and evaluate the IBNR.

As the methods used to determine the IBNR use historical claims development information, they assume that the historical claims development pattern will occur again in future. There are reasons why this may not be the case, including:

- Changes in processes that affect the development/recording of claims paid and reported;
- Economic, legal, political and social trends;
- Changes in the mix of business; and
- Random fluctuations, including the impact of large losses and catastrophic events.

In addition to the above, the Company also establishes estimates of cash flows for unallocated loss adjustment expenses on IBNR.

#### IBNR – provisions range

The Company uses accepted actuarial methods to calculate a range of potential outcomes in order to gain a better understanding of the variability of the IBNR.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

### 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

#### 3.1 Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (Continued)

##### Assumption changes

The methods used for the projection of the estimated ultimate claims and, hence, total cashflows are based on analysing trends in the progression of paid and incurred claims (defined to be the sum of paid claims and notified outstanding claims) from past data and projecting this development pattern into the future. This process implicitly assumes that the development pattern is stable over time. It also assumes that past patterns of inflation will be repeated in future and hence no explicit assumption is made for inflation.

The Company's IFRS 17 related estimates and judgements are set out below. For additional critical estimates and judgements, refer to note 2.

##### Discount rates

The Company uses discounts rates that are equal to a risk-free rate plus an illiquidity premium (where applicable). The risk-free rates used are based on the yield curves as published monthly by the Bank of Mauritius.

##### Risk adjustment

Measurement of insurance liabilities is inherently uncertain and as a consequence of this the ultimate cost of settlement of outstanding claims can vary substantially from initial estimates. The Company includes a risk adjustment for non-financial risk, the determination of which requires significant judgement.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is determined by the Company using a confidence level technique. To determine the risk adjustments for non-financial risk for reinsurance contracts, the Company applies these techniques gross of reinsurance and derives the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer using a proportional approach based on this.

Applying a confidence level technique, the Company estimates the probability distribution of the expected present value of the future cash flows from insurance contracts at each reporting date and calculates the risk adjustment for non-financial risk as the excess of the value at risk at the 75th percentile (the target confidence level) over the expected present value of the future cash flows.

No changes to this methodology were made since the prior period.

#### 3.2 Provision for expected credit losses

As disclosed in the accounting policies, the ECL calculation requires the use of significant estimates to calculate the probability of default, the exposure at default and the loss given default. These require estimation of the likelihood of default over a certain time horizon, the estimate of exposure of future default dates and estimates of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. In its ECL models, the Company relies on a broad range of information, such GDP growth and unemployment rates.

#### 3.3 Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer to Note 38.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

### 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

#### 3.4 Useful lives, residual values and revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Determining the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment requires the estimation of the useful lives and residual values of these assets which carry a degree of uncertainty. The directors have used historical information relating to the Group and the relevant industries in which the Group's entities operate in order to best determine the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment. Refer to Note 4 Property, plant and equipment.

#### 3.5 Revaluation of land and buildings

The buildings are measured at fair value based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers and as estimated by the directors and management based on reference to their knowledge on the current market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. In arriving at the valuation, assumptions and economic estimates have to be made. The actual results could differ from their estimates and the directors and management consider they have used their best estimates to arrive at fair value of the properties. Refer to Note 4 Property, plant and equipment.

#### 3.6 Recoverable amount on insurance and other receivables

In preparing those consolidated financial statements, the directors have made estimates of the recoverable amounts of insurance and other receivables and impaired those receivables where the carrying amounts exceeded recoverable amounts. The estimation of recoverable amounts involves an assessment of the financial condition of the debtors concerned and estimate of the timing and the extent of cash flows likely to be received by the Group. Refer to Note 12 Insurance and other receivables.

#### 3.7 Employee benefits liabilities

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. The directors believe that the future salary increase is appropriate in the current economic situation. Also, the actuarial specialists believe that the bonds issued on the primary market and the secondary market is appropriate to determine the discount rates for the Group's defined benefits pension plan.

#### 3.8 Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

### 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

#### Judgements

#### 3.9 Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer to Note 34 Fair Value Measurements.

#### Leases Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset). The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term with shorter non-cancellable period (12 months). The Group typically exercises its option to renew for these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on production if a replacement asset is not readily available. The renewal periods for leases with longer non-cancellable periods are not included as part of the lease term as these are not reasonably certain to be exercised. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

### THE GROUP

#### Cost or valuation

At 01 July 2022	110,100	47,406	34,894	638	193,038
Additions	-	-	5,627	-	5,627

#### At 30 June 2023

Cost at 1 July 2023	110,100	47,406	40,521	638	198,665
Additions	2,720	1,121	2,629	951	7,421
Revaluation adjustment	15,851	-	-	-	15,851
Reclassification to investment properties	5,129	-	-	-	5,129

#### At 30 June 2024

Cost	133,800	48,527	43,150	1,589	227,066
At 01 July 2022	2,293	27,573	33,097	589	63,552
Charge for the year	2,294	9,480	1,554	-	13,328

#### At 30 June 2023

Cost at 1 July 2023	4,587	37,053	34,651	589	76,880
Charge for the year	2,294	9,628	1,333	125	13,380
Revaluation adjustment	(6,881)	-	-	-	(6,881)

#### At 30 June 2024

Cost	-	46,681	35,984	714	83,379
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#### Net book value

#### At 30 June 2024

Cost	133,800	1,846	7,166	875	143,687
At 30 June 2023	105,513	10,353	5,870	49	121,785

Notes relating to both the Group and the Company:

- (i) None of the property, plant and equipment were pledged as at 30 June 2024.
- (ii) For the year under review, the external valuer Elevante Property Services Ltd was appointed to revalue the freehold building at 30 June 2024. Reclassification to investment properties
- The Market approach and Income capitalisation approach have been approved by the Directors. The freehold land and building is classified under level 3 of the fair value hierarchy
- The book values were adjusted to the revalued amount at 30 June 2024 and the revaluation surplus net of deferred tax were recorded under the property revaluation reserve.
- The Company's policy is to revalue its property every 3 years unless there is evidence that the fair value of the asset differ materially from the carrying amount.
- (iii) Management carried out an impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment and concluded that property, plant and equipment of the Group was not impaired as at 30 June 2024. (2023: Nil)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

### THE COMPANY

#### Cost or valuation

At 01 July 2022	110,100	46,982	34,895	638	192,616
Additions	-	-	5627	-	5,627

#### At 30 June 2023

Cost	110,100	46,982	40,522	638	198,243
At 1 July 2023	110,100	46,982	40,522	638	198,243
Additions	2,720	1,124	2,629	951	7,424
Revaluation adjustment	15,851	-	-	-	15,851
Reclassification from investment properties	5,129	-	-	-	5,129

#### At 30 June 2024

Cost	133,800	48,106	43,151	1,589	226,647
At 01 July 2022	2,293	27,369	33,097	588	63,348
Charge for the year	2,294	9,396	1,554	-	13,244

#### At 30 June 2023

Cost at 1 July 2023	4,587	36,765	34,651	588	76,592
Charge for the year	2,294	9,544	1,334	126	13,298
Revaluation adjustment	(6,881)	-	-	-	(6,881)

#### At 30 June 2024

Cost	-	46,309	35,985	714	83,009
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#### Net book value

#### At 30 June 2024

Cost	133,800	1,797	7,166	875	143,638
At 30 June 2023	105,513	10,217	5,871	50	121,651

\*During the year, part of investment properties amounting Rs5,129,000 was reclassified to freehold building.

If freehold building had been stated at historical cost, the amounts would be as follows:

The Group and the Company			
	2024	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Cost	87,551	87,551	87,551
Accumulated depreciation	(8,755)	(7,004)	(5,253)
Net	78,796	80,547	82,298

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	The Group		The Company	
	Goodwill	Computer Software	Total	Computer Software
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Cost				
At 01 July 2022	993	58,629	59,622	58,629
Additions	-	19,149	19,149	19,149
At 30 June 2023	993	77,778	78,771	77,778
Additions	-	2,026	2,026	2,026
At 30 June 2024	993	79,804	80,797	79,804
Accumulated amortisation				
At 01 July 2022	-	56,582	56,582	56,582
Charge for the year	-	1,421	1,421	1,421
At 30 June 2023	-	58,003	58,003	58,003
Charge for the year	-	523	523	523
At 30 June 2024	-	58,526	58,526	58,526
Net book value				
At 30 June 2024	993	21,278	22,271	21,278
At 30 June 2023	993	19,775	20,768	19,775

The estimated remaining useful life of computer software ranges from 1 to 6 years for 2024 (2023: 1 to 6 years).

Goodwill has been allocated to the general business segment for impairment testing purposes of cash generating units (CGU's). The directors have reviewed the carrying amount of the goodwill allocated to the CGU and they are of the opinion that the goodwill is not impaired at reporting date.

During the year ended 30 June 2024, Management carried out an impairment assessment of intangible assets and concluded that there is no indication of impairment. (2023: Nil)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 6. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
(i)Fair Value				
At 1 July	68,200	66,779	16,400	16,058
Reclassified to Freehold building	(5,129)	-	(5,129)	-
Other movements	12,129	1,421	2,229	342
At 30 June	75,200	68,200	13,500	16,400
(ii)Maturity Analysis of the rental payments				
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Within 1 year	4,511	4,269	1,502	1,431
Between 1 to 5 years	751	7,716	751	4,736
Total undiscounted value of the rental payments	5,262	11,985	2,253	6,167

### Group as lessor

The Group has entered into operating leases on its investment property consisting of freehold building. The leases have terms of five years. The leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis.

Rental income generated from the investment property amounted to Rs. 5,414,652 (2023: Rs5,203,884). Direct operating expenses amounted to Rs.4,879,062 (2023: Rs 2,032,445).



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 7. LEASES

### (a) Right of use assets

	The Group and The Company	
	2024 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000
At 1 July	835	2,159
Reassessment of leases	53	-
Amortisation	(888)	(1,324)
At 30 June	-	835

The table below describes the nature of the Group's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset on the statement of financial position:

Right-of-use asset	No. of ROU asset leased	Range of remaining term-years	No. of leases with extension options	No. of leases with termination options
Office building	2	-	2	2

### (b) Lease liabilities

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	The Group and The Company	
	2024 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000
Charge for the year	4,229	4,229
At 1 July	995	2,435
Accretion of interest	22	62
Payments	(1,017)	(1,502)
At 30 June	-	995
Analysed as:		
Current	995	995
Non-current	(995)	-
	-	995

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 7. LEASES (CONTINUED)

### (c) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2024 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	888	1,324
Interest expense on lease liabilities	22	62
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	910	1,386

### The total cash outflow for leases in 2024 was Rs 1m

The table below describes the nature of the Group's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset on the statement of financial position:

### (d) Lease maturity analysis of the lease liabilities

	The Group and The Company	
	2024 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000
Contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Within 1 year	-	995
Between 1 to 5 years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 30 June	-	995

The effective interest rates at the end of reporting date were 4.79% - 4.98%.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 8 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>(a) Unquoted investment at cost, less impairment</b>		
At 1 July	1,100	1,100
Additions	32,000	
Less: impairment	-	-
At 30 June	33,100	1,100
<b>(b) Advances to subsidiary</b>		
(i)At 1 July and 30 June	32,000	-
Capital contribution awaiting to be converted into ordinary shares	-	32,000
Capital contribution converted into ordinary shares	(32,000)	-
Less: impairment	-	-
At 1 July and 30 June	-	32,000

(ii) The Company reclassified advances to subsidiaries amounting Rs 32 million into 32,000 ordinary shares at Rs 1,000 in Eagle Investment Property Ltd during the year.

