NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd

Annual Report

For the year ended 30 June 2024

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The Directors have the pleasure in submitting the annual report of **NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd** ("NICG" or the "Company"), including the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.

1 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is mainly engaged in general insurance business.

2 RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year is shown on page 40.

3 DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company are as follows:

	Date of appointment	Date of cessation
Non-Independent and Non-Executive Chairman		
Mr. Vikash Peerun	20-Feb-20	11-Oct-24
Independent and Non-Executive Chairman		
Mr. Santosh Kumar Gujadhur	27-May-25	-
Non-Independent and Non-Executive Director		
Mrs. Tej Asha Mudhoo	05-Dec-19	15-Nov-24
Mr. Kresh Seebundhun	11-Dec-19	09-Oct-24
Dr. Sudhirsen Kowlessur	27-Jan-22	15-Nov-24
Mr. Yuvrajsingh Betchoo	29-Nov-24	-
Independent and Non-Executive Director		
Dr. (Mrs) Arty Rambharush	26-May-17	17-Nov-24
Mr. Dhirshantsingh Ramkelawon	18-Feb-21	15-Nov-24
Mrs. Nalini Gopaul Dookhee	18-Feb-21	18-Nov-24
Mr. Rouben Krishna Dorasami	18-Feb-21	15-Nov-24
Mr. Alvin Joyekurun	23-May-25	-
Ms. Leelamanee Poonoosamy Padiachy	28-May-25	-
Mr. Vivekanand Lochun	17-Jun-25	-
Mr. Sorensen Nirsimloo	23-May-25	-
Executive Director		
Dr. Oumeshsingh Sookdawoor	15-May-25	-

4 DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

None of the Directors had any contract of service with the Company during the year.

5 DIRECTORS' SHARE INTEREST

The Directors, both past and present, did not hold any share in the Company nor do they have any dealings in those shares.

6 CONTRACT OF SIGNIFICANCE

None of the Directors had any contract of significance with the Company during the year.

7 DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements of the Company. These financial statements comprise the statement of financial position at 30 June 2024, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the period then ended and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory Notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Companies Act 2001, Financial Reporting Act 2004 and Insurance Act 2005. The Directors' responsibilities include: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

8 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Directors' remuneration	**2,578,840**	2,297,500

There was no executive director for the years ended 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

9 DONATION

The Company made no donation during the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: Nil).

10 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2024		2023	
	Audit fees	**Other**	Audit fees	Other
	MUR	**MUR**	MUR	MUR
MOORE (Mauritius) LLP	**2,501,250**	**109,250**	897,000	57,500

Other relates to fee payable for tax services.

MOORE (Mauritius) LLP have shown their willingness to continue to act as auditors of the Company. MOORE have been appointed as auditors of the Company for the financial year ending 30 June 2025, in accordance with Section 200(1) of the Companies Act 2001, and will hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual Meeting.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

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Mr. Santosh Kumar Gujadhur
Chairman

....

Mr. Alvin Joyekurun
Director

Date:

27 NOV 2025

NIC GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' PROFILES

Directors appointed after the financial year 30 June 2024

1. Mr. Santosh K. Gujadhur

Independent & Non-Executive

Date of Appointment: 27 May 2025

Mr. Gujadhur is a legal practitioner, entrepreneur and investor with over 20 years of international experience in legal advisory, fund administration, corporate governance and investment structuring. He is admitted to the New York State Bar and began his legal career at Clarel Benoit Chambers before joining Sidley Austin LLP in New York, where he advised global financial institutions and corporates on capital markets, regulatory compliance and complex structured transactions. He has worked with a broad portfolio of clients, including broker-dealers, sovereign wealth funds and Fortune 500 companies. In 2011, he co-founded GFin Corporate Services Ltd, a leading fund administration and fiduciary services provider in Mauritius, which was later acquired by Apex Group Ltd. At Apex, he held senior leadership roles, including Managing Director (Mauritius) and Global Head of Operations – Transformation, where he oversaw large-scale operational strategy and integration initiatives.Mr. Gujadhur currently sits on the boards of several Global Business Companies, including entities affiliated with the Carlyle Group and Apollo Global Management, and serves as a Director of Global Credit Rating Company Ltd. He is also actively engaged in establishing an investment bank and a platform variable capital company under the "GCap" brand in Mauritius.An experienced entrepreneur, he is a co-founder of the Burger King franchise in Mauritius and an active angel investor across Africa in sectors such as fintech, insure-tech, real estate and hospitality. He is a member of the Entrepreneurs Organization, a former National President of Round Table Mauritius, and currently serves as President of the Mauritius Turf Club (MTC) and Chairman of the MTC Jockey Club. Mr. Gujadhur holds a Doctor of Law degree from Cornell University, with a focus on Business Law and Regulation, and a Bachelor of Science in Biochemistry from Boston College, USA.

2. Dr. Oumeshsingh (Rishi) Sookdawoor

Executive Director / Group Officer-in-Charge and Chief Operating Officer

Date of Appointment: 15 May 2025

Dr. Sookdawoor is a seasoned board-level executive with over 25 years of leadership experience in financial services, insurance, business transformation and technology. He currently serves as Group Officer-in-Charge and Chief Operating Officer of NIC Group, one of Mauritius' leading insurance groups. Throughout his career, he has held senior executive positions in large conglomerates, led teams of over 500 professionals, and successfully implemented strategic transformation and innovation projects. His professional influence extends internationally, with board roles on regulated entities in the EU and Africa, and he has served as a Director of the Financial Services Institute of Mauritius, supporting professional development across the region. He is the former President of the Insurers Association of Mauritius (IAM), where he spearheaded key sector-wide initiatives in 2023 and 2024. Dr. Sookdawoor is also the founder of LeadEthics, a platform promoting ethical leadership in business, and is recognised as a published thought leader, speaker, and journal reviewer. He is noted for advancing ethical leadership, fostering organisational citizenship behaviour, and driving business transformation. He holds a Doctorate in Business Leadership, an MBA, and an MSc in Information Systems. He is a Fellow of BCS, The Chartered Institute for IT (UK), and an Associate of the Insurance Institute of South Africa.

3. Mr. Vivekanand Lochun

Independent & Non-Executive

Date of Appointment: 17 June 2025

Mr. Lochun is an experienced ICT engineer with over 35 years of expertise in the Information and Communication Technology sector across both the public and private sectors. He has also served internationally as an ICT and business consultant for a range of institutions and corporate clients. He has held leadership positions such as Chairman of the ICT Committee at the University of Technology, Mauritius. Currently, Mr. Lochun serves as a Non-Executive Director on the boards of several renewable energy companies and acts as a Technology Consultant for an international firm. He holds double Master's degrees in ICT and Engineering from institutions in France and the United Kingdom.

4. Mr. Alvin Joyekurun

Independent & Non-Executive

Date of Appointment: 23 May 2025

Mr. Joyekurun is a seasoned financial and investment advisor with over 20 years of experience in global financial markets. He began his career in London with Deloitte Consulting in 2005 and AON Hewitt in 2008, where he specialised in investment strategy for institutional investors. Since returning to Mauritius in 2009, he has led major transformational initiatives across the asset management, banking and insurance sectors, working with leading organisations including the MCB Group, SWAN Group and the Amicorp Group.

Mr. Joyekurun holds a first-class degree in Actuarial Science from Cass Business School, UK, is a CFA Charterholder, and a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (FIA), UK, with a specialisation in investment. He is recognised for his independent thinking and holistic approach to complex financial challenges, offering strategic insight grounded in deep technical expertise.

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5. Mr. Yuvrajsingh Betchoo
Non-Independent & Non-Executive
Date of Appointment: 29 November 2024
Mr. Betchoo is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA) with over 17 years of experience in accounting, audit, taxation, AML/CFT compliance and financial services. He has held senior management roles in the private sector and currently serves as Lead Analyst at the Ministry of Financial Services and Economic Planning.
He also contributes to regulatory oversight as a Board Member of the Real Estate Agent Authority, bringing his expertise to the governance and supervision of the sector.

6. Ms. Leelamanee (Leela) Poonoosamy Padiachy
Independent Director & Non-Executive
Date of Appointment: 28 May 2025
Ms. Padiachy was called to the Bar of England and Wales (The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, 2006) and admitted to the Bar of Mauritius (2007). She brings nearly two decades of experience in legal advisory, corporate governance and regulatory affairs across the public and private sectors. Her professional background includes key legal positions at the Financial Services Commission and the Central Electricity Board, and she currently serves as Chairperson of the Appeal Committee of the Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants (MIPA). Her areas of expertise span corporate law, public procurement, labour and industrial relations, construction and energy law, with a strong track record in negotiation, institutional reform and public policy design.
A graduate of The Chartered Governance Institute UK, Ms Padiachy holds an LLB (Hons), an LLM in Corporate Law and an MA in Public Policy and Administration (Distinction). She recently completed an Executive Programme in Public Policy with Artificial Intelligence at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore.

7. Mr. Sorensen Nirsimloo
Independent & Non-Executive
Date of Appointment: 23 May 2025
Mr. Nirsimloo is a qualified Chemical and Environmental Engineer with over 17 years of experience, including 14 years in management roles within the petroleum industry. He brings extensive expertise in health and safety, environmental management, risk management and strategic planning. He is recognised for his strong negotiation and leadership skills, which have contributed significantly to operational excellence and regulatory compliance in high-risk sectors.

<u>Directors who served during the year 2024 and ceased to be directors during the year or subsequently</u>

1. Mr. Vikash Peerun (Ceased on 11 October 2024)
Mr Vikash Peerun was the Chief Executive Officer of the National Property Fund Ltd, the holding company of the NIC Group, which consists of the National Insurance Co. Ltd, its subsidiaries (the NIC Properties Co. Ltd, NIC Healthcare Ltd and NIC Micro Finance Co. Ltd) and the NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd. Mr Peerun holds an MSc International Securities, Investment & Banking from the University of Reading, UK. and a BA Dual (Hons) Business Administration & Environment Management from Keele University, UK. He also holds professional membership with the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, US and is an affiliate of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA). He has significant experience and expertise in the field of financial services, forensic & money-laundering investigation, compliance & management amongst others. He fulfilled several senior roles both locally and internationally with key institutions including SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd, Serious Fraud Office (UK) and Independent Commission Against Corruption (Mauritius) amongst others.

2. Mr. Rouben Krishna Dorasami (Ceased on 15 November 2024)
Mr. Rouben Krishna Dorasami is currently a Deputy Managing Director at Linkham Services Ltd with over 6 years of experience in the Insurance sector and over 11 years of experience in the Accountancy field. He holds a bachelor degree in Accounting and Finance and is completing his MBA. Mr Dorasami is also a businessman who operates in the import and export industry. He is also a member of Mauritius Institute of Directors (MIoD).

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3. Mrs. Nalini Gopaul Dookhee (Ceased on 18 November 2024)

Mrs. Nalini Gopaul Dookhee holds an LLB and is a Trust Estate Practitioner established as an experienced specialist in the setting up of International Trusts for the needs of corporate organizations and both resident/non-resident individuals and their management. Specialized skills in the international marketing and promotion of Trusts and related businesses at a multi-jurisdictional level. She has been involved in Fund Management, Asset Management, Setting up of Captive Insurance, Protected Cell Companies and Wealth and Estate planning. She started her career with Hegoda & Co Solicitors in London. She has worked in the Financial Services sector for 20 years in Mauritius. She has worked as Senior Corporate Officer at Ernst & Young and KPMG, AAMIL Ltd as Corporate Services Manager and Deutsche Bank as Assistant Vice President. Mrs. Nalini Gopaul Dookhee is presently a Financial Consultant. She is also a Board Member of the Tourism Authority in Mauritius. She is involved in philanthropic and social activities.

4. Dr. Sudhirsen Kowlessur (Ceased on 15 November 2024)

Dr. Sudhirsen Kowlessur was the Director, Health Promotion and Research at the Ministry of Health and Wellness. He holds an MA in Health Promotion and Communication from Middlesex University, UK and a Doctorate in Philosophy in Epidemiology and Health Statistics from Nanjing Medical University, China.

5. Mrs. Tej Asha Mudhoo (Ceased on 15 November 2024)

Mrs. Tej Asha Mudhoo was the Director of Operations at the Prime Minister's Office (Private Office). She holds an MBA with specialisation in Human Resource Management, a BSC (Hons) Management with specialisation in Public Administration and Management, and a Diploma in Management with specialisation in Public Administration and Management. She has more than 40 years of experience in the public service.

6. Dr. (Mrs) Arty Rambharush (Ceased on 17 November 2024)

Dr. (Mrs) Arty Rambharush is a full-time educator at the New Educational College with 28 years of service. She is an author and a registered artist. She also holds a Doctorate and a Master in philosophy from Kurukshetra University, an MSC in Educational Leadership and Management from the University of Technology, a BA (Hons) in Philosophy from the University of London, a Diploma in Business English from London and a Diploma in Vocal Hindustani.

7. Mr. Dhirshantsingh Ramkelawon (Ceased on 15 November 2024)

Mr. Dhirshantsingh Ramkelawon is a qualified engineer and professional in the aviation sector. He started his career as an Engineer at Textile Industries. In the year 2008, he joined Air Mauritius Limited as Trainee Engineer whereby he spent more than 10 years in the maintenance field. He is now currently overseeing the Planning Department of Air Mauritius Limited. Mr. Ramkelawon was also appointed as Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Sugar Investment Trust. He currently holds a Degree in Mechatronics Engineering, Masters in Finance, and Masters in Business Administration and has also completed his LLB from the University of Mauritius in 2017.

8. Mr. Kresh Seebundhun (Ceased on 09 October 2024)

Mr. Kresh Seebundhun was the Director (Financial Services) at the Ministry of Financial Services and Good Governance. He was previously a Lead Analyst at the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MOFEPD). He is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (UK) since 1996. He has a long outstanding career in the field of financial management in the public sector since July 1987. He has been a Director on the board of various state-owned companies and parastatal bodies. He has also served as Company Secretary for Mauritius Post Ltd and its subsidiary companies.

NIC GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
MANAGEMENT PROFILES

1. Mr. Shakeel Summun, Group Chief Financial Officer & Chief Officer - Lending
Mr. Summun is the Group Chief Financial Officer of the National Insurance Co. Ltd, NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd, and NIC Properties Co. Ltd. He is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA), a Chartered Accountant with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), and a CFA Charterholder, with over 25 years of professional experience in the financial services sector. At NIC, he leads Finance, Investment, Actuarial, Pensions, and the lending cluster, driving financial transformation and supporting strategic growth. His earlier career spans Deloitte, Ernst & Young, the offshore sector, and several C-level roles in the insurance industry. He also served as an Independent Non-Executive Director at SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd, contributing to board oversight, audit, and governance. Mr. Summun is a Fellow of the Mauritius Institute of Directors (MIoD), a member of the CFA Society of Mauritius, and a former Panel Network Member of ACCA Mauritius. He has been honoured internationally, most recently among the Top 10 Global Leaders To Look For in 2024 and as one of the Global 200 Power Leaders in Finance 2024, building on his earlier recognition as the Young Achiever Award 2014 recipient from the Africa Leadership Awards.

2. Mrs. Chitra Devi (Reena) Moonoosamy, Group Chief Services Officer & Chief Officer - Insurance
Mrs. Moonoosamy holds a BSc (Hons) in Economics, a Bachelor (Hons) in Law and an LLM in International Financial and Commercial Law. She is a Chartered Governance Professional and a Fellow Member of The Chartered Governance Institute (FCG), a Chartered Member of the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD), a Certified Anti-money Laundering specialist (CAMS) and a Fellow Member of the Mauritius Institute of Directors. Mrs. Moonoosamy is the Group Chief Services Officer of the NIC Group and provides strategic and leadership capability to the National Insurance Co. Ltd, NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd and NIC Properties Co. Ltd. She is presently in charge of the Life & General Insurance Operations, Legal & Compliance and Human Resources. She also fulfils the roles of Money Laundering Reporting Officer, Compliance Officer and Complaints Coordinator of the NIC Group. She is also Trustee on the Board of Trustees of the NIC Multi-Employer Pension Scheme. She has held various strategic positions in her cross-industry experience of over 25 years notably in Insurance, Financial Services, Business Process Outsourcing, Healthcare Services and Consumer markets.

3. Mr. Kavidutt (Kavi) Dinand, Head – Finance Operations
Mr. Dinand, a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA, UK), brings over 25 years of extensive experience in the Financial Services sector. Currently, he leads the finance operations for National Insurance Co. Ltd, NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd, and NIC Properties Co. Ltd. Throughout his career, Mr. Dinand has held a variety of key positions across diverse industries, including insurance, asset management, brokerage services, and global business, showcasing his versatility and expertise. Notably, he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at Bramer Asset Management Ltd until May 2017, where he played a pivotal role in numerous international projects. In addition to his role in finance operations, Mr. Dinand contributed to the implementation of IFRS 17 standard project for the NIC Group to comply with the financial reporting standards.

4. Mr. Krsna Coopoosamy, Head – Corporate Sales, Marketing & Client Relationships
Mr. Coopoosamy holds an MBA (UK) and a Masters in Communication. He carries over 25 years of experience in the communication field. He has worked in various media groups (France and Mauritius) where he manoeuvred several key strategic and innovative projects. He held various senior positions in private companies during his career, including Chief Executive Officer of Seven Media Ltd. He has held the position of Director of News at First Talk Ltd before joining the NIC Group. Holder of a MQA lecturer license, he has led several accredited programs to public servants of different ministries. He joined the NIC Group in 2021 as Senior Project Manager – Marketing, PR & Communication and Corporate Sales.

5. Mr. Vinaye Kumar Seebaluck, Head – Sales and Business Development
Mr. Seebaluck brings over 22 years of experience in the insurance industry. A member of the Chartered Insurance Institute (CII) in the UK, he holds a Certificate in Insurance and has developed deep expertise across key areas including business development and sales, insurance underwriting, claims management, reinsurance and statistics. Before joining NIC, Mr. Seebaluck held senior roles at several prominent insurance and reinsurance firms in Mauritius and abroad, including Eagle, Swan, AXA Africa Specialty Risks, Jubilee Allianz Mauritius and Rokstone Underwriting Ltd. His career has provided him with broad exposure to both the local and wider African insurance/reinsurance markets. He currently leads the Sales and Business Development Department at NIC, where he continues to drive strategic growth and client engagement.

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6. Mr. Pawan Kumarsingh (Kamal) Canhye, Head – General Insurance Operations
Mr. Canhye is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (UK), Member of the Institute of Internal Auditors and Certified Financial Crime Compliance Professional. He cumulates over 20 years of professional work experience, including over 13 years within the Internal Control and Audit fields. He has prior to his appointment as Internal Auditor at the National Insurance Co. Ltd, successively held the posts of Internal Control Officer, Assistant Manager-Internal Control and Manager-Internal Audit respectively. He was appointed Risk Officer in January 2020 and also acted as the Chairperson of the Risk Management Committee. He currently acts as Head of the General Insurance Operations and Chairperson of the Management Procurement Committee.

7. Mr. Thanadass (Ashish) Bucktowar, Internal Auditor & Risk Officer
Mr. Bucktowar is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (UK) and holds a Master in Business Administration (MBA). He started his career in auditing and worked in Big Four Audit firms namely Ernst & Young and KPMG. During his tenure in auditing, he was in charge of audits of large companies and conglomerates across different sectors and industries including Financial Services, Tourism, Production and Manufacturing. He also had exposures in Consultancy, Taxation and Business Process Re-engineering, and had the opportunity to manage the audits of some state-owned companies across Africa. In 2006, Mr. Bucktowar joined BAI Co (Mtius) Ltd, and successively held different positions and was responsible to oversee multiple functions in the finance department. Following the transfer of undertakings in July 2015, he was transferred to the National Insurance Co. Ltd in a senior role in the finance and investments operations. Since February 2021, he has been serving as the Internal Auditor & Risk Officer of both National Insurance Co. Ltd and NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd. He also acts as the Integrity Officer of the Anti-Corruption Committee (ACC) and is the Chairperson of the Ethics Office and the Risk Management Committee.

8. Mr. Shailendrasingh (Pravin) Conhye, Lead – Finance Operations
Mr. Conhye holds a Degree in Business Management and a Master in Business Administration. He previously joined the BAI Co (Mtius) Ltd in December 2014 as Senior Manager – Loan Operations and currently holds the position of Finance Operations Lead. He has 20 years of experience from a varied background in Customer Service Relations, Process Compliance, Finance and Quality. Prior to joining BAI, he has worked as Operations Manager with Compass Group LTD in the UK, Appletree Mauritius as Finance Manager and as Accountant with FUEL. In addition, Mr. Conhye was Project Manager for the Mauritius National Identity Card (MNIC) Project and acted as Head of Operations with the Singaporean consortium working closely with the Government of Mauritius.

9. Ms. Pooja Banypersad, Lead – Investment & Pension Accounting
Ms. Banypersad is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA) and holds the CFA Institute Investment Foundations certificate. With over 15 years of experience in the insurance sector, she has served in various roles within the Finance department of BAI Co (Mtius) Ltd and later assumed the position of Accountant at NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd until December 2020. Currently she oversees the Investment function at National Insurance Co. Ltd and manages the pension accounting function for the NIC Multi - Employer Pension Scheme. She is also a member of the loan management committee for National Insurance Co. Ltd.

10. Mr. Nasser Ghoorun, Lead – ICT
Mr. Ghoorun is an innovative and results-driven ICT executive with over 24 years of experience leading technology strategy and digital transformation initiatives in the financial services and ICT sectors. An advocate for continuous learning and emerging technology adoption, Nasser is passionate to deliver solutions that drive growth and enhance customer experiences. He holds a Master in Business Administration (MBA) with Specialization in Information System and BSc. (Hons.) in Computing and Information Systems. Moreover, he holds several professional technical certifications like IBM Cognos, Microsoft and Oracle. He played a key role in several ICT enterprise projects for the National Insurance Co. Ltd, ex- BAI Co (Mtius) Ltd and received a personal commendation from top management for exceptional contributions to key strategic ICT projects. He has fulfilled technical, business and management role in a number of private and oversees companies. At National Insurance Co. Ltd, Mr. Ghoorun spearheads technology innovation and enterprise IT operations, ensuring the organization stays ahead in a rapidly evolving digital landscape.

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11. Ms. Aminah Golamy, Lead – Enterprise Projects

Ms. Golamy holds a Master of Science (MSc) in Project Management and a Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering. In her quest for growth and adding value to self and others, she is a Certified John C. Maxwell Coach, Trainer & Speaker in Leadership & Communication. She is an IT professional with business analytical, project management, quality management and business process improvement skills. She carries over 28 years of professional experience, with the last 15 years primarily spent in the insurance and financial services sector, with cross-functional exposure, leading different departments namely Quality Assurance, Business Process Optimisation, Health Insurance Operations and Premium Management & Arrears. She has also managed a number of business process improvement and Re-engineering projects for business transformation and growth. She currently leads the Enterprise Projects function of the organisation.

12. Mr. Thyagarajan (Josen) Runghen, Lead – Actuarial & Pensions

Mr Thyagarajan Runghen is a seasoned actuarial executive holding a Bachelor of Science degree in Actuarial Science and Statistics and is a CAA member of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (IFoA). With over 15 years of experience in the insurance industry, he has developed a broad range of skills and expertise, having held various leadership positions in Business Intelligence, Investment, Actuarial, and Pension departments. Mr Runghen has played a pivotal role in several key projects that have driven innovation and growth at National Insurance Co. Ltd, including the development of new products and lines of business. Currently, he leads the Actuarial Department at National Insurance Co. Ltd as well as the Pension department where he is responsible for overseeing the administration and development of the BAI Group Pension Fund and of the NIC Multi-Employer Pension Scheme.

13. Mr. Noor Auhamudally, Lead – Financial Reporting & Accounting

Mr. Auhamudally is a Fellow of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants (UK) and holds an MBA. He is also a member of MIPA and has 25 years of experience in the audit and accountancy profession. He was exercising as an auditor prior to joining the Ex-BAI Group in 2003, where he occupied the post of Finance Manager at British American Investment. He currently leads the financial reporting and accounting functions of the NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd. He is also a member of the loan management committee for National Insurance Co. Ltd.

14. Ms. Aneela Mulliah, Lead – Health, Property & Liability Insurance

Ms. Mulliah holds a Diploma in Insurance (Dip CII) from the Chartered Insurance Institute of UK, of which she is also a member of the "Society of Claims Professionals". She also holds a Bachelor's degree in Computer Applications from the University of Bangalore. She reckons over 20 years of professional experience in the Healthcare Insurance Sector and has held managerial positions for more than 15 years. She is presently responsible for the Healthcare, Motor as well as the Property & Liability Insurance operations of the Company.

15. Mr. Sajdeo Gokool, Lead – Legal and Compliance & DMLRO

Mr. Gokool holds an LLB (Hons) and a Postgraduate Diploma in Financial Services. He also completed the Financial Crime Competency Programme from the Financial Services Institute. He has over 14 years of professional experience in the insurance and global business sector. He was formerly a Corporate Administrator and Legal & Compliance Officer at the Polaris Global Services Limited and a Compliance Officer at the BAI Co. (Mtius) Ltd. He joined the National Insurance Co. Ltd as Compliance Officer in July 2015 and was promoted to Manager – Compliance in September 2021 and eventually as Lead – Legal and Compliance with effect from January 2024. He is presently responsible for the compliance and legal related matters, acts as Deputy Money Laundering Reporting Officer (DMLRO) for the National Insurance Co. Ltd, NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd and NIC Micro Finance Co. Ltd.