### (c) Details of subsidiaries at end of reporting period

Name of subsidiaries	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by The Group	
		2024	2023
Speciality Risk Solutions Ltd*	Mauritius	70%	70%
Eagle Investment Property Ltd	Mauritius	100%	100%

\*Proportion of ownership of non-controlling interest is 30%

(d) There was no non-wholly owned subsidiary that have material non-controlling interest.

(e) The carrying value of the investment in subsidiaries was assessed for impairment at reporting date. No indication of impairment was noted.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>(a) Unquoted investment</b>				
At 1 July	164,122	140,399	21,313	21,313
Share of post tax profit (net)	25,292	29,116	-	-
Share of other comprehensive profit	917	246	-	-
Dividend*	(9,840)	(13,180)	-	-
Translation difference	(204)	7,541	-	-
At 30 June	180,287	164,122	21,313	21,313

### (b) Details of the associates at end of reporting period

Name of associate	Year end	Principal Activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the The Group	
				2024	2023
H Savy Insurance Company Ltd	30 June	General and life insurance business	Seychelles	20%	20%
Medscheme (Mtius) Ltd	30 June	Medical insurance and provident fund administrator	Mauritius	30%	30%

The activities of the above associates are strategic to the Group's activities and are accounted for using the equity method.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

(c) Summarised financial information in respect of the associates is set out below:-

	Medsheme (Mtius) Ltd		H Savy Insurance Company Ltd	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Current assets	28,760	23,138	948,354	769,866
Non-current assets	56,696	56,848	746,992	723,242
Current liabilities	(17,125)	(15,551)	(207,505)	(199,227)
Non-current liabilities	(11,138)	(7,319)	(710,360)	(588,110)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	57,193	57,116	777,481	705,771
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Revenue	70,677	69,419	1,176,346	966,714
Profit from operations	9,258	11,738	125,209	129,248
Other comprehensive loss for the year arising on remeasurement of employee benefit liabilities	(3,058)	820	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	6,200	12,558	125,209	129,248
Dividend from associates	-	-	9,840	13,180

Reconciliation of summarised information from management accounts to the carrying amount of the interest in associate recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

(c) Summarised financial information in respect of the associates is set out below (continued):-

	Medsheme (Mtius) Ltd		H Savy Insurance Company Ltd	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Net assets of the associate	63,374	57,116	777,482	705,771
Proportion of the ownership interest in the associates	30%	30%	20%	20%
Carrying amount of the interest in the associates	19,012	17,135	155,496	141,154
Reconciliation:				
Goodwill on acquisition	5,833	5,833	-	-
Carrying amount of the interest in the associates	24,845	22,968	155,496	141,154

## 10. STATUTORY DEPOSITS

At 1 July and June 30,

Analysed as:

Non-current

The statutory deposits are pledged in favour of the Financial Services Commission.

The statutory and other deposits have earned interest varying from 3% to 4.5% per annum.

The Group and The Company	
2024	2023
Rs'000	Rs'000
8,000	8,000
8,000	8,000



For the year ended 30 June 2024

	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 1 July	1,042,275	943,164
Additions	748,751	258,666
Interest	3,736	1,305
Disposals	(567,501)	(260,110)
Change in fair value	49,872	72,548
Expected credit losses	299	2,310
Exchange difference	33,946	24,392
At 30 June	1,311,378	1,042,275
<b>Analysed as:</b>		
Non-current	900,798	925,013
Current	410,580	117,262
	1,311,378	1,042,275
<b>Analysed as follows:</b>		
	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 11(a))	274,981	257,736
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 11(b))	269,084	268,522
Debt at amortised cost (Note 11(c))	767,313	516,017
	1,311,378	1,042,275
Quoted	651,405	556,145
Unquoted	659,973	486,130
	1,311,378	1,042,275

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## (a) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Analysed as follows;		
At 1 July	257,736	244,563
Additions	3,036	24,691
Disposals	(7,807)	(76,239)
Change in fair value	25,573	58,829
Exchange difference	6,942	5,892
At 30 June	285,480	257,736
Equity instruments:		
Quoted equity securities	114,200	105,480
Unquoted equity securities	171,280	152,256
	285,480	257,736
Debt instruments:		
Unquoted debt instruments (Refer to 11 (a)(i) below)	-	-
	-	-
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	285,480	257,736
<b>Fair value movement</b>		
Equity instrument	25,551	58,829
Debt instrument	-	-
	25,551	58,829

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 11 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 1 July	268,522	234,740
Additions	10,232	68,379
Disposals	(55,294)	(52,123)
Fair value adjustments	24,299	17,526
Exchange difference	10,826	-
At 30 June	258,585	268,522
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Analysed as follows:		
Local - Listed	49,882	15,856
Others	208,703	252,666
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	258,585	268,522
Analysed as follows:		
Non-current	258,585	268,522
Current	-	-
	258,585	268,522
	98,162	213,740
Quoted	160,423	54,782
Unquoted	258,585	268,522

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 11 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (c) Debt at amortised cost

	The Group and The Company	
	Total	Total
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 1 July	516,017	463,861
Additions	735,484	171,484
Disposals	(504,400)	(131,748)
Expected credit losses	299	2,310
Exchange Losses	16,177	8,806
Interests	3,736	1,305
At 30 June	767,313	516,017
	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Government debt securities	63,975	34,657
Corporate bonds and fixed deposits	710,362	488,683
	774,337	523,340
Less: Allowances for credit loss	(7,024)	(7,323)
Total debt instruments at amortised costs	767,313	516,017
Analysed as follows:		
Quoted	439,043	341,845
Unquoted	328,270	174,172
	767,313	516,017

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 11 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (c) Debt at amortised cost (Continued)

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on external credit rating for the instruments and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. The Company uses external grading system and policies on whether ECL allowances are calculated on an individual or collective basis. The Company uses external rating agencies grading such as S&P and Moody's, ranging from BBB- to BB+ as indication for classification of the debt instruments into stages and to calculate the expected credit losses on those instruments. The Company is using an external grading for its debt instruments.

External rating grade Performing	The Group and The Company			
	2024			
	Stage 1 Collective	Stage 2 Collective	Stage 3 Collective	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
High grade	439,043	-	-	439,043
Standard grade	328,270	-	-	328,270
<b>Total</b>	<b>767,313</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>767,313</b>
External rating grade Performing	The Group and The Company			
	2023			
	Stage 1 Collective	Stage 2 Collective	Stage 3 Collective	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
High grade	341,845	-	-	341,845
Standard grade	174,172	-	-	174,172
<b>Total</b>	<b>516,017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>516,017</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 11 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (c) Debt at amortised cost (Continued)

#### Impairment losses on financial investments subject to impairment assessment

*Debt instrument measured at amortised cost*

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows:

Gross carrying amount as at July 1, New asset purchased Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs) Transfer to Stage 1 Transfer to Stage 2 Transfer to Stage 3 Amortisation adjustments	The Group and The Company			
	2024			
	Stage 1 Collective	Stage 2 Collective	Stage 3 Collective	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
	523,340	-	-	523,340
	174,402	-	-	174,402
	76,595	-	-	76,595
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
<b>At June 30,</b>	<b>774,337</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>774,337</b>
Gross carrying amount as at July 1, New asset purchased Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs) Transfer to Stage 1 Transfer to Stage 2 Transfer to Stage 3 Amortisation adjustments	The Group and The Company			
	2023			
	Stage 1 Collective	Stage 2 Collective	Stage 3 Collective	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
	473,494	-	-	473,494
	174,402	-	-	174,402
	(124,556)	-	-	(124,556)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
<b>At June 30,</b>	<b>523,340</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>523,340</b>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 11 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Debt at amortised cost (Continued)

Impairment losses on financial investments subject to impairment assessment (Continued)

	The Group and The Company			
	2024			
	Stage 1 Collective	Stage 2 Collective	Stage 3 Collective	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
ECL allowance as at July 1,	(7,323)	-	-	(7,323)
New assets purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	299	-	-	299
Impact of net- remeasurement of year end ECL	-	-	-	-
At June 30,	(7,024)	-	-	(7,024)

	The Group and The Company			
	2023			
	Stage 1 Collective	Stage 2 Collective	Stage 3 Collective	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
ECL allowance as at July 1,	(7,633)	-	-	(7,633)
New assets purchased	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write offs)	310	-	-	310
Impact of net- remeasurement of year end ECL	-	-	-	-
At June 30,	(7,323)	-	-	(7,323)

There were no transfers between stages during the year as there was no observed deterioration in credit risks on any of the instruments in the portfolio.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 12. AMOUNTS DUE FROM GROUP COMPANIES

	The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Loan to subsidiary company (i)	13	13
	13	13

(i) During the year, the directors of the Company resolved to convert the loan receivable from Eagle Investment Property Limited, a subsidiary of the Company into equity. The Company converted the loan into capital contribution awaiting for allotment of shares.

The deposit is granted for the purpose of meeting working capital requirements.