NIC GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
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16. Ms. Prativalini Nallan, Lead – Marketing, CSR & PR

Ms. Nallan is an accomplished professional in Marketing, Corporate Communication, Public Relations, CSR, and Project Management, primarily in the Insurance and Financial Services Sector. She currently serves as the Lead for Marketing, PR, Communication, CSR, and Event Management at NIC, where she is entrusted with aligning brand visibility and stakeholder engagement strategies with the company’s corporate governance framework and long-term vision. Armed with a Master’s degree in Communication and Public Relations, an MBA in Project Management, and a Bachelor's in Management with Law, Ms. Nallan brings a strong academic foundation and cross-functional expertise to the table. Her leadership spans the formulation and execution of integrated strategies in brand management, digital engagement, corporate social responsibility, and national outreach campaigns. At NIC, she spearheads high-impact initiatives that not only enhance the company's public image but also create measurable social value through CSR programmes in partnership with NGOs, educational bodies, and government stakeholders. She has a strong track record consistently reporting on outcomes to senior leadership and the Board. Her career reflects a commitment to ethical leadership, transparency, and continuous improvement — values that resonate with the principles of good governance and corporate responsibility.

NIC GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The **NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd** (the "Company') is a public interest entity, as per the Financial Reporting Act 2004, and is licensed by the Financial Services Commission as an Insurer to carry out general insurance business. The Company has always been committed to observing high standards of Corporate Governance, promoting corporate transparency and enhancing Shareholder value. The Company's objective from a corporate governance perspective is to comply with all the principles and guidelines set out in the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (2016) ("the Code") and endeavour to adopt the best practices of Governance mentioned in the National Committee on Corporate Governance ("NCCG") Corporate Governance Scorecard for Mauritius (2021).

The NIC Group consists of the National Insurance Co. Ltd, NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd, NIC Properties Co. Ltd, NIC Healthcare Ltd and NIC Micro Finance Co. Ltd.

The Board has assessed its corporate governance in terms of the eight Principles of the Code. This report thus outlines the Company's corporate governance processes, its compliance level to all the principles contained in the Code, and provides explanations for any non-compliance. Overall, the Board is satisfied that it has applied in all material respects, the Principles of the Code throughout the financial year.

1. PRINCIPLE ONE - GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

"All organisations should be headed by an effective Board. Responsibilities and accountabilities within the organisation should be clearly identified."

1.1 Governance Framework

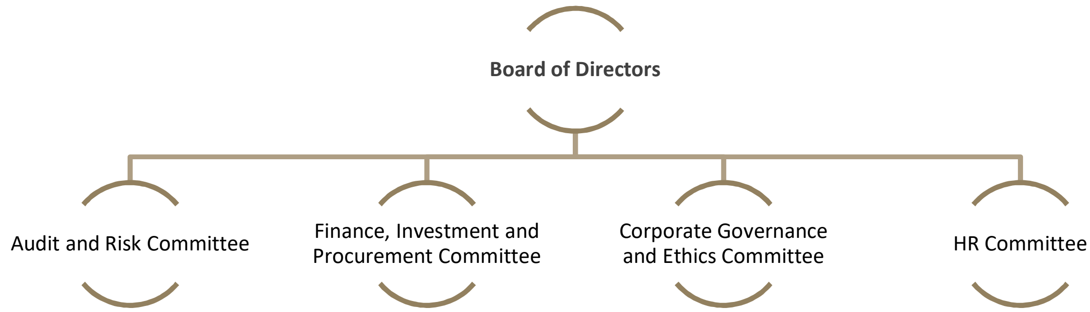
The Board of Directors serves as the focal point of corporate governance in the Company. The Board is collectively accountable and responsible for the long-term success of the Company, its reputation and governance. The Board also assumes the responsibility for leading and controlling the Company and meeting all its legal and regulatory requirements across the organisation.

The Company operates within a clearly defined governance framework which provides for delegation of authority and clear lines of responsibility, while enabling the Board to retain effective control. As such, the Board is ultimately responsible for the management of risk, compliance with laws, performance and affairs of the Company in a transparent, effective and accountable manner. The Board takes its fiduciary responsibilities very carefully. Each Director is appointed with the understanding of the amount of time and care that he will need to devote to the Board and to the organisation for it to prosper.

The Board has approved all the guiding documents and policies, including Board/Committees Charters and statement of key governance responsibilities and accountabilities. The governance documents are available on the Company's website. The governance documents are reviewed at least once annually to keep abreast of the development in legislations and governance best practices. Any change is approved by the Board.

1.2 Board Governance Structures

The Board has structured itself in a way that it can provide its focus and attention to the key areas of the business through established Board Committees with clear terms of reference. The delegation of authority to any Board Committee does not discharge the responsibility of the Board as regards actions and decisions of such Committees.



The Board is supported by four (4) Board Sub-Committees namely the:

(a) Audit and Risk Committee
(b) Corporate Governance and Ethics Committee
(c) HR Committee
(d) Finance, Investment and Procurement Committee

The Company is also supported by the Group Strategy & Restructuring Committee and the Group CSR Committee which provide their respective inputs and guidance to entities within the NIC Group on matters pertaining to business strategies, restructuring measures and corporate social responsibilities with a view to attain goal congruence, efficiencies and effectiveness within the group.

1.3 Key Governance Documents

The main governance documents of the Company are as follows:

- Board Charter
- Code of Ethics
- Anti-corruption policy
- Clear job description for each Senior Officer
- Organisation Chart/Organigram

1.4 Key Governance Positions

Details of the key governance positions are provided in the statement of key governance responsibilities and accountabilities, which are published on the Company's website.

1.4.1 Chairperson of the Board

The Chairperson of the Board provides leadership to the Board. The Chairperson ensures effective implementation of the Board decisions. His role includes:

- Ensuring the effective operation of the Board and its sub-committees in conformity with the highest standards of corporate governance
- Ensuring all committees are properly established
- Planning the schedule of meetings and agenda
- Coordinating with the Company Secretary and ensure that the Board receives information on a timely basis
- Establishing a harmonious and open relationship with the CEO and other senior staff.

He also acts as spokesperson for the Board and is the principal contact for the Executive team. The Chairperson and the Executive team of the Company meet regularly. The Chairperson of the Board presides over the meetings of the Shareholders.

The Chairperson of the Board was **Mr. Vikash Peerun.**

1.4.2 Chief Executive Officer

The CEO is appointed by the Board of Directors. The key responsibilities of the CEO are as follows:

- Formulating and successfully implementing Company policy
- Putting in place adequate operational planning and financial control systems
- Closely monitoring the operating and financial results against plans and budgets
- Taking remedial action where necessary and informing the Board of significant changes
- Maintaining operational performance of the Company
- Building and maintaining a full executive team
- Developing strategic operating plans

The responsibilities of the CEO are assumed by the Group Officer-In-Charge & COO, **Dr. Oumeshsingh (Rishi) Sookdawoor**.

1.4.3 Chairpersons of Board Committees

The Chairpersons of the Board committees work in close cooperation with and provide support and advice to the Chairperson of the Board. The Board has constituted four committees, namely, (i) Audit and Risk Committee; (ii) Corporate Governance and Ethics Committee; (iii) HR Committee; and (iv) Finance, Investment and Procurement Committee.

The Audit and Risk Committee was chaired by **Mr. Kresh Seebundhun**.

The Corporate Governance and Ethics Committee was chaired by **Mrs. Tej Asha Mudhoo.**

The HR Committee was chaired by **Dr. (Mrs) Arty Rambharush**.

The Finance, Investment and Procurement Committee was chaired by **Mr. Dhirshantsingh Ramkelawon.**

1.4.4 The Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is appointed by the Board. The role of the Company Secretary is to ensure that Board Members have the proper advice and resources to perform their duties to the shareholder under the relevant legal frameworks. The Company Secretary is also responsible for the organisation and co-ordination of the Board and Shareholder's meetings, and ensuring that the records, or minutes of those meetings, reflect the proper exercise of those duties.

Prime Partners Ltd is the Company Secretary of NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd. Prime Partners Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of The State Investment Corporation Limited, itself wholly held by the Government of Mauritius and is actively involved in the provision of statutory corporate secretarial services and registrar and transfer office services to Domestic Companies/Trusts/Mutual Funds registered in Mauritius through their qualified resources.

1.5 Other Key Governance Responsibilities and Accountabilities - Senior Management

The job descriptions of Senior Management are also detailed in the statement of key governance responsibilities and accountabilities.

Group Officer-In-Charge and Chief Operating Officer

The Board has appointed a Group Officer-In-Charge who is also the Group Chief Operating Officer.

The Group Officer-In-Charge and Chief Operating Officer provides strategic leadership, directs and leads the implementation of key business strategies of NIC Group of Companies including new ventures. He is responsible for the overall management and operations of the businesses of NIC Group.

The Group Officer-In-Charge and Chief Operating Officer is **Dr. Oumeshsingh (Rishi) Sookdawoor.**

Group Chief Financial Officer and Chief Officer - Lending

The Group Chief Financial Officer and Chief Officer - Lending provides strategic leadership and oversees the implementation of the business strategies and shared services of NIC Group. He is responsible for the overall finance, investments, actuarial, lending and pensions operations of NIC Group.

The Group Chief Financial Officer and Chief Officer - Lending is **Mr. Shakeel Summun.**

Group Chief Services Officer and Chief Officer - Insurance

The Group Chief Services Officer and Chief Officer - Insurance provides strategic leadership and oversees the implementation of the business strategies and shared services of NIC Group. She is responsible for the Life and General Insurance Operations as well as the shared services functions of Customer Service, Human Resources, and Legal & Compliance. She also acts as the Compliance Officer and MLRO of NIC Group.

The Group Chief Services Officer and Chief Officer - Insurance is **Mrs. Chitra Devi (Reena) Moonoosamy.**

Head – Finance Operations

The Head – Finance Operations provides strategic leadership and oversees the implementation of the functional strategies and shared services of the NIC Group comprising mainly the finance operations and financial reporting of Life and General insurance businesses.

The Head – Finance Operations is **Mr. Kavidutt Dinand.**

Lead - General Insurance Operations

The Lead – General Operations provides strategic leadership and oversees the General Insurance businesses. The Lead - General Operations provides functional leadership, implements strategies to attain business objectives and is responsible for the day to day operations of the general insurance activities including underwriting and claims management.

The Lead – General Insurance Operations is **Mr. Pawan Kumarsingh (Kamal) Canhye.**

Head – Sales and Business Development

The Head – Sales and Business Development provides strategic leadership and oversees the implementation of the functional strategies and shared services of the NIC Group comprising mainly Business Development and Sales.

The Head – Sales and Business Development is **Mr. Vinaye Kumar Seebaluck.**

Internal Auditor and Risk Officer

The Internal Auditor and Risk Officer independently assesses the Company's risks and the effectiveness of its risk management framework and the efficiency of the control systems.

The Internal Auditor and Risk Officer is **Mr. Thanadass (Ashish) Bucktowar.** He is responsible for the risk management function of the Life and General Insurance businesses. Mr Bucktowar also oversees the Ethics Office to ensure all ethics related issues, as reported, are attended to and addressed accordingly.

NIC GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
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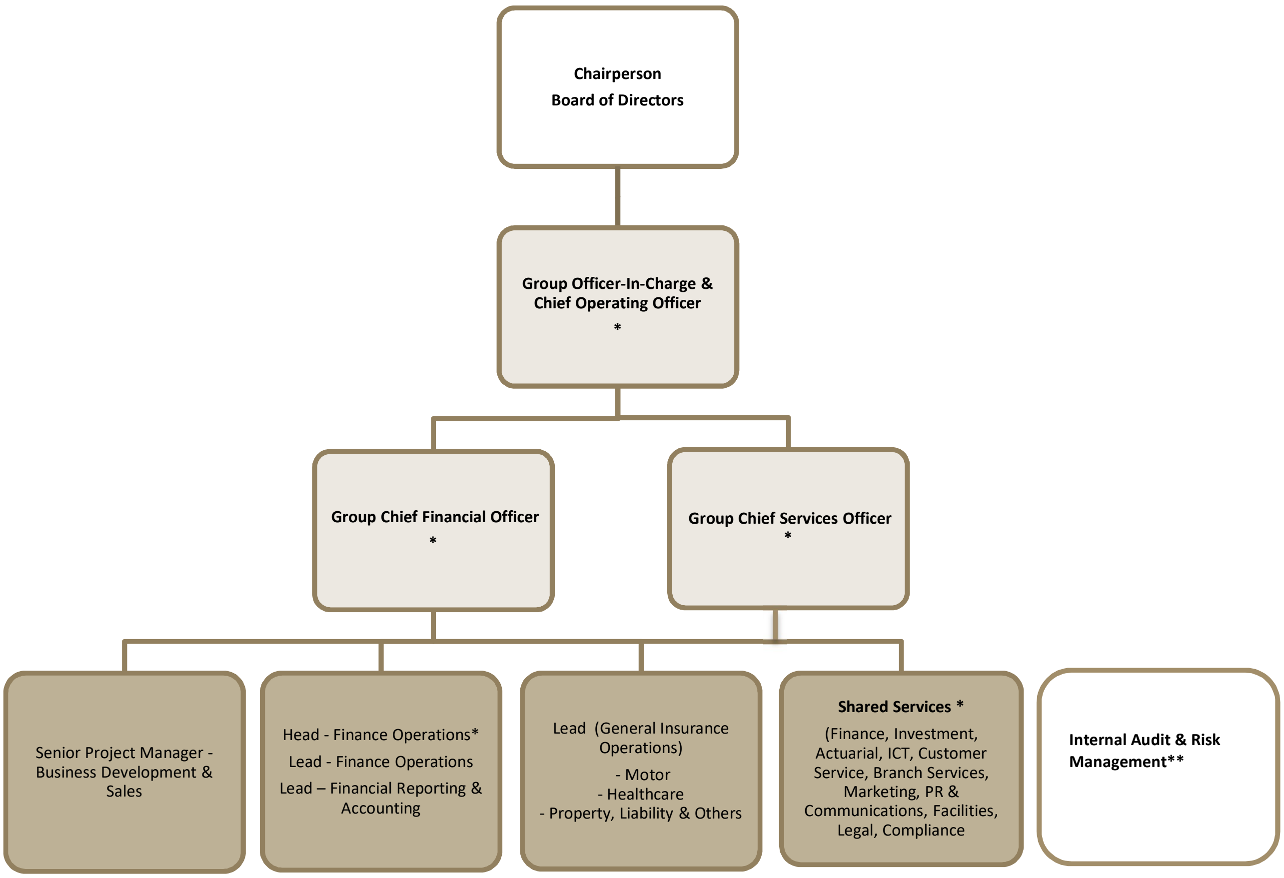
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1.6 Organisation Chart



* *Also fulfils a shared role/ operations as a shared service across the Group*
***Audit & Risk Management function reports directly to the Audit and Risk Committee of the Board and reports administratively to the Group Officer-In-Charge & Chief Operating Officer.*

The Company is structured in a way that blends direct accountability of core functional responsibilities as well as optimises its specialist and support resources in a "Shared Services Model" serving the entire business requirements of the NIC Group (National Insurance Co. Ltd, NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd, NIC Properties Co. Ltd and NIC Micro Finance Co. Ltd).

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2. PRINCIPLE TWO - STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD & ITS BOARD COMMITTEES

"The Board should contain independently minded directors. It should include an appropriate combination of executive directors, independent directors, and non-independent non-executive directors to prevent one individual or a small group of individuals from dominating the Board's decision taking. The Board should be of a size and level of diversity commensurate with the sophistication and scale of the organisation. Appropriate Board committees may be set up to assist the Board in the effective performance of its duties."

2.1 Board Structure & Composition

Pursuant to the provisions of Section (30)(2) of the Insurance Act 2005, the Company has for the purpose of the composition of its Board of Directors, at least seven (7) natural persons of which at least 30 percent (30%) are independent Directors. The Board is unitary and the Directors consider that the Board is of reasonable size and that its members possess the right mix of skills and experience to provide leadership, reflect integrity and make judgment for managing the affairs of the Company.

As at 30 June 2024, the Board comprised **eight (8) Directors** and **seven (7)** were appointed **subsequent to the financial year-end**, as detailed below:

No.	Name of Director	Date of appointment	Date of cessation	Classification
	Directors appointed after the financial year 30 June 2024			
1.	Mr. Santosh Kumar Gujadhur	27 May 2025	-	Independent & Non-Executive
2.	Dr. Oumeshsingh Sookdawoor	15 May 2025	-	Executive
3.	Mr. Yuvrajsingh Betchoo	29 November 2024	-	Non-Independent & Non-Executive
4.	Mr. Alvin Joyekurun	23 May 2025	-	Independent & Non-Executive
5.	Ms. Leelamanee Poonoosamy Padiachy	28 May 2025	-	Independent & Non-Executive
6.	Mr. Vivekanand Lochun	17 June 2025	-	Independent & Non-Executive
7.	Mr. Sorensen Nirsimloo	23 May 2025	-	Independent & Non-Executive
	Directors who served during the year 2024 and ceased to be directors during the year or subsequently			
1.	Mr. Vikash Peerun	20 February 2020	11 October 2024	Non- Independent & Non-Executive
2.	Dr. Sudhirsen Kowlessur	27 January 2022	15 November 2024	Non-Independent & Non-Executive
3.	Mr. Rouben Krishna Dorasami	18 February 2021	15 November 2024	Independent & Non-Executive
4.	Mrs. Nalini Gopaul Dookhee	18 February 2021	18 November 2024	Independent & Non-Executive
5.	Mrs. Tej Asha Mudhoo	05 December 2019	15 November 2024	Non-Independent & Non-Executive
6.	Dr. (Mrs) Arty Rambharush	25 May 2017	17 November 2024	Independent & Non-Executive
7.	Mr. Dhirshantsingh Ramkelawon	18 February 2021	15 November 2024	Independent & Non-Executive
8.	Mr. Kresh Seebundhun	11 December 2019	09 October 2024	Non-Independent & Non-Executive

All the Directors were ordinarily resident in Mauritius. The profiles of the current Directors are on pages 3 to 4 and on the Company's website.

2.2 Board Diversity
The Company promotes gender balance and equal opportunity at every level of its operating and governance structures. The Company's Board, as at the reporting date, comprised three female Directors out of the eight Directors, representing 38% of the Board members, which is in line with the Government's vision for the inclusion of more women at senior managerial level in Mauritius.

2.3 Directorship

2.3.1 Executive Director
As at 30 June 2024, the Company did not have any Executive Director.

The then Board of Directors was of the opinion that the Board was appropriately constituted for the execution of its responsibilities. The day-to-day management of the operations of the Company is performed by the Group Officer-In-Charge & Chief Operating Officer, who reports directly to the Board. Moreover, other members of the senior management team, namely, the Group Chief Financial Officer and the Group Chief Services Officer, regularly attended Board and Committee meetings.

However, it is noted that the Group Officer-In-Charge & Chief Operating Officer was appointed as an Executive Director subsequent to the financial year-end, with effect from 15 May 2025.

2.3.2 Directors' Independence Review
The Code requires that the Board should normally have at least two Independent Directors. The Insurance Act 2005 stipulates that the Board should be composed of at least thirty percent (30%) Independent Directors.

There were five (5) Independent Directors on the Board, representing 62.5% at the reporting date.

The Board was determined to ensure that on an annual basis, and as and when the circumstances require, whether or not a Director is independent.

2.3.3 Non-Executive Directors
The Non-Executive Directors constructively challenge and help develop proposals on strategy, review the performance of management in attaining goals and objectives, monitor the reporting of performance and meet and/or hold discussions at least annually without the presence of Management.

2.4 Board Meetings
The Board met six (6) times during the financial year ended 30 June 2024. The Board deliberated on a range of matters including:

(a) Approval of the Company's Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements as well as the Actuarial Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2023;
(b) Review and approval for the launch of new General Insurance Product, namely Home Insurance;
(c) Review of various strategic matters including the progress of the Restructuring Plan, Enterprise Risk Management Framework, HR Restructuring and Optimisation, Financial and Business Performances, Capital Management, Corporate Governance Policies including Ethics and Whistle-blowing, AML-CFT Framework and Data Protection Policy;
(d) Review and launch of the NIC product suites and offerings;
(e) Consideration of an enhanced corporate brand and community support strategy;
(f) Consideration of the IFRS 17 implementation project by the Company;
(g) Implementation of a HR development and retention plan, and the Review of Pay & Benefits structures for the workforce of NICG;
(h) Assessment of the implementation of an enhanced facility for the Data Centre and Disaster Recovery Centre of the Group;
(i) Consideration of the implementation of an Anti-Corruption framework; and
(j) Examination, consideration and endorsement of the recommendations of various Board Committees.

2.4.1 Board Members and attendance during the year under review

No.	Name of Director	Classification	Board Meetings attendance (6)
1.	Mr. Vikash Peerun	Non-Independent & Non-Executive	6/6
2.	Mr. Kresh Seebundhun	Non-Independent & Non-Executive	6/6
3.	Dr. Sudhirsen Kowlessur	Non-Independent & Non-Executive	3/6
4.	Mr. Rouben Krishna Dorasami	Independent & Non-Executive	5/6
5.	Mrs. Nalini Gopaul Dookhee	Independent & Non-Executive	6/6
6.	Mrs. Tej Asha Mudhoo	Non-Independent & Non-Executive	5/6
7.	Dr. (Mrs) Arty Rambharush	Independent & Non-Executive	6/6
8.	Mr. Dhirshantsingh Ramkelawon	Independent & Non-Executive	6/6

2.5 Board Committees for the year ended 30 June 2024

The Board has constituted the following committees to assist in fulfilling its responsibilities:-

- **(a) Audit and Risk Committee**
- **(b) Corporate Governance and Ethics Committee**
- **(c) Finance, Investment and Procurement Committee**
- **(d) HR Committee**

The Board acknowledges that delegating authorities to these committees does not discharge itself from its responsibilities and its fiduciary duties.

2.5.1 Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee is governed by a Charter which has been approved by the Board and is available on the Company's website.

The duties of the Audit and Risk Committee include amongst others:-

- Examining and reviewing the quality and integrity of the financial statements of the Company including its annual report;
- Complying with International Financial Reporting Standards and legal requirements;
- Keeping under review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's systems of internal control, including internal financial control and business risk management and maintaining effective internal control systems;
- Reviewing the annual compliance work plan and other reports from the Compliance function;
- Keeping under review potential legal and litigation cases; and
- Considering and making recommendations to the Board, to be put to the Shareholders for approval at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, in relation to the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the Company's External Auditors.

In performing its function, the Audit and Risk Committee meets regularly with the internal and external auditors. Where necessary, separate meetings are held without the presence of Management. The internal and external auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit and Risk Committee.

This Committee met four (4) times during the year.

Audit and Risk Committee Members and attendance during the year under review

No.	Name of Members	Role	Committee Meetings attendance (4)
1.	Mr. Kresh Seebundhun	Chairperson	4/4
2.	Mr. Rouben Krishna Dorasami	Member	3/4
3.	Mr. Dhirshantsingh Ramkelawon	Member	3/4
4.	Dr. Sudhirsen Kowlessur	Member	4/4

2.5.2 Corporate Governance and Ethics Committee

The Corporate Governance and Ethics Committee is governed by a Charter which has been approved by the Board and is available on the website.

The duties of the Corporate Governance & Ethics Committee include, amongst others, the following:-

- Overseeing the implementation of the corporate governance framework;
- Establishing a clearly defined and documented Code of Ethics and ensuring that a process is in place to ensure compliance; and
- Monitoring the ethical conduct of the Company, its executives, senior officers and employees and intermediaries and ensuring that the latter are in compliance with relevant legislations, regulations and other requirements relevant to ethical behaviour.

This Committee met once during the year.

Corporate Governance and Ethics Committee Members and attendance during the year under review

No.	Name of Members	Role	Committee Meetings attendance (1)
1.	Mrs. Tej Asha Mudhoo	Chairperson	1/1
2.	Dr. (Mrs) Arty Rambharush	Member	1/1
3.	Mr. Kresh Seebundhun	Member	1/1

2.5.3 Finance, Investment and Procurement Committee

The Finance, Investment and Procurement Committee is governed by a Charter which has been approved by the Board and is available on the website.

The duties of the Finance, Investment & Procurement Committee include, amongst others, the following:

- Assessing and reviewing the business plan, annual budget and extra-budgetary provisions of the Company;
- Formulating and reviewing the investment strategies and policies of the Company;
- Ensuring implementation of the investment mandate as approved by the Board;
- Formulating policies and procedures relating to procurement and ensuring compliance with relevant legal/regulatory framework; and
- Considering Investment and Procurement proposals falling under its scope.

This Committee met twice during the year

Finance, Investment and Procurement Committee Members and attendance during the year under review

No.	Name of Members	Role	Committee Meetings attendance (2)
1.	Mr. Dhirshantsingh Ramkelawon	Chairperson	2/2
2.	Mr. Kresh Seebundhun	Member	2/2
3.	Mrs. Nalini Gopaul Dookhee	Member	2/2

2.5.4 HR Committee

The HR Committee is governed by a Charter which has been approved by the Board and is available on the website.

The duties of the HR Committee include, amongst others, the following:-

- Providing direction with regards to the Human Resource strategy including key objectives, plans and workforce requirements;
- Considering succession planning for Officers, Senior Officers and Executives, taking into account the challenges and opportunities facing the Company, and the skills/expertise needed in relation thereto;
- Remuneration and nomination of such Officers and Executives of the Company within the Grade of Managers and above, as may be applicable; and
- Overseeing any major change in organisational and employee benefits structures across the Company.

This Committee met twice during the year.