	The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Analysed as:		
Current	-	661
Non-current assets	13	(648)
Non-current liabilities	-	-
	13	13

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 13 (a) INSURANCE / REINSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

2024	The Group and The Company					
	Current portion 2024			Current portion 2023		
	Direct Participating Contracts	Property and Casualty	Total	Direct Participating Contracts	Property and Casualty	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>Insurance contract liabilities</b>						
- Insurance contract liabilities excluding Insurance acquisition cash flow assets	-	2,767,780	2,767,780	-	2,721,514	2,721,514
<b>Insurance contract liabilities</b>	-	2,767,780	2,767,780	-	2,721,514	2,721,514
<b>Insurance contract assets</b>						
- Insurance contract assets excluding Insurance acquisition cash flow assets	-	16,425	16,425	-	580	580
<b>Insurance contract assets</b>	-	16,425	16,425	-	580	580
<b>Reinsurance contract assets</b>	-	2,158,112	2,158,112	-	2,054,676	2,054,676
<b>Reinsurance contract assets</b>	-	2,158,112	2,158,112	-	2,054,676	2,054,676
<b>Reinsurance contract liabilities</b>	-	260	260	-	390	390
<b>Reinsurance contract liabilities</b>	-	260	260	-	390	390

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 13 (b) INSURANCE REVENUE AND INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT

	The Group and The Company	
	Property and Casualty	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>Insurance revenue</b>		
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	2,284,115	1,813,543
<b>Total insurance revenue</b>	2,284,115	1,813,543
<b>Insurance service expenses</b>		
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(1,838,225)	(2,459,091)
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	(89,001)	18,484
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	(699)	(711)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(349,959)	(293,412)
<b>Total insurance service expenses</b>	(2,277,884)	(2,734,730)
<b>Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</b>		
Reinsurance expenses - contracts measured under the PAA	(1,330,583)	(1,057,866)
<b>Total expenses from reinsurance contracts held</b>	(1,330,583)	(1,057,866)
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	(8,030)	(8,280)
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	(3,275)	68,508
Claims recovered	1,260,543	1,855,885
Changes that relate to future service - changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	333	323
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	131,966	41,600
<b>Total income from reinsurance contracts held</b>	1,381,537	1,958,036
<b>Total insurance service result</b>	57,185	(21,017)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 13 (c) INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED

Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

	The Group and The Company				
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Best estimate liability	Risk adjustment	
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	
<b>2024</b>					
Insurance contract liabilities/(Insurance contract assets) as At 01 July 2023	128,270	764	2,557,417	34,482	2,720,933
Insurance revenue					
New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	(2,284,115)	-	-	-	(2,284,115)
<b>Total insurance revenue</b>	<b>(2,284,115)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,284,115)</b>
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	1,809,871	27,404	1,837,275
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	-	78,815	10,187	89,002
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	-	699	-	-	699
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	349,959	-	-	-	349,959
<b>Total insurance service expenses</b>	<b>349,959</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>1,888,686</b>	<b>37,591</b>	<b>2,276,935</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(1,934,156)</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>1,888,686</b>	<b>37,591</b>	<b>(7,180)</b>
Finance (income)/expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-	100,964	1,608	102,572
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(1,934,156)</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>1,989,650</b>	<b>39,199</b>	<b>95,392</b>
Cash flows					
Premiums received	2,234,106	-	-	-	2,234,106
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(1,937,793)	-	(1,937,793)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(361,285)	-	-	-	(361,285)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>1,872,821</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,937,793)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(64,972)</b>
Insurance contract liabilities/(Insurance contract assets) as At 30 June 2024	66,935	1,463	2,609,274	73,681	2,751,353

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 13 (c) INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

	The Group and The Company				
	Liability for incurred claims		Liability for incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Best estimate liability	Risk adjustment	
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	
<b>2023</b>					
Insurance contract liabilities/(Insurance contract assets) as At 01 July 2022	103,728	54	1,731,787	35,667	1,871,236
Insurance revenue					
New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach at transition	(1,813,543)	-	-	-	(1,813,543)
<b>Total insurance revenue</b>	<b>(1,813,543)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,813,543)</b>
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	2,443,603	15,488	2,459,091
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	-	(1,858)	(16,625)	(18,483)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	-	711	-	-	711
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	293,412	-	-	-	293,412
<b>Total insurance service expenses</b>	<b>293,412</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>2,441,745</b>	<b>(1,137)</b>	<b>2,734,731</b>
<b>Insurance service result</b>	<b>(1,520,131)</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>2,441,745</b>	<b>(1,137)</b>	<b>921,188</b>
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	-	-	(12,960)	(47)	(13,007)
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(1,520,131)</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>2,428,785</b>	<b>(1,184)</b>	<b>908,181</b>
Cash flows					
Premiums received	1,850,331	-	-	-	1,850,331
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(1,603,155)	-	(1,603,155)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(305,658)	-	-	-	(305,658)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>1,544,673</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,603,155)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(58,482)</b>
Insurance contract liabilities/(Insurance contract assets) as At 30 June 2023	128,271	765	2,557,417	34,483	2,720,935



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 13 (c) INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

2024

### Total - Insurance contracts issued

#### Insurance contract liabilities/(Insurance contract assets) as At 01 July 2023

Changes that relate to current service

Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA

Experience adjustments - relating to insurance service expenses

#### Changes that relate to future service

Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses

#### Changes that relate to past services

Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCFs relating to the LIC

#### Insurance service result

Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued

Investment return

#### Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income

#### Cash flows

Premiums received

Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid

Insurance acquisition cash flows paid

#### Total cash flows

#### Insurance contract liabilities/(Insurance contract assets) as At 30 June 2024

The Group and The Company		
Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
2,686,452	34,482	2,720,934
(124,285)	27,404	(96,881)
(2,284,115)	-	(2,284,115)
2,159,830	27,404	2,187,234
699	-	699
699	-	699
78,815	10,187	89,001
78,815	10,187	89,001
(44,771)	37,591	(7,180)
100,964	1,608	102,572
56,193	39,199	95,392
2,234,106	-	2,234,106
(1,937,793)	-	(1,937,793)
(361,285)	-	(361,285)
(64,972)	-	(64,972)
2,677,673	73,682	2,751,354

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 13 (c) INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (101/104)

2023

### Total - Insurance contracts issued

Insurance contract liabilities/(Insurance contract assets) as At 01 July 2022

Changes that relate to current service

Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA

Experience adjustments - relating to insurance service expenses

Changes that relate to future service

Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses

Changes that relate to past services

Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCFs relating to the LIC

Insurance service result

Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued

Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income

Cash flows

Premiums received

Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid

Insurance acquisition cash flows paid

Total cash flows

Insurance contract liabilities/(Insurance contract assets) as At 30 June 2023

Analysis of finance income and expenses (Applicable to all measurement models, as per paragraph 110)

#### Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued

Changes in value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA

Interest accreted

Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions

#### Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued

The Group and The Company		
Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
1,835,569	35,667	1,871,236
923,472	15,488	938,960
(1,813,543)	-	(1,813,543)
2,737,015	15,488	2,752,503
711	-	711
711	-	711
(1,858)	(16,625)	(18,483)
-1,858	-16,625	(18,483)
922,324	(1,138)	921,186
(12,960)	(47)	(13,007)
909,364	(1,185)	908,179
1,850,331	-	1,850,331
(1,603,155)	-	(1,603,155)
(305,658)	-	(305,658)
(58,482)	-	(58,482)
2,686,451	34,482	2,720,933

2024	2023
Rs'000	Rs'000
-	-
84,125	24,028
18,447	(37,034)
102,572	(13,006)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 13 (d) REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

### (i) Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims

	The Group and The Company				
	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims		Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>2024</b>					
<b>Total - Reinsurance contracts held</b>					
<b>Reinsurance contract assets (liabilities) as At 01 July 2023</b>	<b>(52,577)</b>	<b>(365)</b>	<b>(1,983,616)</b>	<b>(17,728)</b>	<b>(2,054,286)</b>
<b>Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</b>					
Reinsurance expenses	1,330,583	-	-	-	1,330,583
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	-	-	8,030	-	8,030
Incurred claims recovery	-	-	(1,230,866)	(29,676)	(1,260,542)
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	-	(126,241)	(5,726)	(131,967)
Changes that relate to future service - changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	-	(333)	-	-	(333)
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	3,275	-	3,275
<b>Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</b>	<b>1,330,583</b>	<b>(333)</b>	<b>(1,345,802)</b>	<b>(35,402)</b>	<b>(50,954)</b>
Finance (income)/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	(86,111)	(1,146)	(87,257)
Other operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>1,330,583</b>	<b>(333)</b>	<b>(1,431,913)</b>	<b>(36,548)</b>	<b>(138,212)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Investment components	15,647	-	(15,647)	-	-
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	(1,321,683)	-	-	-	(1,321,683)
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	1,364,359	-	1,364,359
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(8,030)	-	(8,030)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(1,306,036)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,340,682</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,646</b>
<b>Reinsurance contract assets (liabilities) as At 30 June 2024</b>	<b>(28,030)</b>	<b>(698)</b>	<b>(2,074,847)</b>	<b>(54,276)</b>	<b>(2,157,852)</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 13 (d) REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD (CONTINUED)

### (ii) Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances

	The Group and The Company		
	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>2024</b>			
<b>Total - Reinsurance contracts held</b>			
<b>Reinsurance contract assets (liabilities) as At 01 July 2023</b>	<b>(2,036,558)</b>	<b>(17,728)</b>	<b>(2,054,286)</b>
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>			
Reinsurance expenses - contracts measured under the PAA	1,330,583	-	1,330,583
Experience adjustments - relating to incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery	(1,222,836)	(29,676)	(1,252,512)
	107,747	(29,676)	78,071
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>			
Changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	(333)	-	(333)
	(333)	-	(333)
<b>Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the incurred claims recovery</b>	<b>(126,241)</b>	<b>(5,726)</b>	<b>(131,967)</b>
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	3,275	-	3,275
<b>Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</b>	<b>(15,552)</b>	<b>(35,402)</b>	<b>(50,954)</b>
Finance (income)/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(86,111)	(1,146)	(87,257)
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(101,663)</b>	<b>(36,548)</b>	<b>(138,211)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>			
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	(1,321,683)	-	(1,321,683)
Recoveries from reinsurance	1,364,359	-	1,364,359
Directly attributable expenses paid	(8,030)	-	(8,030)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>34,646</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,646</b>
<b>Reinsurance contract assets (liabilities) as At 30 June 2024</b>	<b>(2,103,575)</b>	<b>(54,276)</b>	<b>(2,157,851)</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 13 (d) REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD (CONTINUED)

### (i) Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims

	The Group and The Company				
	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims		Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
2023					
<b>Total - Reinsurance contracts held</b>					
<b>Reinsurance contract assets (liabilities) as At 01 July 2022</b>	(28,838)	(41)	(1,148,805)	(16,277)	(1,193,961)
<b>Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</b>					
Reinsurance expenses	1,057,866	-	-	-	1,057,866
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	-	-	8,280	-	8,280
Incurred claims recovery	-	-	(1,845,346)	(10,539)	(1,855,885)
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	-	(50,718)	9,118	(41,600)
Changes that relate to future service - changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	-	(323)	-	-	(323)
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	(68,508)	-	(68,508)
<b>Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</b>	1,057,866	(323)	(1,956,291)	(1,421)	(900,170)
Finance (income)/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	9,152	(30)	9,122
Other operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	1,057,866	(323)	(1,947,139)	(1,451)	(891,048)
Investment components	13,669	-	(13,669)	-	-
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	(1,095,275)	-	-	-	(1,095,275)
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	1,134,279	-	1,134,279
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(8,280)	-	(8,280)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	(1,081,606)	-	1,112,329	-	30,723
<b>Reinsurance contract assets (liabilities) as At 30 June 2023</b>	(38,909)	(364)	(1,997,285)	(17,728)	(2,054,286)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 13 (d) REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD (CONTINUED)

### (ii) Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances

	The Group and The Company		
	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
2023			
<b>Total - Reinsurance contracts held</b>			
<b>Reinsurance contract assets (liabilities) as At 01 July 2022</b>	(1,177,684)	(16,277)	(1,193,961)
<b>Changes that relate to current service</b>			
Reinsurance expenses - contracts measured under the PAA	1,057,866	-	1,057,866
Experience adjustments - relating to incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery	(1,837,066)	(10,539)	(1,847,605)
	(779,200)	(10,539)	(789,739)
<b>Changes that relate to future service</b>			
Changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	(323)	-	(323)
	(323)	-	(323)
<b>Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the incurred claims recovery</b>			
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	(50,718)	9,118	(41,600)
	(68,508)	-	(68,508)
<b>Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</b>	(898,749)	(1,421)	(900,171)
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	9,152	(30)	9,122
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	(889,597)	(1,451)	(891,048)
<b>Cash flows</b>			
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	(1,095,275)	-	(1,095,275)
Recoveries from reinsurance	1,134,279	-	1,134,279
Directly attributable expenses paid	(8,280)	-	(8,280)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	30,723	-	30,723
<b>Reinsurance contract assets (liabilities) as At 30 June 2023</b>	(2,036,558)	(17,728)	(2,054,286)



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 13 (e) REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD (CONTINUED)

### Analysis of finance income and expenses (Applicable to all measurement models)

#### Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts issued

	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Interest accreted		
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(72,353)	(20,398)
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked-in rates	(14,904)	29,520
Foreign exchange differences	-	-
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-
	(87,257)	9,122

## 14. STATED CAPITAL

### Authorised, issued and fully paid

7,999,998 ordinary shares of Rs10 each

The issued and fully paid shares carry one vote per share and a right to dividend.