HR Committee Members and attendance during the year under review

No.	Name of Members	Role	Committee Meetings attendance (2)
1.	Dr. (Mrs) Arty Rambharush	Chairperson	2/2
2.	Mrs. Nalini Gopaul Dookhee	Member	2/2
3.	Dr. Sudhirsen Kowlessur	Member	1/2
4.	Mr. Rouben Krishna Dorasami	Member	2/2

2.6 Directorships of Directors in other companies

Name of Director	Name of Company	Designation
Directors appointed after the financial year 30 June 2024		
Mr. Santosh Kumar Gujadhur	National Insurance Co. Ltd	Chairman
	Mauritius Turf Club (MTC)	President
	MTC Jockey Club	Chairman
Dr. Oumeshsingh Sookdawoor	National Insurance Co. Ltd	Executive Director
Mr. Yuvrajsingh Betchoo	Real Estate Agent Authority	Board Member
Mr. Vivekanand Lochun	National Insurance Co. Ltd	Director
Mr. Alvin Joyekurun	National Insurance Co. Ltd	Director
Ms. Leelamanee Poonoosamy Padiachy	None	None
Mr. Sorensen Nirsimloo	None	None
Directors who served during the year 2024 and ceased to be directors during the year or subsequently		
Mr. Vikash Peerun	National Insurance Co. Ltd	Chairman
	NIC Properties Co. Ltd	Chairman
	NIC Micro Finance Co. Ltd	Chairman
	NIC Multi-Employer Pension Scheme	Chairperson (Trustee)
Mr. Rouben Krishna Dorasami	National Insurance Co. Ltd	Director
	NIC Micro Finance Co. Ltd	Director
	Dora Floral Ltd	Director
Mrs. Nalini Gopaul Dookhee	National Insurance Co. Ltd	Director
	NIC Micro Finance Co. Ltd	Director
Mrs. Tej Asha Mudhoo	National Insurance Co. Ltd	Director
Dr. (Mrs) Arty Rambharush	National Insurance Co. Ltd	Director
Dr. Sudhirsen Kowlessur	National Insurance Co. Ltd	Director
Mr. Dhirshantsingh Ramkelawon	National Insurance Co. Ltd	Director
Mr. Kresh Seebundhun	National Insurance Co. Ltd	Director
	NIC Micro Finance Co. Ltd	Director
	Multi Carrier Mauritius Ltd	Director

3 PRINCIPLE THREE – DIRECTORS APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES

"There should be a formal, rigorous and transparent process for the appointment, election, induction and re-election of Directors. The search for Board candidates should be conducted, and appointments made, on merit, against objective criteria (to include skills, knowledge, experience, and independence and with due regard to the benefits of diversity on the Board, including gender). The Board should ensure that a formal, rigorous and transparent procedure be in place for planning the succession of all key officeholders."

3.1 Appointment of Directors

The appointment of Directors is subject to a predetermined process governed by the Companies Act 2001, the Financial Services Act 2007 and the Insurance Act 2005.

In accordance with its Charter, the HR Committee has the following responsibilities:-

- Keeping under review the leadership needs of the Company, both executive and non-executive, with a view to ensuring the continued ability of the Company to compete effectively in the marketplace; and
- Remuneration and nomination of such Directors and Executives of the Company within the Grade of Managers and above, as may be applicable.

The proposed appointee is required to disclose any other business interests that may result in a conflict of interest. The proposed appointee is also required to report any future business interests that could result in a conflict of interest.

The Board considers its succession very carefully and assumes responsibility for succession planning. The HR Committee is responsible to give consideration to succession planning for senior executives in the course of their work, taking into account the challenges and opportunities facing the Company, and the skills and expertise needed on the Board in the future.

3.2 Professional Development

Directors are encouraged to keep themselves updated with industry practices, trends, practices and standards. As and when required or requested, the Company organises workshops and arranges for training of Directors. During the Board evaluation exercise, Board Members are invited to indicate any training development programme needs/requirements.

3.3 Induction

Upon appointment on the Board, Directors receive a comprehensive induction pack from the Company Secretary and have a briefing session from Management, providing them with sufficient knowledge and understanding of the nature of the business to enable them to effectively contribute to strategic discussions and oversight of the Company.

4. PRINCIPLE FOUR - DIRECTOR DUTIES, REMUNERATION AND PERFORMANCE

"Directors should be aware of their legal duties. Directors should observe and foster high ethical standards and a strong ethical culture in their organisation. Each director must be able to allocate sufficient time to discharge his or her duties effectively. Conflicts of interest should be disclosed and managed. The Board is responsible for the governance of the organisation's information, information technology and information security. The Board, committees and individual directors should be supplied with information in a timely manner and in an appropriate form and quality to perform to required standards. The Board, committees and individual directors should have their performance evaluated and be held accountable to appropriate stakeholders. The Board should be transparent, fair and consistent in determining the remuneration policy for directors and senior executives.

4.1 Legal Duties

All Directors are aware of their fiduciary duties as laid out in the Companies Act 2001. The Directors act in good faith for the overall interests of the Company, to exercise reasonable care and skill as any prudent person would do, not to abuse their executive powers and to avoid entering into a situation of conflict of interest and to disclose any such conflict forthwith, among others.

The Board has also the functions of monitoring and to evaluate the performance of the Directors and to ensure prevention of corruption, insider dealing and conflict of interest.

4.2 Code of Ethics

The Code of Ethics, as approved by the Board, is published on the Company's website.

4.3 Conflict of Interest

Board Members have a fiduciary duty to conduct themselves without conflict of the interests of the Company. In their capacity as Board Members, they must subordinate personal individual business, third-party and other interests to the welfare and best interests of the Company. The Company ensures that Directors declare any interest and report to the Chairman and Company Secretary any related party transactions. A register of conflict of interests is kept by the Company Secretary and is available to the Shareholder upon written request to the Company Secretary.

4.4 Information Technology (IT) and Information Security Governance

The Board of Directors is conscious that in today's world of technology, it is important to have a strategic plan for IT security aligned with the business strategy to achieve the goals set by the Company. The Board of Directors ensures that appropriate resources are allocated for the implementation of an IT framework and information security governance. The Company has adopted an IT Management policy which provides for the principles and recommended practices to achieve strategic goals identified and as approved by the Company's Board. The policy covers all the information assets held by the organisation, including emails and social media and the Company is committed to apply and enforce Data Privacy Laws. The Company has a Data Protection Officer in place to ensure confidentiality and compliance with Data Protection Laws.

The Company has an IT Disaster Data Recovery Plan in place, with relevant back-ups so that all digital information are properly secured and safeguarded in different locations to ensure business continuity.

4.5 Board Information

The Chairperson is responsible for ensuring that the Directors receive accurate, timely and clear information. The Company Secretary's responsibilities include ensuring good information flows within the Board and its committees and between senior management and non-executive Directors. Management has an obligation to provide accurate, timely and clear information. Directors seek clarification or amplification where necessary.

The Board ensures that Directors have access to independent professional advice at the Company's expense in cases where the Directors judge it necessary for discharging their responsibilities as Directors.

All Directors keep information relating to the Company, gathered in their capacity as Directors, strictly confidential and private and do not divulge them to anyone without the authority of the Board.

4.6 Directors & Officers Liability Insurance

The Company has contracted a Management Liability Insurance policy (Directors & Officers Liability cover) with certain Underwriters at Lloyd's London and is effective from 18 September 2023 to 17 September 2024, in respect of legal action or liability that can arise against its Directors and Officers.

4.7 Board Evaluation

In view to enhance the Board's effectiveness, the Company has established a system of appraisal to assess the performance of the Board and sub-committees periodically. The appraisal focuses on the major governance issues relevant to the Board.

No independent Board Evaluator was appointed. Directors were issued a questionnaire prepared by the Company Secretary in consultation with the Chairperson, to seek the views, opinions and recommendations of Directors. The Company Secretary compiled the feedback and ratings received and same were considered by the Board. The overall review concluded that the Board, its Committees and the Directors continue to be effective. The Board is well run and Directors continue to demonstrate a collaborative and constructive mindset creating a conducive environment at Board level. The Board considers that the current evaluation process is sufficient and undertakes that it will work in collaboration with Management and the Company Secretary to improve its performance, both individually and as a group.

4.8 Statement of Remuneration Philosophy

The Directors are remunerated for their knowledge, experience, insights and their collective contribution towards achievement of the Company's objectives. The remuneration of Directors is approved by the Shareholder and is aligned to similar state owned companies.

The table below depicts the total fees earned by Directors during the year under review

No.	Name of Directors	Classification	Remuneration (MUR)
1.	Mr. Vikash Peerun	Non-Independent & Non-Executive	493,500
2.	Dr. Sudhirsen Kowlessur	Non-Independent & Non-Executive	287,161
3.	Mr. Rouben Krishna Dorasami	Independent & Non-Executive	301,393
4.	Mrs. Nalini Gopaul Dookhee	Independent & Non-Executive	298,893
5.	Mrs. Tej Asha Mudhoo	Non-Independent & Non-Executive	285,500
6.	Dr. (Mrs) Arty Rambharush	Independent & Non-Executive	295,000
7.	Mr. Dhirshantsingh Ramkelawon	Independent & Non-Executive	305,893
8.	Mr. Kresh Seebundhun	Non-Independent & Non-Executive	311,500
Total			**2,578,840**

Out of a total of MUR 2,578,840, 95% is in relation to monthly Board fees and the remaining 5% relates to Board Committees and Special Board attendance fees.

The Company does not have any long-term incentive plans apart from the Occupational Pension Benefits provided to its eligible employees. The Directors do not benefit from long-term incentive plan. The Directors have not received any remuneration in the form of share options or bonuses associated with organisational performance.

5. PRINCIPLE FIVE – RISK GOVERNANCE & INTERNAL CONTROL

"The Board should be responsible for risk governance and should ensure that the organisation develops and executes a comprehensive and robust system of risk management. The Board should ensure the maintenance of a sound internal control system."

5.1 Risk Governance

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for risk management and internal control and remains ultimately responsible for the setting up of a risk management framework, overseeing the implementation and subsequent monitoring, determining the risk culture and providing management with leadership and guidance. The Audit and Risk Committee is mandated by the Board to oversee all risk management and internal control issues. The task of implementing a robust system of risk management has been delegated to the Executive Team.

The Board evaluates on a regular basis the Company's strategic risk, financial risk, compliance and operational risk.

5.2 Assurance on risk management processes

The Board relies on the internal and external audit functions to report on any weaknesses and to make recommendations via the Audit and Risk Committee, the objective being to ensure the effective and efficient use of available resources and ascertaining the accuracy of information used in the preparation of financial statements.

The internal and external auditors report directly to the Audit and Risk Committee on a regular basis for identification of any deficiency noted in internal processes and controls, compliance issues and any material misstatements noted in the financial reports.

5.3 The principal risks faced by the Company and the way in which each is managed are as follows:

The Company's policy on risk management encompasses all significant business risks including physical, operational, human resources, technology, business continuity, financial, compliance and reputational which could influence the achievement of the Company's objectives.

Within the Company, the risk elements are viewed under the following headings:

- Capital Risk: The risk which arises from capital to support business plans, assessing solvency, the output of stress testing and future capital assessment;
- Credit Risk: The risk of a change in value due to actual credit losses deviating from expected credit losses due to the failure to meet contractual debt obligations or a deterioration in the creditworthiness of counterparties;
- Insurance Risk: The risk that arises from the inherent uncertainties as to the occurrence, amount and timing of insurance liabilities;
- Investment Risk: The risk which arises from asset and liability matching, valuation, concentration, liquidity and the application of any provision relating to investments as set out in the relevant Acts;
- Legal and Regulatory Risk: The risk that arises from an insurer's non-compliance with laws, rules, regulations, prescribed practices, or ethical standards in any jurisdiction in which the institution operates. The operations of the Company as a whole are fully compliant with all the rules, regulations and policies laid down by the authorities and furthermore the Company regularly reviews its position towards any new regulations or amendments in the laws to ensure strict and ongoing compliance;
- Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is exposure to loss in the event that insufficient liquid assets will be available from among the assets supporting (among others) the policy obligations, to meet the cash flow requirements of the policyholder obligations when they are due, or that assets may be available, but only at excessive cost;
- Reinsurance Risk: The risk which arises from net retentions, catastrophe exposures, and exposures above the level of reinsurance protection, horizontal exposures as well as counterparty risk, credit risk and concentration risk;
- Reputational Risk**:** The risk that adverse publicity regarding an insurer's business practices and associations, whether accurate or not, will cause a loss of confidence in the integrity of the organisation;

- Strategic Risk: The risk of a change in value due to the inability to implement appropriate business plans and strategies, make decisions, allocate resources, or adapt to changes in the business environment;
- Physical risks: Losses due to torrential rainfall, flood, fire, cyclones, riots, etc.;
- Operational risks: Operational risk is defined as risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events;
- Human resources risks: Losses arising from attrition, talent scarcity, health and safety laws, personal injury claims and acts inconsistent with employment, etc.;
- Technology risks: Includes hardware and software failures, systems development and support and maintenance aspects. The scalability of the legacy system to cover all classes of insurance and innovative products has been identified as an area of improvement. The implementation of a major state of the art system is presently underway that will provide enhanced scalability, integration, security, mobility and customer experience;
- Business continuity risks: Losses from inaccessible systems and worksites arising from major natural disasters and system failures. Accordingly, the organisation is in the process of reviewing its disaster recovery infrastructure to mitigate any such risks;
- Financial risks: The identification and management of these risks are further discussed in Note 5 to the Financial Statements; and
- The organisation attended to the requirements of the Insurance (Risk Management) Rules 2016 for the year under review.