The Group and The Company	
2024	2023
Rs'000	Rs'000
80,000	80,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 15. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred taxation is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method at the rate of 17% (2023: 17%). The movement on deferred tax account is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 1 July, as previously stated	(17,431)	(25,080)	(20,876)	(28,482)
Restatement		2,192		2,192
As restated 01 July	(17,431)	(22,888)	(20,876)	(26,290)
Overprovision of deferred tax liabilities in previous years	(2,718)		(2,718)	-
Recognised in other comprehensive income	693	860	693	860
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 19 (iii))	190	4,597	190	4,554
At 30 June	(19,266)	(17,431)	(22,711)	(20,876)

### The Group

#### 2024

	as Previ- ously Stated At 01 July	Effect of adopting IFRS 17	as Restated At 01 July	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other compre- hensive income	At 30 June
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Revaluation of property	6,309	-	6,309	-	-	6,309
Retirement benefit obligations	(5,954)	-	(5,954)	659	693	(4,602)
Provision on recoverable from third party	(16,761)	-	(16,761)	1,156	-	(15,605)
Provision for doubtful debts	(7,326)	-	(7,326)	(1,448)	-	(8,774)
Right of use asset	189	-	189	(193)	-	(4)
Lease liability	(207)	-	(207)	226	-	19
Accelerated capital allowances	4,271	-	4,271	(40)	-	4,231
Tax losses	(144)	-	(144)	(170)	-	(314)
Overprovision of deferred tax liabilities in previous years	-	-	-	(2,718)	-	(2,718)
Effect of IFRS 17	2,192	-	2,192	-	-	2,192
Net deferred tax assets	(17,431)	-	(17,431)	(2,528)	693	(19,266)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 15. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (CONTINUED)

2023	as Previously Stated At 01 July	Effect of adopting IFRS 17	as Restated At 01 July	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other compre- hensive income	as Restated At 30 June
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Revaluation of property	7,615	-	7,615	(1,306)	-	6,309
Retirement benefit obligations	(6,062)	-	(6,062)	(752)	860	(5,954)
Provision on recoverable from third party	(16,761)	-	(16,761)	-	-	(16,761)
Provision for doubtful debts	(12,679)	-	(12,679)	5,353	-	(7,326)
Right of use asset	363	-	363	(174)	-	189
Lease liability	(395)	-	(395)	188	-	(207)
Accelerated capital allowances	4,289	-	4,289	(18)	-	4,271
Tax losses	(144)	-	(144)	-	-	(144)
Overprovision of deferred tax liabilities in previous years	(3,498)	-	(3,498)	3,498	-	-
Effect of IFRS 17		2,192	2,192	-	-	2,192
Net deferred tax assets	(27,272)	2,192	(25,080)	6,789	860	(17,431)

### The Company

#### 2024

	as Previously Stated At 01 July	Effect of adopting IFRS 17	As Restated At 01 July	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other compre- hensive income	At 30 June
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Revaluation of property	4,783	-	4,783	-	-	4,783
Retirement benefit obligations	(6,577)	-	(6,577)	659	693	(5,225)
Provision on recoverable from third party	(16,461)	-	(16,461)	1,156	-	(15,305)
Provision for doubtful debts	(7,334)	-	(7,334)	(1,448)	-	(8,782)
Right of use asset	193	-	193	(193)	-	-
Lease liability	(226)	-	(226)	226	-	-
Accelerated capital allowances	2,554	-	2,554	(40)	-	2,514
Overprovision of deferred tax liabilities in previous years		-		(170)	-	(170)
Effect of IFRS 17	-	2,192	2,192	(2,718)	-	(526)
Net deferred tax liabilities/(assets)	(23,068)	2,192	(20,876)	(2,528)	693	(22,711)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 15. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (CONTINUED)

2023	At 01 July	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other compre- hensive income	At 30 June
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Revaluation of property	4,783	-	-	4,783
Retirement benefit obligations	(6,685)	(752)	860	(6,577)
Provision on recoverable from third party	(16,461)	-	-	(16,461)
Provision for doubtful debts	(12,687)	5,353	-	(7,334)
Right of use asset	367	(174)	-	193
Lease liability	(414)	188	-	(226)
Accelerated capital allowances	2,615	(61)	-	2,554
Effect of IFRS 17	-	2,192		2,192
Net deferred tax liabilities/(assets)	(28,482)	6,746	860	(20,876)

## 16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Sundry creditors and accruals	113,713	56,792	112,491	56,719
Dividend payable	60,000	-	60,000	-
Medscheme current account	42,420	28,264	42,420	28,264
	216,133	85,056	214,911	84,983

- (i) The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid with the credit timeframe.
- (ii) The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their fair values.
- (iii) No interest is charged on trade and other payables.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 17 TAXATION

Income tax is calculated at the rate of 17% (2023:17%) on the profit for the year as adjusted for income tax purposes.

### (i) Current tax (receivable) / liabilities

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At 1 July	(966)	18,954	(966)	18,954
Charge for the year	16,629	7,710	16,629	7,710
Over provision in previous year	(392)	(517)	(342)	(451)
Corporate social responsibility	1,895	(1,332)	1,895	(1,332)
Tax deductible at source	(80)	(16)	(80)	(16)
Refund received during the year	4,247	-	4,247	-
Amount paid during the year	(5,226)	(25,831)	(5,226)	(25,831)
At 30 June	16,107	(1,032)	16,157	(966)
Made up of:				
Current tax receivables	-	(1,032)	-	(966)
Current tax liabilities	16,107	-	16,157	-
	16,107	(1,032)	16,157	(966)

### (ii) Charge to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Current tax charge	16,629	7,710	16,629	7,710
(Over)/under provision in previous year	(3,674)	-	(6,532)	-
Corporate social responsibility	2,640	367	2,640	367
Deferred tax movement (Note 15)	(1,835)	7,606	(1,835)	7,606
Provision of Deferred Tax in previous year	-	93	-	93
(Over)/under provision of deferred tax in previous year	(2,363)	-	(2,363)	-
Effects of IFRS 17	5,787	(2,111)	5,787	(2,310)
	17,184	13,665	14,326	13,466

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 17 TAXATION (CONTINUED)

### (iii) Tax reconciliation

The tax on the Group's and the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that arises using the basic tax rate of the Group and the Company as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Profit before taxation	188,798	96,123	168,515	38,456
Adjustment IFRS 17	-	-	-	37,888
Restated Profit before taxation	188,798	96,123	168,515	76,344
Tax calculated at 17%	28,648	12,978	28,648	12,978
Tax effect of:				
Income not subject to tax	(1,796)	(509)	(1,796)	(509)
Over provision of current tax in previous year	(3,843)	(1,105)	(6,701)	(1,105)
(Over)/under provision of deferred tax in previous year	(2,363)	292	(2,363)	93
Effects of IFRS 17	5,787		5,787	
Contribution CSR adjustment	423	(61)	423	(61)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(9,677)	2,070	(9,677)	2,070
Foreign tax credit	-	-	-	-
Others	5	-	5	-
	17,184	13,665	14,326	13,466

## 18. INVESTMENT INCOME

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Dividend from financial Investments	11,640	11,316	11,640	11,316
Dividend from subsidiary	252	-	252	79
Dividend from associates	5,435	-	15,275	13,180
Interest from bank deposits	10,052	3,240	10,052	3,240
Interest from financial investments	35,981	29,599	35,876	30,709
Net fair value gains /(losses)on financial investments	34,390	13,719	34,390	13,719
Net foreign exchange gains	28,513	34,156	28,765	34,156
Others	-	3,850	-	3,782
	126,263	95,880	136,250	110,181



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 19 (a) OTHER INCOME

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Rental Income	4,646	5,272	954	1,682
Referral fee	1,391	1,048	728	-
	6,037	6,320	1,682	1,682

## 20. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative expenses include:

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Staff costs	137,326	131,535	137,326	131,535
Depreciation, amortisation and repairs & maintenance	13,902	14,749	13,820	14,665
Depreciation right of use asset	888	1,324	888	1,324
Donations	-	1,027	-	1,027
Legal and professional fees	12,897	12,183	12,415	11,827
Other operating expenses	73,794	75,900	73,286	76,952
	238,807	236,718	237,735	237,330

The group

Reclassified as follows:

	2024				2023			
	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other Operating expenses	Total	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other Operating expenses	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Staff costs	68,147	69,179	-	137,326	65,768	65,768	-	131,535
Legal & professional fees	27,988	11,532	-	39,520	20,334	11,827	-	32,161
IT expenses	-	10,981	-	10,981	-	10,308	-	10,308
Advertising expenses	4,660	-	-	4,660	7,328	-	-	7,328
Other operating expenses	12,513	21,448	12,358	46,320	16,627	21,712	17,048	55,386
Total	113,308	113,163	12,358	238,807	110,057	109,615	17,048	236,718

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 20. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

Reclassified as follows:

	The company 2024				The company 2023			
	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other Operating expenses	Total	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Other Operating expenses	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Staff costs	68,147	69,179	-	137,326	65,768	65,768	-	131,533
Legal & professional fees	27,988	11,532	-	39,520	20,334	11,827	-	32,163
IT expenses	-	10,981	-	10,981	-	10,308	-	10,309
Advertising expenses	4,660	-	-	4,660	7,328	-	-	7,329
Other operating expenses	12,513	21,447	11,286	45,248	16,627	21,712	17,658	55,996
Total	113,308	113,140	11,286	237,735	110,058	109,614	17,658	237,330

## 21. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share based on profit after taxation attributable to owners of the Company is Rs. 18.94 (2023: Rs. 7.86) and Rs 21.43 (2023: Rs10.28) for the Group based 7,999,998 shares in issue as at year ended 30 June 2024.