In conducting its annual review of the effectiveness of risk management, the Board considers the key findings from the ongoing monitoring and reporting processes, management assertions and independent assurance reports. The Board also takes into account material changes and trends in the risk profile and considers whether the control system, including reporting, adequately supports the Board in achieving its risk management objectives.

During the course of the year, the Board considered the Company's responsiveness to changes within its business environment including any change brought through statutes and regulations. The Board is satisfied that there is an ongoing process, which has been operational throughout the year.

5.4 Risk Management Framework and Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA")

This Risk Management Framework ("RMF") outlines the approach of NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd to risk management within the organisation. The RMF includes the establishment of risk principles and strategy, risk governance, a risk management process and risk resources in the Company's approach to risk. The RMF comprises all the strategies, systems, policies, processes, controls and resources for identifying, assessing, managing, monitoring and reporting on all material risks to which the Company is exposed.

The ORSA is defined as the entirety of the processes and procedures employed to identify, assess, monitor, manage, and report the short and long term risks an insurance undertaking faces or may face and to determine the own funds necessary to ensure that insurers' overall solvency needs are met at all times and are sufficient to achieve its business strategy.

The Board has enlisted the specialised risk management services of QED Actuaries and Consultants (Pty) Ltd (South Africa) to assist the Company in its journey in implementing the following in line with regulatory requirements:

(i) Risk Management Framework;
(ii) Liquidity Policy;
(iii) Risk Appetite Statement;
(iv) Own Risk & Solvency Assessment (ORSA) Policy;
(v) Operational Risk Policy; and
(vi) Outsourcing Policy.

The annual reviews of the above, for the year under review, by the Statutory Actuary and Auditor will be performed as per the requirement of the above-mentioned Rule.

5.5 Compliance

The Company ensures that it adheres to applicable legislations, rules and regulations and take appropriate measures to establish, review and reinforce its compliance objectives and functions. The Company has in place a Compliance Officer, a Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO), a Data Protection Officer (DPO) and a Deputy Money Laundering Reporting Officer (DMLRO). The Company in general is fully committed to reduce the risk of money laundering through its various types of insurance policies and services. The Company has a robust AML/CFT policy in place and which is reviewed at least once every year.

5.6 Internal Audit

Internal audit is an independent objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organisation's operations. It helps an organisation accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

The Company has clear and robust internal control procedures for the approval of all transactions, including AML/CFT policies and a clear reporting procedure for any suspicion of money laundering across the organisation.

The Internal Audit activities are conducted at the Company by the Internal Audit Department under the supervision of the Internal Auditor. This falls under the aegis of the Audit and Risk Committee with a direct independent reporting line on all affairs relating to internal audits, controls and risk management.

5.7 Frameworks and processes for the sound management of risk and Internal Controls

The Board has delegated the authority to identify, manage and mitigate risks to the Audit and Risk Committee who has appointed an Internal Auditor for independently reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's systems of internal control, including internal financial control and business risk management and maintaining effective internal control systems. This ensures that appropriate frameworks and effective processes are in place for a sound management of risk.

Management is responsible for the implementation of internal control and risk management systems under the supervision of the Audit and Risk Committee which ensure that proper accounting records are maintained and that the strategies and policies adopted by the Board are being implemented.

The Internal Auditor covers all key areas of activities, including IT. Any deviation in policies and non-performance of internal control are duly reported and discussed at large at Management and Board Audit and Risk Committee levels. Corrective actions are promptly taken, and regular follow ups are done. This enables the Board to derive assurance that the internal control systems are effective.

There have been no significant areas which were not covered by the Internal Auditor during the year. Based on the internal audit report, no major risk or deficiency has been found in the Company's system of internal controls that have been left unattended for remedial action.

5.8 Whistle-blowing rules and procedures

For any suspicious or illegal transactions, improper conduct or behaviour, Officers and Directors are encouraged to lodge reports promptly with the Money Laundering Reporting Officer as per the Financial Intelligence and Anti Money Laundering Act and Prevention of Corruption Act.

The Company continually maintains and enforces its Whistle-blowing and Anti-Money Laundering Policies to further supplement its current control systems.

Reported Whistle-blowing and ethics related cases are escalated to the Corporate Governance and Ethics Committee of the Board for consideration as appropriate.

5.9 Anti-Corruption Framework

The Company is committed to maintain the highest level of integrity to fully and unequivocally adopt a zero-tolerance stance towards corruption and malpractices.

Consequently, the Company has developed an Anti-Corruption Policy and corruption prevention strategies to further supplement its existing Code of Ethics. An Anti-Corruption Committee has been set up which also includes a member from Independent Commission Against Corruption (now the Financial Crimes Commission (FCC)

6. PRINCIPLE SIX: REPORTING WITH INTEGRITY

"The Board should present a fair, balanced and understandable assessment of the organisation's financial, environmental, social and governance position, performance and outlook in its annual report."

The Board is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that fairly present the state of affairs of the Company and the results of its operations and that comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), Companies Act 2001, Financial Services Act 2007, Insurance Act 2005, the Financial Reporting Act 2004 and other applicable laws.

The financial statements of the Company include its Annual Report and its Corporate Governance Report which provide comprehensive details on all of the Company's financial, environmental, social and governance position as well as its performance for the financial year under consideration. The financial statements and other key corporate governance related information of the Company is published in full on its website.

The Directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting and Company records. They also have the duty to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect frauds. The Directors have a duty to explain the Company's transactions and to disclose with reasonable accuracy at any given point in time the financial position of the Company.

6.1 Health, Safety, Social and Environmental Policies

The Company strives to promote and maintain a safe working environment that is free from hazards and risk of injury to all employees within the organisation. The Company has developed and implemented social, safety, health and environmental policies and practices that in all material respects comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Act 2005 and other statutory and regulatory frameworks. The Company has also supplemented its health and safety processes with the implementation of sanitary protocols and measures against the proliferation of Covid-19.

The Company ensures social harmony through its employment policies and it follows non-discriminatory policies in recruitment and promotion. It adopts a transparent and merit-based procedure.

Given the nature of its activities, the Company has embraced and eco-friendly strategy and culture such that its operations do not cause significant adverse impacts on the environment. The Company operates its day-to-day activities in a way that is aligned as far as possible with green, environmental-friendly and energy-saving principles.

6.2 Corporate Social Responsibility and Donations

The Company has adopted the 3rd Global Sustainable Development Goal of the United Nations, **"Good Health and Well Being".** The Company has devised its own Corporate Social Responsibility programme *(Get Healthy)* and has been running the Programme in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Wellness across the country thereby promoting health awareness campaigns to make Healthy Living accessible to the Mauritian nation and its future generations.

The Company has broadened its CSR strategies to cover ESG concerns including the protection of environment, enhancing empowerment of SMEs, Women and Youth, Literacy and Education, and Social Support.

The Company has actively participated in socio-cultural activities on the ground across various regions of the island in a bid to fulfil its corporate mission of serving the nation.

There were no donations made during the year.

7. PRINCIPLE SEVEN – AUDIT

"Organisations should consider having an effective and independent internal audit function that has the respect, confidence and co-operation of both the Board and the management. The Board should establish formal and transparent arrangements to appoint and maintain an appropriate relationship with the organisation's auditors."

7.1 Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Department is headed by the Internal Auditor, Mr. Ashish Bucktowar. The manpower of the department is being further reinforced with new team members having profiles to cover internal audit, system audit and risk management functions. The Department conducts internal audits for NIC Group.

The Internal Audit function is governed by the Internal Audit Charter which has been approved by the Board and is available on the Company's website.

The internal audit is performed on the basis of an established and approved Internal Audit Plan and the progress thereon are reported to the Audit and Risk Committee on a regular basis. The Internal Audit Plan covers all key aspects of the business including sales, receipting, cashiering, banking, posting, underwriting, claims assessment, recovery and payment as well as other areas regarding systems and control processes. During the year ended 30 June 2024, internal audits were performed on Arrears Management, data recovery drill exercises at the Data Centre and Disaster Recovery Centre, Effectiveness of Anti-Money Laundering and Combatting the Financing of Terrorism ("AML-CFT"), Branch Operations, Premium Management, Processing of Claims for Health Operations, Sales Operations and Procurement.

The Internal Auditor reports directly to the Audit and Risk Committee, has unrestricted access to review all activities and transactions undertaken within the Company and to appraise and report thereon. There was no restriction placed over the right of access by internal audit to the records, management or employees of the organisation.

7.2 External Audit

The Company has re-appointed Moore as External Auditors for the financial year ended 30 June 2024. The Audit and Risk Committee will ensure that the external auditor or the signing partner is rotated at least every 7 years of service. Moore were initially appointed as External Auditors in February 2019. Since appointment, the external auditors have, as at date, conducted audits for 8 financial periods where audits for the accounting periods 2016-2019 were undertaken in 2019 and their corresponding audited financial statements were issued in the financial year 2019.

7.3 Meeting with Audit and Risk Committee and Key Audit Issues

The External Auditors have regularly met with the Audit and Risk Committee whereby the financial statements of the Company, timeline of the audit, the audit approach, the accounting principles and critical policies adopted are discussed. The External Auditors have regularly been appraising the Audit and Risk Committee and Board members, through attendance and presentation at such instances, of key audit matters pertaining to the business and necessitating the attention of the directors. The External Auditors may also have meetings with key stakeholders without Management being present. It is to be noted that the Company has made first time adoption of IFRS 17 necessitating adoption of new accounting policies and restatement to the previous year accounts for compliance purposes.

7.4 Evaluation of the Auditors

The Audit and Risk Committee will evaluate the External Auditors in fulfilling their duty annually, to make an informed recommendation to the Board for their reappointment. The Audit and Risk Committee assesses the qualifications and performance of the External Auditors, the quality of the External Auditors' communications with the Audit and Risk Committee and the External Auditors' independence, objectivity and professional scepticism.

7.5 Information on non-audit services

The Company has retained the services of Moore for tax advisory services.
The audit and tax department of Moore are two separate departments and the manager and partner for the provision of the respective services are different persons.

NIC GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

7.6 Information on non-audit services

The Company has retained the services of Moore for tax advisory services.

The audit and tax department of Moore are two separate departments and the manager and partner for the provision of the respective services are different persons.

8. PRINCIPLE EIGHT - RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS

"The Board should be responsible for ensuring that an appropriate dialogue takes place among the organisation, its shareholders and other key stakeholders. The Board should respect the interests of its shareholders and other key stakeholders within the context of its fundamental purpose."