## 22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Cash in hand	12	3	12	3
Balances with banks	430,357	518,593	422,234	513,443
Bank and cash balances	430,369	518,596	422,246	513,446
Cash and cash equivalents	430,369	518,596	422,246	513,446

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 23. OTHER ASSETS

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Other receivables	13,310	10,719	12,454	10,775
Prepayments	2,140	2,613	2,112	2,587
Total other assets	15,450	13,332	14,566	13,362

Other receivables includes rental deposits, accrued dividend from financial investments and recovery on subrogation

## 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT AND RELATED LIABILITIES

	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Made up of;		
- Defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common Control (see (a) below)	15,850	20,777
- Other post retirement benefits (see (d))	12,255	15,281
	28,105	36,058

(a) Defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control

The Company's parent company, IBL Ltd, operates a group defined benefit plan which covers some current and former employees of the Company and the plan is wholly funded. The benefits are based on final salary and the plan provides for a pension at retirement and a benefit on death or disablement in service before retirement.

As from 1 July 1999, the defined benefit plan has been closed to new entrants and all new entrants joined a defined contribution plan.

The assets of the funded plan are held independently and administered by Swan Life Ltd. Pension Consultants and Administrators Ltd is responsible for the management of this fund.

The pension plan typically expose the group to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the liabilities of the plan are calculated using a discount rate. Should the returns on the assets of the plan be lower than the discount rate, a deficit will arise.
Interest risk	If the Bond interest rate decreases, the liabilities would be calculated using a lower discount rate, and would therefore increase.
Longevity risk	The liabilities disclosed are based on the mortality tables A 67/70 and PA(92). Should the experience of the pension plans be less favourable than the standard mortality tables, the liabilities will increase.
Salary risk	If salary increases are higher than assumed in our basis, the liabilities would increase giving rise to actuarial losses.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT AND RELATED LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control (continued)

	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Amount payable to the holding company	15,850	20,777

Analysed as follows:

Recharge through Profit and loss:

Amount payable to the holding company for defined benefit liabilities recognised as at 1 July

Service and interest costs for the year net of employer contribution

Contribution and direct benefit paid

Recharge through Other Comprehensive Income:

Actuarial gains from changes in financial assumptions

20,777	26,075
2,200	2,176
(3,730)	(2,989)
(3,397)	(4,485)

(i) The recharge of the defined benefit liabilities are analysed in the actuarial report as follows:

Present value of funded obligation

Fair value of plan assets

Liability recognised in the statements of financial position

66,866	64,710
(51,016)	(43,933)
15,850	20,777

(ii) Movement in liabilities recognised in the statements of financial position

Amount payable to the holding company for defined benefit liabilities recognised as at 1 July

Amount recognised in profit or loss

Employer contributions

Amount recognised in profit or loss as at 30 June

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

Amount payable to the holding company for defined benefit liabilities recognised as at 30 June

20,777	26,075
2,200	2,176
(3,730)	(2,989)
19,247	25,262
(3,397)	(4,485)
15,850	20,777

(iii) The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

Current service cost

Scheme expenses

Cost of insuring risk benefits

Effect of curtailments/settlements

Service cost

Net interest cost

Components of amount recognised in profit or loss

737	775
394	318
72	111
-	(45)
1,203	1,159
997	1,017
2,200	2,176

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT AND RELATED LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control (continued)

	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>(iv).The net amounts recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income</b>		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(5,569)	3,348
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	538	98
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	1,634	(7,931)
<b>Actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in OCI</b>	<b>(3,397)</b>	<b>(4,485)</b>
<b>(v).Movement in the present value of underlying defined benefit obligation</b>		
Present value of as at 1 July	64,710	73,650
Current service cost	737	775
Interest cost	3,262	2,923
Actuarial loss/(gain)	2,173	(7,834)
Effect of curtailments/settlements	-	(45)
Benefits paid	(4,015)	(4,759)
Present value of as at 30 June	66,867	64,710
<b>(vi). Movement in the fair value of underlying plan assets</b>		
Fair value as at 1 July	43,933	47,575
Interest income	2,265	1,906
Employer's contribution	3,730	2,989
Scheme expenses	(394)	(319)
Cost of insuring risk benefits	(72)	(111)
Fair value gain / (loss)	5,569	3,348
Benefits paid	(4,015)	(4,759)
Fair value as at 30 June	51,016	43,933

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT AND RELATED LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control (continued)

	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
<b>(vii). The fair value of the underlying plan assets at the end of the reporting period for each category are as follows:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,081	5,861
Equity investments categorised by industry type:		
- Local	16,034	14,836
- Foreign	15,259	13,997
Fixed interest instruments	15,642	9,239
Properties	-	-
Total market value of assets	51,016	43,933
<b>(viii). The principal actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes are:-</b>		
Discount rate	5.1%	5.2%
Future long term salary increase	1%	1%
Average retirement age (ARA)	60 years	60 years

(ix) Future cash flows:

The funding policy is to pay contributions to the holding company. The expected contribution at IBL Group level is Rs 67m for the year ending 30 June 2025. The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at 30 June 2024 is 8 years.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT AND RELATED LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Defined benefit plan that shares risks between entities under common control (continued)

(x). Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligations at end of the reporting date:

The sensitivity analysis below has been carried out by recalculating the present value of obligation at the year end after increasing or decreasing the actuarial assumptions below while leaving all other assumptions unchanged. The sensitivity analysis presented may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit liability as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Increase in defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	6,345	6,418
Decrease in defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	(5,424)	(5,473)
Increase in defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in salary	691	859
Decrease in defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in salary	(672)	(826)

### (b) Contribution to defined contribution pension plan

Contribution expensed	5315	4231
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### (c) State pension plan

National Pension Scheme/CSG contributions expensed	3,130	2868
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### (d) Other post retirement benefits

Other post retirement benefits consist of retirement gratuity obligation payable under the Workers' Rights Act 2019.

The latter provides for a lump sum on withdrawal, at retirement or death, whichever occurs earlier, based on final salary and years of service.

Prior to the implementation of the Portable Retirement Gratuity Fund (PRGF), these benefits are unfunded as at 31 December 2019. Moreover, employees who resign as from 2020, are eligible for a portable gratuity benefit based on service with the employer as from 1 January 2020 and remuneration at exit (same benefit formula as for retirement/death gratuity).

As from 1 July 1999, the defined benefit plan has been closed to new entrants and all new entrants joined a defined contribution plan.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT AND RELATED LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

### (d) Other post retirement benefits(Continued)

The Company is exposed to the following actuarial risks:

Investment risk	Lower returns on IBLPF's asset will reduce the expected DC pension which in turn will reduce the allowable gratuity offset. The net result will be an increase in the residual liability.
Interest rate risk	This is the risk that bond yields reduce, leading to an increase in the provision required to be set aside for the benefits.
Salary/Remuneration increase	The risk is that actual salary increases are higher than assumed, thereby leading to a shortfall in benefit provisions already set aside.
Mortality risk	Higher than expected death will expose the company to having to effect payouts that were not expected from its cash flow.
Longevity risk	Employees living longer than expected will expose the employer to the risk that more employees make it to retirement to claim their benefits while the provisions assume that fewer employees will live till retirement
Withdrawal risk	Lower than expected withdrawal will have the same impact as longevity risk.
Liquidity risk	This risk arises if the employer's actual net cash flows are not sufficient to pay for the gratuity benefit when it becomes due.

	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
(i). Movement in the liability recognised in the statement of financial position:		
At 1 July	15,281	10,622
Total expense recognised to profit or loss	(1,929)	5,603
Actuarial gains recognised in other comprehensive income	(678)	(576)
Employer Contributions and benefits payments from company's cashflow	(419)	(368)
At 30 June	12,255	15,281

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT AND RELATED LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

### (d) Other post retirement benefits (Continued)

	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
(ii). The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:		
At 1 July	15,499	10,720
Current service cost	1,499	894
Interest cost	893	530
Past Service Cost	(4,301)	4,187
Actuarial gains	(697)	(584)
Benefits Paid	(194)	(248)
At 30 June	12,699	15,499
(iii). The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:		
Current service cost	1,499	894
Interest cost	893	530
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	2,392	1,424
Remeasurement of retirement benefit obligations:		
Actuarial gains recognised during the year	(678)	(576)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(678)	(576)
Analysis of amount recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Gains on plan assets	19	8
Experience losses on liabilities	860	(673)
Change in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme	(1,557)	89
	(678)	(576)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT AND RELATED LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

### (d) Other post retirement benefits (Continued)

	The Group and The Company	
	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
(iv). Movement in actuarial gains recognised		
At 1 July	(2,620)	(3,194)
Actuarial gains recognised during the year	678	576
At 30 June	(1,942)	(2,618)
(v). The principal actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes were:		
Discount rate	5.3	5.8
Future long-term salary increase	1.0/4.0	1.0/4.0
The weighted average duration of the liabilities is 17 years at the end of the reporting period (2023: 12 years).		
The Group is expected to contribute Rs 0.2m to the PRGF for the year ending 30 June 2025.		
(vi). Sensitivity analysis		
Increase in defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	3,513	2,757
Decrease in defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	(2,867)	(2,306)
Increase in defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in future long-term salary assumption	3,561	2,794
Decrease in defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in future long-term salary assumption	(2,947)	(2,364)
The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on sensibly possible changes of the discount rate or salary increase rate occurring at the end of the reporting period if all other assumptions remained unchanged.		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### (a) Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the group will be able to continue as a going concern and also comply with applicable laws and regulations while maximising the return to stakeholders through optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of cash and bank balances and equity attributable to owners of the Group (comprising stated capital, reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests as detailed in statement of changes in equity).

The Group is required to maintain a minimum capital requirement under the Insurance Act and rules made by the Financial Services Commission. Under the Insurance (General Insurance Business Solvency) , the minimum capital requirement for general business is the sum of capital required for statement of financial position assets as per rule 6, capital required for investment above concentration limit as per rule 7, capital required for policy liabilities as per rule 8, capital required for catastrophes as per rule 9 and capital required for reinsurance ceded under rule 10.

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the Group has satisfied the minimum capital requirements.

### Material accounting policies

Details of the material accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in notes 2 and 3 to the financial statements.

Categories of financial instruments	The Group		The Company	
	2024 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2024 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000
Financial assets				
Underlying assets - Equity securities				
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	274,981	257,736	274,981	257,736
Financial investment at fair value through profit and loss	269,084	268,522	269,084	268,522
Financial investments at cost	767,313	516,017	767,313	516,017
	1,311,378	1,042,275	1,311,378	1,042,275
Other investments				
Statutory deposits	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Other assets	15,450	13,332	14,566	13,362
Advances to subsidiaries	-	-	-	32,000
Amounts due from group companies	-	-	-	13
Cash and cash equivalents	430,369	518,596	422,246	513,446
	453,819	539,928	444,812	566,821
Total investment assets and cash and cash equivalents	1,765,197	1,582,203	1,756,190	1,609,096

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (a) Capital risk management (Continued)

Categories of financial instruments	The Group		The Company	
	2024 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000	2024 Rs'000	2023 Rs'000
Financial assets				
Insurance contract balances				
Insurance contract assets	16,425	580	16,425	580
Reinsurance contract assets	2,158,112	2,054,676	2,158,112	2,054,676
Insurance contract liabilities	(2,767,780)	(2,721,514)	(2,767,780)	(2,721,514)
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(260)	(390)	(260)	(390)
Total insurance contract balances	(593,503)	(666,648)	(593,503)	(666,648)
Other assets and liabilities				
Trade and other payables	216,133	85,056	214,911	84,983
Lease liabilities	-	995	-	995
	216,133	86,051	214,911	85,978
Summaried below:				
Underlying assets - Equity securities	1,311,378	1,042,275	1,311,378	1,042,275
Other investments	453,819	539,928	444,812	566,821
Insurance / Reinsurance contract assets	2,174,537	2,055,256	2,174,537	2,055,256
	3,939,734	3,637,459	3,930,727	3,664,352
Insurance / Reinsurance contract liabilities	2,768,040	2,721,904	2,768,040	2,721,904
Other assets and liabilities	216,133	86,051	214,911	85,978
	2,984,173	2,807,955	2,982,951	2,807,882
Net	955,561	829,504	947,776	856,470



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (b) Financial risk management

The Group monitors and manages the financial risks relating to their operations through internal control procedures and written policies approved by their respective Board. These risks include credit risk, currency risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

#### Market risk

The Group's activities are not significantly exposed to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates and no derivative financial instruments have been contracted for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: Nil).

#### Foreign currency risk management

The Group undertakes transactions that are mostly denominated in Mauritian Rupees, hence, minimizing the exposures to exchange rate risk. The currency profile of the financial assets and liabilities is summarised as follows:

#### The Group

	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
	2024	2024	2023	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Mauritian Rupees	2,154,760	2,825,805	3,563,183	2,812,147
United States Dollars	849,779	108,258	674,375	-
Euro	127,146	48,726	145,496	-
British Pounds	37,207	1,384	9,804	-
Seychelles Rupees	3,529	-	6,993	-
	3,172,421	2,984,173	4,399,851	2,812,147

#### The Company

	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
	2024	2024	2023	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Mauritian Rupees	2,740,789	2,824,582	3,560,302	2,812,076
United States Dollars	254,756	108,258	672,107	-
Euro	127,146	48,726	145,496	-
British Pounds	37,207	1,384	9,804	-
Seychelles Rupees	3,529	-	6,993	-
	3,163,427	2,982,950	4,394,702	2,812,076

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (b) Financial risk management (Continued)

#### Foreign currency risk management (Continued)

The Group has insurance contract assets, equity securities, cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits in foreign currencies and any fluctuation of the Mauritian rupee against those foreign currencies will affect the value of the financial assets. At 30 June 2024, if the rupee had weakened/strengthened by 5% against the foreign currencies with all other variables held constant, the Group's and the Company's profit for the year would have been for the group Rs. 50,882,000 (2023: Rs. 41,833,000) and for company Rs. 21,131,000 (2023: Rs. 41,720,000) respectively higher/lower mainly resulting from translation of insurance contract assets, equity securities, cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits.

2024		The Group		The Company
	Change in rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on profit before tax	
		Rs'000	Rs'000	
United States Dollars	+/- 5%	42,489	12,738	
Euro	+/- 5%	6,357	6,357	
British Pounds	+/- 5%	1,860	1,860	
Seychelles rupees	+/- 5%	176	176	
		50,882	21,131	
2023		The Group		The Company
	Change in rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on profit before tax	
		Rs'000	Rs'000	
United States Dollars	+/- 5%	33,719	33,605	
Euro	+/- 5%	7,275	7,275	
British Pounds	+/- 5%	490	490	
Seychelles rupees	+/- 5%	350	350	
		41,834	41,720	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (b) Financial risk management (Continued)

#### Interest rate risk management

Under short-term insurance contracts, liabilities are not directly sensitive to the level of market interest rates. Fluctuations in interest rates however impact on returns on financial instruments but is closely monitored by the investment committee through a well diversified portfolio of fixed income securities and equity investments.

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial liabilities. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the date of statement of financial position was outstanding for the whole year, except for loans where the normal repayment terms were considered. A 50 basis point is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. At 30 June 2024, the Group did not have any variable rate deposits (2023: Nil).

#### Liquidity Risk Management

The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources mainly from claims arising from short term insurance contracts. The Group sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover maturities, claims and surrenders and unexpected levels of demand.

The liquidity risk management of the Group rests with Finance department, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

#### Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

#### The Group

	3 months to 1 year Rs'000	Between 1 and 5 years Rs'000	Total Rs'000
<b>30 June 2024</b>			
Trade and other payables	216,133	-	216,133
Insurance contract liabilities	2,767,780	-	2,767,780
Reinsurance contract liabilities	260	-	260
Lease liabilities	-	-	-
	<b>2,984,173</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,984,173</b>
<b>30 June 2023</b>			
Trade and other payables	85,056	-	85,056
Insurance contract liabilities	2,721,514	-	2,721,514
Reinsurance contract liabilities	390	-	390
Lease liabilities	995	-	995
	<b>2,807,955</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,807,955</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (b) Financial risk management (Continued)

#### Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

#### The Company

#### 30 June 2024

	3 months to 1 year Rs'000	Between 1 and 5 years Rs'000	Total Rs'000
Trade and other payables	214,911	-	214,911
Insurance contract liabilities	2,767,780	-	2,767,780
Reinsurance contract liabilities	260	-	260
Lease liabilities	-	-	-
	<b>2,982,951</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,982,951</b>

#### 30 June 2023

Trade and other payables	84,983	-	84,983
Insurance contract liabilities	2,721,514	-	2,721,514
Reinsurance contract liabilities	390	-	390
Lease liabilities	995	-	995
	<b>2,807,882</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,807,882</b>

The interest rate profile of the financial assets is as follows:

	The Group and Company	
	Floating interest rate	
	<b>2024</b>	2023
	%	%
Mauritian Rupee	1.15 - 7.75	1.15 - 7.75
United States Dollar	0.45 - 6.10	1.2 - 4.5
Euro	1.13 - 6.23	1.5 - 6.23

The above comprise mainly investments, deposits with financial institutions and deposits with ultimate holding company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (b) Financial risk management (Continued)

#### Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its insurance contract assets, reinsurance contract assets and investment contract assets. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the Group's management based on prior experience.

"The Group structures the levels of its credit risk it accepts by placing limits on its exposure to a single counterparty or groups of counterparty and to industry segments. Such risks are subject to annual or more frequent review. Reinsurance is used to manage credit risk. This does not, however, discharge the Group's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Group remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The credit worthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their credit rates provided by rating agencies prior to finalisation of any reinsurance contract. Although the insurance premiums due from related companies represented 38% of the trade receivable, the concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that it is composed of several companies and departments within the Group.

The credit control department assesses the credit worthiness of brokers, agents and of contract holders based on details of recent payment history, past history and by taking into account their financial position. The Group is exposed to potential default by its reinsurers for their share of insurance liabilities and refunds in respect of claims already paid. Management monitors the financial strength of its reinsurers and the Group has policies in place to ensure that risks are ceded to highly rated and credit worthy reinsurers only. The credit worthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis for its reinsurance treaty panel and on a case to case basis for facultative reinsurance placement by carrying out assessment via rating agencies and/or other available market reports prior to finalisation of any reinsurance contracts. The Group also has exposure to credit risk on its debt securities, more specifically on the corporate bonds. The investment committee recommends investment in entities with which the Group had good experience in the past years and with good standing. The financial position and performance of the issuers are assessed in detail prior to approval for investment by the Group.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements which is net of impairment losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of the value of any security.

Refer to note 11(a)(i), (ii) and 11(c) for information on the credit quality of the financial investments.

#### Other price risks

The Group is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. Equity price risk is mitigated by having a well-diversified portfolio of equity and unit investments in various industries and countries. Moreover certain units investments are capital-guaranteed.

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the reporting date.

If equity prices had been 10% higher/lower:

- profit for the year ended 30 June 2024 would have been unaffected as the equity investments are classified as financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- other equity reserve for the Group would increase/decrease by Rs.28,548,004 (2023: Rs.25,773,559) as a result of the changes in fair value of financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that an insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 26. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE RISKS

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Group faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the estimate established using statistical techniques.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be (Law of large numbers). In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The Group has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome. Factors that aggravate insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered.

### **Casualty Insurance**

#### Frequency and severity of claims

The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors. The most significant are the increasing level of awards for the damage suffered as a result of motor injury claims. The Group manages these risks through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling.

The Group has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome. As part of its permeating and systematic risk management, the Group continually identifies and analyses the risks. Underwriting guidelines and limits clearly regulate responsibility and accountability for the whole process of acquiring and concluding insurance contracts. Compliance with the above are regularly checked. Following developments in the local and global market, appropriate measures are taken, translated without delay in corresponding underwriting guidelines if required.

Underwriting limits are thus in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example the Group has the right to impose deductibles and it has the right to reject the payment of a fraudulent claim, as well as inviting renewals on different terms. Insurance contracts also entitle the Group to sue third parties for payment of incurred costs (i.e. subrogation).

The reinsurance arrangements are mostly excess of loss reinsurance layers in respect of casualty.

### **Property insurance**

#### Frequency and severity of claims

For property insurance contracts, climatic changes give rise to more frequent and severe extreme weather events (for example, cyclones, Tsunami etc.) and their consequences (for example, cyclone claims).

For certain contracts, the Group has also limited the number of claims that can be paid in any policy year or introduced a maximum amount payable for claims in any policy year.

The Group has the right to re-price the risk on renewal. It also has the ability to impose deductibles and reject fraudulent claims. These contracts are underwritten by reference to the commercial replacement value of the properties and contents insured, and claims payment limits are always included to cap the amount payable on occurrence of the insured event. Cost of rebuilding properties, of replacement or indemnity for contents and time taken to restart operations for business interruption are the key factors that influence the level of claims under these policies. The greatest likelihood of significant losses on these contracts arises from cyclone or flood damage. The availability and cost of reinsurance are subject to prevailing market conditions, both in terms of price and availability capacity. Although the reinsurers are liable to the extent of the reinsurance ceded, the company remains primarily liable to the policy holder as the direct insurer of all risks reinsured. The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers to minimize its exposures to losses from reinsurer insolvencies.

To the Group's knowledge, none of its reinsurers is experiencing financial difficulties. Markets have tightened their underwriting of proportional treaty programme, which have impacted on the Mauritian Insurance sector where companies were more used to traditional reinsurance and had to increase their net retention.

Catastrophe protection treaties are a must to insurance companies based in Mauritius due to our constant exposure towards tropical cyclones.