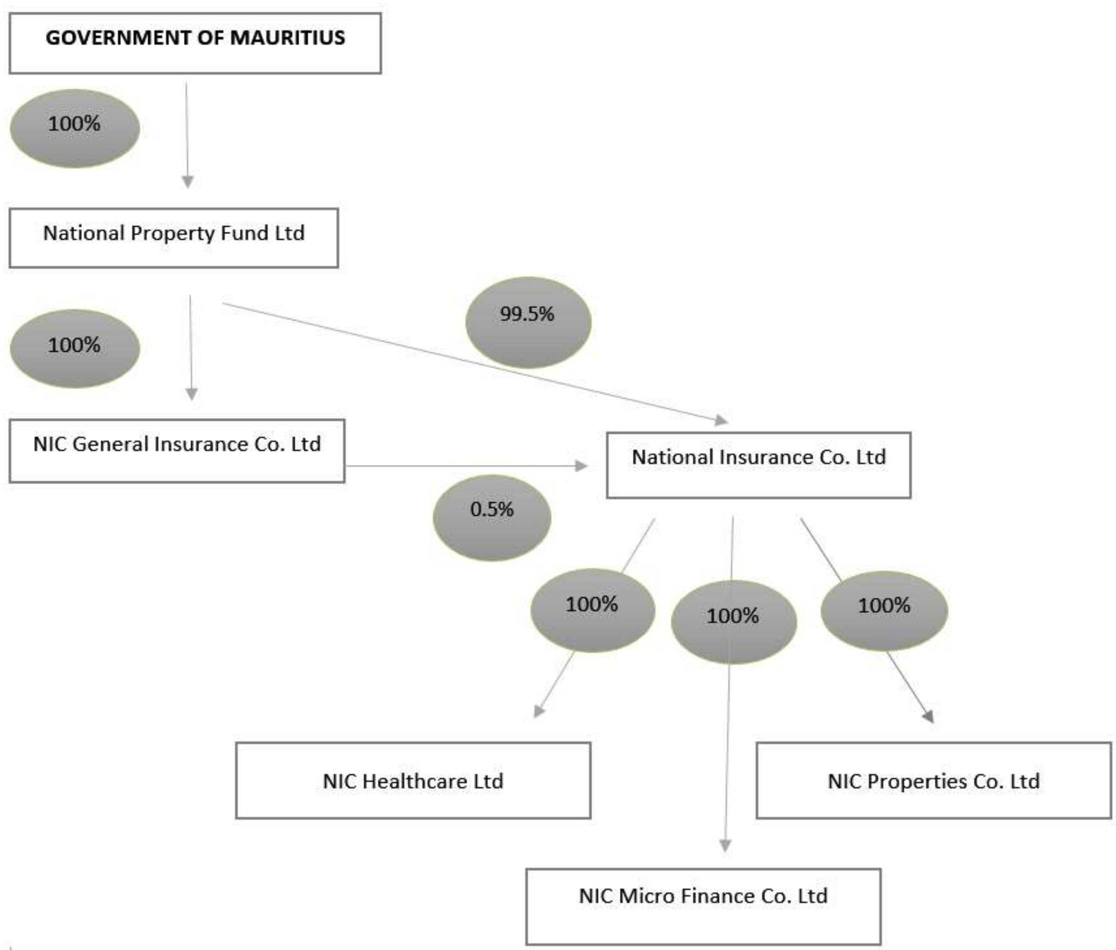
8.1 SHARE CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The holding structure of the Company as at 30 June 2024 was as follows:-

Name	Percentage Holding
National Property Fund Ltd	**100%**

The Company is ultimately owned by the Government of Mauritius.

Except for the above, no person has reported any material interest of 5% or more of the equity share capital of the Company.



**NIC HealthCare Ltd – In process of Winding Up*

8.2 DIVIDEND POLICY

The Board has not established a formal dividend policy. However, the Board endeavours to authorise distributions in the light of the Company's profitability, cash flow requirements and planned capital expenditure in due course.

8.3 RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDER

The Company ensures that there is regular contact and dialogue with the Shareholder and the Ultimate Shareholder (Government of Mauritius) to keep them informed on material events affecting the Company including its performance and outlook.

Decisions are taken either at the Shareholder's Meetings or by way of written resolution in lieu of holding a Meeting of Shareholder (either Annual Meeting or Special Meeting) of the Company in conformity with Section 117 of Companies Act 2001.

Regarding the Shareholder's Meetings, the Board, through assistance of the Company Secretary, ensures that the Notice of Meeting along with the proxy forms are sent to the Shareholder at least 21 days before the meeting in accordance with the Companies Act. Directors and External Auditors are invited to attend Shareholder's Meetings.

The Chairperson, through the assistance of the Company Secretary and Management, is available to answer any query from the Shareholder. As and when required, appropriate papers and reports pertaining to critical business affairs are shared between the Company and the Shareholder for appropriate consideration and support.

8.4 COMPANY KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The Company's main stakeholders are as follows:

- Shareholders
- Employees
- Policyholders/Clients
- Insurance Salespersons/ Agents/Brokers
- Regulators
- Suppliers, Consultants and Service Providers
- Re-insurers
- Bankers

Regulator & Authorities

Relationships with the regulator and authorities, mainly the Financial Services Commission, the Registrar of Companies, Financial Reporting Council, Office of Ombudsperson for Financial Services and the Mauritius Revenue Authority are considered as critical for good running of the Company. The Company maintains relationship with its regulator and authorities through written communications, meetings, filing of returns and financial reports, participation in forums, conferences and workshops as well as compliance with relevant legislations.

These relationships are viewed as strategic partnerships to ensure that the Company upholds and maintains best practices with full transparency.

Stakeholders' communication

The Board aims to properly understand the information needs of all Shareholder/stakeholders and places great importance on an open and meaningful dialogue with all those involved with the Company. The Company's website www.nicl.mu is used to provide relevant information. Furthermore, open lines of communication are maintained to ensure transparency and optimal disclosure.

8.5 CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

The key milestones of important events during the financial year are as follows:

December	**Annual Meeting of Shareholder**
June	**Financial Year End**

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE
(Section 75 (3) of the Financial Reporting Act)

Name of PIE: NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd
Reporting period: 30 June 2024

We, the Directors of NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd (the "Company"), confirm to the best of our knowledge that the Company has complied with all of its obligations and requirements under the Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (2016) except for the following sections:-

Reasons for non-compliance with the sections of the Code:

Principle 2: The Structure of the Board and its Committees

Composition of the Board - The recommendation of the Code is for the Board to consider having a strong executive management presence with at least two executives as members. As at 30 June 2024, the Company did not have any Executive Director. The current Board took note that the previous Board was of the opinion that it was appropriately constituted earlier with Directors having the appropriate balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge of the organisation to enable them to discharge their respective duties and responsibilities effectively.

The day to day management of the operations of the Company is performed by the Group Officer-In-Charge and Chief Operating Officer, who reports directly to the Board. Other members of the senior management team namely Group Chief Financial Officer and Group Chief Services Officer are invited to attend Board and Board Committee meetings as required.

However, it is noted that the Group Officer-In-Charge and Chief Operating Officer was appointed as an Executive Director subsequent to the financial year-end, with effect from 15 May 2025.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:

....
Mr. Santosh Kumar Gujadhur
Chairman

....
Mr. Alvin Joyekurun
Director

27 NOV 2025

NIC GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
CERTIFICATE FROM THE COMPANY SECRETARY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Secretary's Certificate as per Section 166(d) of the Companies Act 2001

We certify that, based on the records and information made available to us by the Directors and Shareholder of the Company, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies, all such returns as are required under Section 166 (d) of the Companies Act 2001 for the period ended 30 June 2024, save and except the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statement for 30 June 2024, which are now being filed.

....
Prime Partners Ltd
Corporate Secretary
Per R. G. Bullyraz

27 NOV 2025

Date: ....

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF
NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd

Report on the Audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd** (''the Company'') set out on pages 39 to 99 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, these financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, the Financial Reporting Act 2004 and the Insurance Act 2005.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Mauritius, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

1. *Transition from IFRS 4 – Insurance contracts ("IFRS 4") to IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts ("IFRS 17")*	
Key Audit Matter	***How our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter***
The Company has applied IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective 1 July 2023 with a transition date of 30 June 2022) to insurance and reinsurance contracts it holds, which has resulted in significant changes to its reporting processes and to the financial statements. All contracts were accounted under the modified retrospective approach for general insurance business at transition date. Note 3.17 and note 29 to the financial statements provide qualitative and quantitative information on the impact of the adoption of IFRS 17 and critical accounting policies chosen, and judgement made. Given the complexity of implementing IFRS 17, particularly in relation to the determination and application of accounting policies, we have identified the initial application of IFRS 17 as a key audit matter. Key areas of judgement included the assessment of insurance risk significance, determination of contract boundaries, identification of portfolios, risk adjustments, allocation methodology for coverage units, and other critical estimates as detailed in Note 3.17 and note 4 to the financial statements.	We evaluated the IFRS 17 key design decisions and implementation, including approval of the IFRS 17 accounting policies and design their application by the Company. With the support of external actuarial specialists, our audit procedures comprised the following: •We assessed whether the Company's chosen accounting policies, IFRS 17 key design decisions and valuation methodologies were in compliance with IFRS 17 and that the nature and substance of the policies issued by the Company supported the policy elections made on transition; •We assessed the appropriateness of the methods and judgments made by management and their compliance with IFRS 17 at transition; •For a sample of key products, we compared management's policy application decisions with underlying product features and supporting documentation; •We assessed the transition models adopted, checking on a sample basis, the appropriateness of methodologies and the reasonableness of assumptions, of the input data and parameters used to determine insurance contract assets and liabilities, at the transition date; •For a sample of models used to calculate the Best Estimate Liabilities (BEL) at transition, we compared management's model validation results with the terms and conditions of the related insurance contracts and the Company's IFRS 17 valuation policies; •For a selection of models, we performed an independent recalculation of the BEL for a sample of Insurance Contract Companies (ICGs) and compared the results to the output of the cashflow model used by management; •We assessed the appropriateness of management's data and assumptions applied in valuing insurance contract liability balances as at the transition date and related opening adjustment in retained earnings for groups of contracts; •We implemented procedures to test on a sample basis the reliability of the data used as the basis for making estimates;

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

1. *Transition from IFRS 4 – Insurance contracts ("IFRS 4") to IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts ("IFRS 17") (Continue)*	
Key Audit Matter	***How our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter***
	•We examined the information underlying the main assumptions made by management and the sensitivity of the models to these assumptions; and •We reviewed the adequacy of the transition-related disclosures in the financial statements to ensure compliance with the disclosure requirements of IFRS 17.
Refer to note 29, note 3.17 (accounting policies) and note 4 (critical accounting estimates and judgements) of the accompanying financial statements.	

2. *Valuation of insurance contract liability balances under IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts ("IFRS 17")*	
Key Audit Matter	***How our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter***
We considered the valuation of insurance contract liability balances (including the transition from IFRS 4 to IFRS 17) to be a key audit matter in our audit of the financial statements because of the following: •The judgment applied in determining the transition approach and balances because of the transition from IFRS 4 to IFRS 17; •The significant judgments and high degree of estimation uncertainty relating to the magnitude and timing of the projected cash flows and the use of significant unobservable assumptions applied in valuing it; and •The material nature of the insurance contract liability balances on the Company's statement of financial position and resultant impact on the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 June 2024.	We tailored our testing of the insurance contract liability balances with reference to the various portfolios of contracts and the measurement models applied, as audited during transition. With the assistance of our actuarial specialists, the procedures comprised the following: •We assessed the compliance of the methodology applied to estimate the cash flows and Risk Adjustment (RA) related to these contracts with the current accounting standards; •We assessed the valuation methodology and assumptions for compliance against the generally accepted actuarial principles, applicable legislation and approved Company policies; •We applied procedures to test on a sample basis the reliability of the underlying data used in the estimates; •We assessed reasonability of key financial and demographic assumptions and the valuation methodologies applied in determining the BEL and RA; •We tested on a sample basis and based on our risk assessment, the calculation models used to estimate future cash flows, and non-financial risk adjustment, as well as any significant change to the calculation models;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF
NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

2. *Valuation of insurance contract liability balances under IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts ("IFRS 17") (Continued)*	
Key Audit Matter	***How our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter***
	•We assessed the appropriateness of management's allocation of groups of contracts into the various measurement buckets and compliance of these groups with the eligibility criteria as required by IFRS 17. We also assessed the profitability criteria applied in determining the grouping of contracts based on their onerousity characteristics. •We evaluated the reasonability of the risk adjustment calculation, and its related release by performing independent recalculations for sampled products; •For the valuation of insurance contract liabilities across the Company, we assessed management's valuation models; •For short-term portfolios, we have assessed the reasonableness of the assumptions including claims ratio, development triangles, reinsurance recovery rates, and assessed the adequacy of the year- end valuation with amongst others reference to prior years and key ratios; and •We assessed the adequacy of the IFRS 17 disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.
Refer to note 13, note 3.17 (accounting policies) and note 4 (critical accounting estimates and judgements) of the accompanying financial statements.	

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual report and Certificate from the Company Secretary, or any other statutory disclosures. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF
NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Responsibilities of directors and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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.

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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

Mauritius Companies Act 2001

We have no relationship with or interests in the Company other than in our capacity as auditors, tax advisors and dealings in the ordinary course of business.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Insurance Act 2005

The financial statements have been prepared in the manner and meet the requirements specified by the Financial Services Commission (FSC).

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF
NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (continued)

Financial Reporting Act 2004 - Corporate Governance Report

Our responsibility under the Financial Reporting Act 2004 is to report on the compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance 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 public interest entity has, pursuant to section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act 2004, complied with the requirements of the Code and satisfactory explanation disclosed on the principles of the Code which have not been complied with.