The Group has reinsurance cover for such damage to accommodate its increased exposure.

Property insurance contracts are subdivided into four risk groups: fire, business interruption, cyclone damage and other perils. The insurance risk arising from these contracts is not concentrated in any of the territories in which the Group operates, and there is a balance between commercial and personal properties in the overall portfolio of insured buildings.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 26. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE RISKS (CONTINUED)

### Concentration of insurance risk

The following table discloses the concentration of outstanding claims by class of business, gross and net of reinsurance.

Class of business	2024				2023			
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	No. of claims	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	
	No. of claims	Rs'000	Rs'000		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Accident	21	29,847	(6,832)	23,015	22	30,860	(5,614)	25,246
Engineering	67	214,879	(195,993)	18,886	54	213,535	(191,185)	22,350
Property	148	1,137,380	(1,142,316)	(4,936)	102	1,363,771	(1,317,876)	45,895
Marine	252	191,175	(105,334)	85,841	230	209,582	(125,449)	84,133
Liability	138	504,809	(359,651)	145,158	145	293,435	(174,129)	119,306
Health	-	102,024	(87,014)	15,010	-	79,688	(66,488)	13,200
Guarantee	4	112	(28)	84	3	106	-	106
Motor	6,911	445,038	(206,565)	238,473	5,556	335,816	(83,280)	252,536
Financial Line		57,692	(25,389)	32,303		65,108	(37,322)	27,786
	7,541	2,682,956	(2,129,122)	553,834	6,112	2,591,901	(2,001,343)	590,558

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling.

### Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments

#### Casualty insurance

Claims on casualty contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Group is liable for all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contracts term. As a result, liability claims are settled over a long period of time and a larger element of the claims provision relates to incurred but not reported claims (IBNR). There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. These mainly relate to the inherent risks of the business activities carried out by individual contract holders and the risk management procedures they adopted. The compensation paid on these contracts is the monetary awards granted for bodily injury suffered by employees (for employer's liabilities covers) or members of the public (for public liability covers). Such awards are lump-sum payments that are calculated as the present value of the lost earnings and rehabilitation expenses that the injured party will incur as a result of incident.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 26. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE RISKS (CONTINUED)

### Concentration of insurance risk (Continued)

### Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments (Continued)

#### Casualty insurance

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. The Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposure. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The liability for these contracts comprises a provision for IBNR, a provision for reported claims not yet paid and a provision for unexpired risks at the end of the reporting period. The amount of casualty claims is particularly sensitive to the level of court awards and to the development of legal precedent on matters of contract and tort. Casualty contracts are also subject to the emergence of new types of latent claims, but no allowance is included for this at the end of the reporting period.

In calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims (both reported and not), the Group estimation techniques are a combination of loss-ratio-based estimates (where the loss ratio is defined as the ratio between ultimate cost of insurance claims and insurance premiums earned in a particular financial year in relation to such claims) and an estimate based upon actual claims experience using predetermined formulae where greater weight is given to actual claims experience as time passes.

The initial loss-ratio estimate is an important assumption in the estimation technique and is based on previous years' experience, adjusted for factors such as premium rate changes, anticipated market experience and historical claims inflation. The initial estimate of the loss ratios used for the current year (before reinsurance) are analysed by territory and type of risk where the insured operates for current and prior year premium earned.

The estimation of IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the Group, where information about the claim event is available. IBNR claims may not be apparent to the insurer until many years after the event that gave rise to the claims has happened. For casualty contracts, the IBNR proportion of the total liability is high and will typically display greater variations between initial estimates and final outcomes because of the greater degree of difficulty of estimating these liabilities.

In estimating the liability for the cost of reported claims not yet paid, the Group considered any information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods. Large claims are assessed on a case-by-case basis or projected separately in order to allow for the possible distortive effect of their development and incidence on the rest of the portfolio.

Where possible, the Group adopts multiple techniques to estimate the required level of provisions. This provides a greater understanding of the trends inherent in the experience being projected. The projections given by the various methodologies also assist in estimating the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation technique is selected taking into account the characteristics of the business class and the extent of the development of each accident year.

#### Property insurance

Property claims are analysed separately for cyclone and non-cyclone claims. The development of large losses/catastrophes is analysed separately. Non-cyclone claims can be estimated with greater reliability, and the Group's estimation processes reflect all the factors that influence the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. The shorter settlement period for these claims allow the Group to achieve a higher degree of certainty about the estimated cost of claims, and relatively little (Incurred but not Reported) IBNR is held at year-end.

### Claims development table

The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the company's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The table below illustrates how the estimates of total claims outstanding for each year have changed at successive year-ends and reconciles the cumulative claims to the amount appearing in the statement of financial position.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 26. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE RISKS (CONTINUED)

Claims development table (Continued)

2024

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Gross Claim Incurred								
At end of								
Accident year	841,151	840,449	825,515	742,886	1,092,813	2,257,825	1,586,864	8,187,503
1 year later	59,271	51,996	47,362	(9,262)	(53,250)	255,678		351,795
2 years later	24,714	(71)	(30,984)	2,900	9,669			6,228
3 years later	(11,478)	(2,025)	172,734	625				159,856
4 years later	(9,642)	2,027	4,654					(2,961)
5 years later	(312)	7,774	-					7,462
6 years later	7,202							7,202
Current estimate of cumulative claims	910,906	900,150	1,019,281	737,149	1,049,232	2,513,503	1,586,864	8,717,085
Gross claim paid								
Accident year	308,880	308,367	508,812	472,863	472,171	1,041,192	848,694	3,960,979
1 year later	179,049	415,540	211,620	135,969	278,343	940,167		2,160,688
2 years later	51,861	29,820	33,809	30,832	108,212			254,534
3 years later	4,456	9,467	122,065	5,090				141,078
4 years later	10,685	8,262	6,681					25,628
5 years later	1,558	3,387						4,945
6 years later	6,024							6,024
Cumulative payment to date	562,513	774,843	882,987	644,754	858,726	1,981,359	848,694	6,553,876
	348,393	125,307	136,294	92,395	190,506	532,144	738,170	2,163,209
Liabilities in respect of prior years*								274,211
IBNR								283,324
Other impacts (Net of discounting, risk adjustments, ULAE and claims payable)								(37,788)
Total gross liabilities								2,682,956

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 26. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE RISKS (CONTINUED)

Claims development table (Continued)

2023

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Gross claim incurred							
At end of							
Accident year	841,151	840,449	825,515	742,886	1,092,813	2,257,825	6,600,639
1 year later	59,271	51,996	47,362	(9,262)	(53,250)	-	96,117
2 years later	24,714	(71)	(30,984)	2,900	-	-	(3,441)
3 years later	(11,478)	(2,025)	172,734	-	-	-	159,231
4 years later	(9,642)	2,027	-	-	-	-	(7,615)
5 years later	(312)	-	-	-	-	-	(312)
6 years later							
Current estimate of cumulative claims	903,704	892,376	1,014,627	736,524	1,039,563	2,257,825	6,844,619
Gross claim paid							
Accident year	310,894	308,367	508,812	472,863	472,171	1,041,192	3,114,299
1 year later	179,049	415,540	211,620	135,969	278,343	-	1,220,521
2 years later	51,861	29,820	33,809	30,832	-	-	146,322
3 years later	4,456	9,467	122,065	-	-	-	135,988
4 years later	10,685	8,262	-	-	-	-	18,947
5 years later	1,558	-	-	-	-	-	1,558
6 years later							
Cumulative payment to date	558,503	771,456	876,306	639,664	750,514	1,041,192	4,637,635
	345,201	120,920	138,321	96,860	289,049	1,216,633	2,206,984
Liabilities in respect of prior years*							347,548
IBNR							148,527
Other impacts (Net of discounting, risk adjustments, ULAE and claims payable)							(111,159)
Total gross liabilities							2,591,900

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 27. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Group is making the following disclosures in respect of related party transactions and balances.

### Outstanding balances

#### (i) Receivable from related parties:-

Ultimate holding company  
Associate  
Associates of ultimate holding company  
Subsidiaries of ultimate holding company

The Group		The Company	
2024	2023	2024	2023
Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
55	108	55	108
5,539	57,138	5,539	57,138
194,480	71,669	194,480	71,669
1,573	1,286	1,573	1,286
201,647	130,201	201,647	130,201

#### (i) Investment in:-

Ultimate holding company (Note 9)  
  
Subsidiary of ultimate holding company (Note 8)  
Associate of ultimate holding company (Note 9(a))

The Group		The Company	
2024	2023	2024	2023
Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
33,100	33,100	33,100	33,100
21,313	21,313	21,313	21,313
54,413	54,413	54,413	54,413

The outstanding balances are unsecured and interest free. Deposits bear interest rate as disclosed in note 25 under interest rate risk management.

### Transactions

#### (i) Sales of services to:-\*

Ultimate holding company  
Associates  
Associates of ultimate holding company  
Subsidiaries of ultimate holding company

The Group		The Company	
2024	2023	2024	2023
Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
192	576	192	576
12,584	188	12,584	188
547	91,032	547	91,032
732,819	197,277	732,819	197,277
746,142	289,073	746,142	289,073

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 27. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

### Transactions (continued)

#### (ii) Purchases of goods and services from:-

Ultimate holding company  
Subsidiaries of ultimate holding company

These amounts are included in amounts due from group companies, refer to note 19.

#### (iv) Interest and rental income from:-

Ultimate holding company  
Subsidiaries of ultimate holding company

#### (v) Dividend income from associate ( Note 9 (c) )

### Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year were as follows:

Short-term benefits  
Post-employment benefits

#### Contribution to IBL Ltd's defined benefit pension plan

Contribution expensed

#### Contribution to defined contribution pension plan

Contribution expensed ( Note 24 (b) )

The Group		The Company	
2024	2023	2024	2023
Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
5,364	3,391	5,364	3,391
4,587	3,130	4,587	3,130
9,951	6,521	9,951	6,521

15,801	12,672	15,696	12,672
5,374	4,476	1,682	954
21,175	17,148	17,378	13,626
9,840	13,180	9,840	13,180

The Group		The Company	
2024	2023	2024	2023
Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
13,717	17,529	13,717	17,529
1,054	739	1,054	739
14,771	18,268	14,771	18,268

740	211	740	211
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5,315	4,231	5,315	4,231
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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 28. HOLDING COMPANY AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The directors regard IBL Ltd, which is incorporated and domiciled in Mauritius, as the Company's holding and ultimate holding company .

## 29. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments contracted for but not accrued:

Buildings, Furniture & Fittings and Computer software

## 30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 30 June 2024, the Group and Company did not have any material contingent liabilities.

## 31. NON-CASH FLOW TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Group and the Company did not enter any non-cash flow transactions (2024 & 2023: Nil).

	The Group		The Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment				
- Non-cash	15,849	-	15,851	-
- Cash	9,449	24,776	9,449	24,776
	25,298	24,776	25,300	24,776
Acquisition of financial investments				
- Non-cash	-	-	-	-
- Cash	748,751	258,666	748,751	258,666
	748,751	258,666	748,751	258,666
Proceeds from sales of financial investments				
- Non-cash	-	-	-	-
- Cash	567,501	260,110	567,501	260,110
	567,501	260,110	567,501	260,110

## 32. LONG TERM INCENTIVE SCHEME

IBL Ltd, the holding company, has implemented a Long Term Incentive scheme (LTI) as from 1 July 2017 which provides an opportunity for executives of IBL Ltd and certain subsidiaries to participate in the creation of value with the IBL Group.

The LTI is a Phantom Share Award Scheme and allocations to eligible executives may be made once a year on 1 July.

The LTI payment shall be made to participants who remain employees in Good Standing of IBL or relevant subsidiaries on the exercise date, and based on IBL shares vested and the Exercise Price.

The vesting periods for payments to be made under the scheme are based on a percentage of phantom shares allocated and start at end of third year from the allocation date up to the fifth year.

At 30 June 2024, the provision for the LTI amounted to Rs 2,398,214 (2023: Rs 2,272,503). The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise price (WAEP) of the scheme:

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

## 32. LONG TERM INCENTIVE SCHEME (CONTINUED)

	2024	2024	2023	2023
	NUMBER	WAEP	NUMBER	WAEP
Outstanding at 30 June	54,332	44.14	18,674	52

No shares were granted, forfeited, exercised or expired during the period. The average remaining contractual life for the share award scheme at 30 June 2024 was 4 years (2023: 4 years).

## 33. SEGMENTAL REPORTING - GROUP

IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. The Group's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are:

- a) Casualty - includes motor, liability, personal accident and health
- b) Property - includes property, engineering and marine

(i) Operating segment

2024	Casualty	Property	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Gross Premium	1,462,414	950,473	2,412,887
Net earned premium	664,588	288,944	953,532
Net insurance service expenses	(645,440)	(250,907)	(896,347)
Underwriting results	19,148	38,037	57,185

Note: Underwriting results is obtained as follows: net earned premium plus or (minus) net commission income/(expense) less net claims incurred less Acquisition, Maintenance and Reinsurance expenses

	Rs'000
Underwriting results	57,185
Investment income	116,985
Other Operating Expense	(12,359)
Share of profit of associate	26,987
Profit before taxation	188,798
Income tax expense	(17,184)
Profit for the year	171,614

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

### 33. SEGMENTAL REPORTING - GROUP (CONTINUED)

(i) Operating segment (Continued)

	Casualty	Property	Others*	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Segment assets	1,032,221	1,142,316	2,205,908	4,380,445
Segment liabilities	1,637,961	1,130,079	262,742	3,030,782
Shareholders' interests				1,349,663
Capital expenditure	1,749	1,935	3,737	7,421
Depreciation and Amortisation	1,749	1,452	11,845	13,851

\* Note: Others relate to assets and liabilities that are not directly attributable to the insurance business.

2023	Casualty	Property	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Gross Premium	1,241,680	675,290	1,916,970
Net earned premium	544,140	211,537	755,677
Net insurance service expenses	(596,468)	(180,226)	(776,694)
Underwriting results	(52,328)	31,311	(21,017)

Note: Underwriting results is obtained as follows: net earned premium plus or (minus) net commission income/(expense) less net claims incurred less Acquisition, Maintenance and Reinsurance expenses

	Rs'000
Underwriting results	(21,017)
Investment income	105,288
Other Operating Expense	(17,048)
Share of profit of associate	28,900
Profit before taxation	96,123
Income tax expense	(13,665)
Profit for the year	82,458

	Casualty	Property	Others*	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Segment assets	558,831	1,338,337	2,898,228	4,795,396
Segment liabilities	(827,855)	(1,352,371)	(1,070,493)	(3,250,719)
Shareholders' interests				1,544,677
Capital expenditure	355	1,876	3,395	5,626
Depreciation and Amortisation	10,138	1,452	11,845	23,434

\* Note: Others relate to assets and liabilities that are not directly attributable to the insurance business.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

### 34. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(a) Fair value measurements recognised on a recurring basis in the statement of financial position

	2024	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Debt instruments at amortised cost:		
Deposits and corporate bonds	748,882	489,728
Government loan stocks	18,431	26,289
	767,313	516,017

#### THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY

Debt instruments at amortised cost:

Deposits and corporate bonds	391,139	357,743	-	748,882
Government loan stocks	12,121	6,310	-	18,431

#### THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY

Debt instruments at amortised cost:

Deposits and corporate bonds	384,947	104,781	-	489,728
Government loan stocks	10,788	15,501	-	26,289

#### THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY

(b) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements

The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening balance and closing recorded amount of Level 3 financial assets which are recorded at fair value:

THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
2024	2023
Rs'000	Rs'000
At 1 July	152,175
Disposal	-
Exchange gains	6,556
Fair Value adjustment	12,549
At June 30	171,280

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

### 34 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

This note provides information on how the Group and Company determine fair value of various assets and liabilities.

(a) Fair Value of the Group and Company assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non- recurring basis:

The revaluation of building is non-recurring fair value measure as it occurs every 3 years

Some of the Group and Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives the information about how the fair value of these assets and liabilities are determined (in particular the valuation technique(s)and the inputs used).

#### THE GROUP

##### Assets /Liabilities

	Fair value as at		Fair Value Hierarchy		Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)		Significant unob-servable input(s)		Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs '000	Rs '000								
Investment Property:										
Building	75,200	68,200	Level 3	Level 3	Market Approach & Income Capital-isation Approach	Price of recent transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Property and equipment:										
Building	133,800	105,513	Level 3	Level 3	Market Approach & Income Capital-isation Approach	Price of recent transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

### 34 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

This note provides information on how the Group and Company determine fair value of various assets and liabilities.

(a) Fair Value of the Group and Company assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Some of the Group and Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives the information about how the fair value of these assets and liabilities are determined (in particular the valuation technique(s)and the inputs used).

#### THE COMPANY

##### Assets /Liabilities

	Fair value as at		Fair Value Hierarchy		Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)		Significant unob-servable input(s)		Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs '000	Rs '000								
Investment Property:										
Building	13,500	16,400	Level 3	Level 3	Market Approach & Income Capital-isation Approach	Price of recent transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Property and equipment:										
Building	133,800	105,513	Level 3	Level 3	Market Approach & Income Capital-isation Approach	Price of recent transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

### 34. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Fair Value of the Group and Company assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(i).The following table shows the valuation techniques used in the determination of fair values with in Level 3 of the hierarchy as well as the key unobservable inputs used in the valuation model.

	Fair value as at	Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation approach	Key unobservable inputs (s)	Range of unobservable inputs (probability - weighted average)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value	
	2024	2023	2024	2023			
	Rs '000	Rs '000					
Foreign equity bank	165,859	148,938	Level 3	Level 3	Price to book ratio	Discount due to lack of marketability	A 5% increase/decrease in discount factor will lead to a decrease/increase of Rs7.45M (2022: Rs6.45M) in fair value..
Commerce and others	5,421	3,237	Level 3	Level 3	Dividend yield	Discount due to lack of marketability	A 5% increase/decrease in discount factor will lead to a decrease/increase of Rs0.162M (2022: Rs0.0157M) in fair value.

### THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY

	Fair value as at		Fair Value Hierarchy		Valuation approach		Key unobservable inputs (s)		Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Quoted securities:

Banks and Insurance	53,979	50,411	Level 1	Level 1	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commerce	9,186	1,835	Level 1	Level 1	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investments	14,622	13,216	Level 1	Level 1	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leisure and Hotels	27,125	17,038	Level 1	Level 1	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sugar	1,864	1,920	Level 1	Level 1	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Others	3,173	21,060	Level 1	Level 1	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Unquoted securities:

Leisure and Hotels	-	81	Level 2	Level 2	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Others	4,251	-	Level 2	Level 2	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Banks and Insurance	165,859	148,938	Level 3	Level 3	Price to book	Price to book	Price to book	Price to book	Price to book	Price to book
Commerce	5,421	3,237	Level 3	Level 3	Dividend yield	Dividend yield	Dividend yield	Dividend yield	Dividend yield	Dividend yield

Debt instruments:

Quoted bond	-	-	Level 1	Level 1	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

Local corporate debt	-	-	Level 2	Level 2	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Open-Ended Mutual Funds:										
Foreign	26,951	37,035	Level 2	Level 2	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign equities	168,874	200,739	Level 1	Level 1	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign equities	39,830	18,441	Level 2	Level 2	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreign equities	-	-	Level 3	Level 3	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leisure and Hotels	6,256	6,373	Level 1	Level 1	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leisure and Hotels	-	-	Level 2	Level 2	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commerce and others	16,674	5,935	Level 2	Level 2	Active market price	Active market price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2024

### 35 IMPACT OF PRIOR YEAR RESTATEMENT

The Company adopted IFRS 17 from 1 July 2023 on a fully retrospective basis. The financial statements have been restated and the cumulative effect of applying IFRS 17 to earlier reporting periods was recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings as of 1 July 2023, resulting in a net increase of Rs 7.1 million in retained earnings.

The adjustment comprised the following:

Adjustment	Explanation	"Increase/(decrease) in retained earnings Rs '000"
Effect of adopting 365th method	The 24th method was used to calculate unearned premium reserve under IFRS 4	44,897
Effect of deferring acquisition costs	Acquisition costs was not deferred under IFRS 4 but fully expensed.	3,195
Effect of discounting the LIC	Discounting was not applied under IFRS 4.	16,010
Effect of risk adjustment in LIC	Risk adjustment was not calculated under IFRS 4	(16,754)
Effect of ULAE reserve	Unallocated loss adjustment expenses on IBNR were not calculated under IFRS 4	(21,533)
Effect of measurement of reinsurance contracts – non-performance risk	The Company did not reflect the risk of non-performance by the reinsurer under IFRS 4.	(28,952)
Effect of measurement of onerous contracts (LRC)	Basis under IFRS 17 differs to the liability adequacy test applied by the Company under IFRS 4.	(706)
Effect of release in LIC prudence margin	Basis under IFRS 17 differs to the liability adequacy test applied by the Company under IFRS 4.	16,744
Tax effect on above	Tax effect	(5,787)
Net effect		7,114

### 36 EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no material events since the end of the reporting period which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024, except for Corporate Climate Responsibility Levy (CCR).

On 26 July 2024, the Finance Act 2024 was enacted and any Company meeting the prescribed conditions is required, in every year, to pay a Corporate Climate Responsibility Levy ("CCR") equivalent to 2% of its chargeable income. The levy will be paid in respect of the year of assessment commencing on 1st July 2024, that is the tax filing is due on 31st December 2025 based on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024. The impact of CCR for the year ending 30 June 2025 relating to 30 June 2024 is estimated to be Rs 2.2 M.

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 do not reflect the effect of the CCR as the change in the tax law was neither substantively enacted nor enacted as of 30 June 2024.



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