Use of this report

This report is made solely to the Company's member, 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 member those matters that we are required to state in an auditors' 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, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

MOORE (Mauritius) LLP
Chartered Accountants

Arvin ROGBEER, FCA, FCCA
Licensed by FRC

Port Louis
Republic of Mauritius

Date: 27 November 2025

	Notes	2024	Restated 2023	Restated 2022
ASSETS		**MUR**	MUR	MUR
Non-current assets				
Plant and equipment	7	**2,037,128**	2,053,318	1,091,600
Intangible asset	8	**21,949,829**	-	-
Investment property	9	**55,800,000**	55,000,000	55,000,000
Investment in financial assets	11	**14,596,148**	11,603,056	54,568,403
Deferred tax assets	18	**28,778,256**	6,215,397	4,026,011
		123,161,361	74,871,771	114,686,014
Current assets				
Insurance contract assets	13 (a)	**13,667,439**	7,529,307	-
Reinsurance contract assets	14 (a)	**170,699,108**	139,501,737	103,453,209
Other receivables	12	**8,268,644**	39,999,650	37,794,903
Cash and cash equivalents	15	**128,220,871**	84,678,183	66,597,883
Short term deposit	15	**-**	125,000,000	125,000,000
		320,856,062	396,708,877	332,845,995
Asset held for sale	10	**44,775,833**	44,775,833	-
TOTAL ASSETS		**488,793,256**	516,356,481	447,532,009
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Stated capital	16	**180,000,000**	180,000,000	180,000,000
Reserves	17	**49,026,760**	106,247,995	64,521,237
Total equity		**229,026,760**	286,247,995	244,521,237
Non-current liability				
Retirement benefit obligations	19	**5,492,000**	4,007,000	3,116,000
		5,492,000	4,007,000	3,116,000
Current liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	13 (a)	**136,627,688**	135,393,884	102,084,847
Reinsurance contract liabilities	14 (a)	**1,711,735**	2,784,241	1,581,182
Trade and other payables	20	**103,983,830**	86,238,983	87,172,740
Current tax liabilities	21	**11,342,243**	1,684,378	9,056,003
Retirement benefit obligations	19	**609,000**	-	-
		254,274,496	226,101,486	199,894,772
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**488,793,256**	516,356,481	447,532,009

These financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on **27 November 2025** and signed on its behalf by:

....
Mr. Santosh Kumar Gujadhur
Chairman

....
Mr. Alvin Joyekurun
Director

The notes on pages 43 to 99 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Indpendent auditors' report on pages 32 to 38.

	Notes	2024	Restated 2023
		MUR	MUR
Insurance revenue	22 (a)	**396,103,570**	395,920,437
Insurance service expenses	22 (b)	**(418,004,722)**	(421,425,898)
Net expenses from insurance contracts held		**(21,901,152)**	(25,505,461)
Insurance expenses for reinsurance contracts held	22 (c)	**(159,039,462)**	(164,187,247)
Insurance service income for reinsurance contracts held	22 (d)	**242,152,594**	217,081,324
Net income from reinsurance contracts held		**83,113,132**	52,894,077
Insurance service result		**61,211,980**	27,388,616
Total investment Income	23	**9,914,699**	8,970,572
Other income	23	**13,900**	25,281,823
Total Investment and other income		**9,928,599**	34,252,395
Net insurance and investment result		**71,140,579**	61,641,011
Other operating expenses	24 (iii)	**(12,834,479)**	(22,570,576)
Provision for ECL	24 (ii)	**(128,285,098)**	-
Non-insurance expenses		**(141,119,577)**	(22,570,576)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		**(69,978,998)**	39,070,435
Income tax expense	21	**10,943,792**	469,017
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(59,035,206)**	39,539,452
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	19	**39,000**	454,000
Movement in deferred tax	18	**(6,630)**	(77,180)
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale financial assets	11	**2,993,092**	1,810,486
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**3,025,462**	2,187,306
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**(56,009,744)**	41,726,758

The notes on pages 43 to 99 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Indpendent auditors' report on pages 32 to 38.

		Reserves				
	Stated capital	Retained earnings	Fair value reserve (i)	Actuarial gains (ii)	Total reserves	Total equity
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
At 30 June 2022:						
As previously reported	180,000,000	61,088,042	9,792,568	1,761,000	72,641,610	252,641,610
Effect of adopting IFRS 17 (note 29)	-	(8,120,373)	-	-	(8,120,373)	(8,120,373)
As restated	180,000,000	52,967,669	9,792,568	1,761,000	64,521,237	244,521,237
Profit for the year:						
As previously stated	-	30,570,406	-	-	30,570,406	30,570,406
Effect of adopting IFRS 17 (note 29)	-	8,969,046	-	-	8,969,046	8,969,046
As restated	-	39,539,452	-	-	39,539,452	39,539,452
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1,810,486	376,820	2,187,306	2,187,306
						-
Total comprehensive income for the year, as restated	-	39,539,452	1,810,486	376,820	41,726,758	41,726,758
At 30 June 2023, as restated	180,000,000	92,507,121	11,603,054	2,137,820	106,247,995	286,247,995
At 1 July 2023, as previously reported	**180,000,000**	**91,658,448**	**11,603,054**	**2,137,820**	**105,399,322**	**285,399,322**
Prior years IFRS 17 impact	**-**	**848,673**	**-**	**-**	**848,673**	**848,673**
Impact of IFRS 9 (note 2.2 (a))	**-**	**(1,211,491)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,211,491)**	**(1,211,491)**
At 1 July 2023, as restated	**180,000,000**	**91,295,630**	**11,603,054**	**2,137,820**	**105,036,504**	**285,036,504**
Loss for the year	**-**	**(59,035,206)**	**-**	**-**	**(59,035,206)**	**(59,035,206)**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**2,993,092**	**32,370**	**3,025,462**	**3,025,462**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(59,035,206)**	**2,993,092**	**32,370**	**(56,009,744)**	**(56,009,744)**
At 30 June 2024	**180,000,000**	**32,260,424**	**14,596,146**	**2,170,190**	**49,026,760**	**229,026,760**

Notes:

(i) Fair value reserve relates to change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (2023: available-for-sale financial assets).

(ii) Actuarial gains relate to movements in retirement benefit obligations recognised through other comprehensive income.

	Notes	2024	Restated 2023
		MUR	MUR
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit before taxation		**(69,978,998)**	39,070,435
Adjustments for:			
IFRS 9 restatement impact	2.2 (a)	**(1,459,628)**	-
Movement in retirement benefit obligations	19	**2,133,000**	1,345,000
Depreciation on plant and equipment	7	**941,940**	518,282
Amortisation of intangible assets	8	**5,487,455**	-
		(62,876,231)	40,933,717
Changes in working capital			
Change in other receivables	12	**4,293,722**	(2,204,747)
Change in insurance contract assets	13	**(6,138,132)**	(7,529,307)
Change in insurance contract liabilities	13	**1,233,804**	33,309,037
Change in reinsurance contract assets	14	**(31,197,371)**	(36,048,528)
Change in reinsurance contract liabilities	14	**(1,072,506)**	1,203,059
Change in trade and other payables	20	**17,744,847**	(933,757)
Cash generated from operating activities		**(78,011,867)**	28,729,474
Tax paid	21	**(1,600,467)**	(9,056,003)
Tax deducted at source	21	**(119,228)**	(113,171)
Net cash from operating activities		**(79,731,562)**	19,560,300
Cash from investing activities			
Acquisition of plant and equipment	7	**(925,750)**	(1,480,000)
Movement in investment property	9	**(800,000)**	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(1,725,750)**	(1,480,000)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents		**(81,457,312)**	18,080,300
Cash and cash equivalents			
At 1 July		**209,678,183**	191,597,883
Movement for the year		**(81,457,312)**	18,080,300
At 30 June 2024	15	**128,220,871**	209,678,183

Non-cash transaction:

During the year ended 30 June 2024, the Company recognised software (intangible asset) amounting to MUR 27,437,284. The acquisition was settled through deposits made in advance and recorded under other receivables (note 12). As no cash outflow occured during the year, the transaction has therefore been excluded from the Statement of cash flows.

1 **GENERAL INFORMATION**

NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd (the Company) is a public company incorporated in Mauritius. Its registered office is situated at NIC Centre, 217 Royal Road, Curepipe, Mauritius.

The Company carries out short-term insurance activities comprising of general insurance which cover the following:
- Accident and Health
- Motor
- Engineering
- Liability
- Property
- Guarantee
- Miscellaneous

These financial statements are submitted for consideration and approval at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Company.

2 **APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (''IFRS'')**

In the current year, the Company has applied all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 July 2023.

2.1 **Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year but with no material effect on the financial statements**

In the current year, the Company has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year. The expected impact of these amendments on the Company's financial statements is not material.

	Effective date: Years beginning on or after
Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - Amendments to IAS 12	01-Jan-23
Definition of accounting estimates: Amendments to IAS 8	01-Jan-23
International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to IAS 12	01-Jan-23

2.2 **Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year with material effect on the financial statements**

New and amended standards

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 July 2023. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements except for IFRS 17 -Insurance Contracts.

(i) **Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies**

The amendments require an entity to disclose its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. The amendments clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. That distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively only to future transactions and other future events, whilst changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted and are applied prospectively. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.

The Directors of the Company determined that the application of these amendments do not have an impact on the Company's current financial statements.

(ii) **Adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17**

In these financial statements, the Company has applied IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 for the first time. As a result, the Company has restated certain comparative amounts, for IFRS 17 and has presented a third Statement of Financial Position ("SOFP") as at 1 July 2022. For IFRS 9, the Company chose to adopt this standard with effect from 1 July 2023, without any restatement of comparative figures, in line with the transition provisions of IFRS 17. The nature and effect of the key changes in the Company's accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 are outlined below:

(a) **IFRS 9: Financial Instruments**

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and is effective as from 1 January 2018. IFRS 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. The classification and measurement as well as impairment requirements are significant changes in the accounting for financial instruments that have a material impact on the Company.

The Company has not restated comparatives on initial application of IFRS 9 on 1 July 2023 but will provide detailed transitional disclosures in accordance with the amended requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Any change in the carrying value of financial instruments upon initial application of IFRS 9 will be recognised against retained earnings.

Classification and measurement

Under IFRS 9, debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, amortised cost, or fair value through OCI. The classification is based on two criteria: the company business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI). The Company conducted an internal assessment of its debt portfolio based on the business model and SPPI test. As a result, certain debt instruments which were held-to-maturity under IAS 39 have been reclassified to fair value through other comprehensive income under IFRS 9 (see note 11 for more details).

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

2 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

2.2 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year with material effect on the financial statements (continued)

(a) IFRS 9: Financial Instruments (continued)

Other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss. There is an option to make an irrevocable election for non- traded equity investments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, in which case dividends are recognised in profit or loss, but gains or losses are not reclassified to profit or loss upon derecognition and impairment is not recognised in profit or loss.

Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and interest receivable), deposits and cash and cash equivalents were classified as 'Loans and receivables' as at 30 June 2023 were held to collect contractual cash flows and gave rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. These were classified and measured as debt instruments at amortised cost beginning 1 July 2023. Premium receivable are within the scope of IFRS 17 for recognition and measurement and are outside the scope of IFRS 9.

The accounting for financial liabilities is largely unchanged.

Impairment

IFRS 9 introduces a revised impairment model which requires entities to recognise Expected Credit Losses ('ECL') based on unbiased forward-looking information. This replaces the existing IAS 39 incurred loss model which only recognises impairment if there is objective evidence that a loss is already incurred and would measure the loss based on the most probable outcome. The IFRS 9 impairment model is applicable to all financial assets at amortised cost, lease receivables, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. This presents a change from the scope of the IAS 39 impairment model which excludes loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (these were covered by IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets).

The measurement of expected credit losses involves increased complexity and judgement including estimation of probabilities of default, loss given default, a range of unbiased future economic scenarios, estimation of expected lives, estimation of exposures at default and assessing increases in credit risk.

Exposures would be classified into 3 stages as follows:

Stage 1: Exposures for where a significant increase in credit risk has not occurred since origination. For these exposures a 12 months expected credit loss is recognised.

Stage 2: Exposures for which a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since origination. The Company assesses whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred based on qualitative and quantitative drivers; as well as exposures that are more than 30 days past due contractual payment date. Lifetime expected credit losses are recognised for these assets.

Stage 3: Exposures which meet the definition of default, The Company has defined default as exposures that are more than 90 days past due, forbearance, as well as indicators that an exposure is unlikely to pay. Lifetime expected credit losses are recognized for these assets.

Upon adoption of IFRS 9 at 1 July 2023, the Company has recognised an ECL provision of MUR 1,459,628 (Stage 1) in respect of short term deposit and interest accrued on the short term deposit held with Silver Bank Limited based on a credit risk assessment performed, resulting in an impact of MUR 1,459,628 on retained earnings as at 1 July 2023. The remaining other receivables are very short term in nature. As a result, the credit risk was assessed to be very low and ECL assessed to be insignificant. Similarly, the cash and cash equivalents are maintained with reputable financial institutions and given that the bank balances are highly liquid, the credit risk has been assessed to be very low and ECL to be insignificant.

A reconciliation of the ending impairment allowances in accordance with IAS 39 to the opening loss allowances determined in accordance with IFRS 9 is set out below.

The following pages set out the impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the statement of financial position and retained earnings and fair value reserves including the effect of replacing IA5 39's incurred credit loss calculations with IFRS 9's ECL.

Impact of adoption of IFRS 9 on statement of financial position

A reconciliation between the carrying amounts under IAS 39 to the balances reported under IFRS 9 as of 1 July 2023 is, as follows:

	Category	Original classification IAS 39	IFRS 9 Classification	Remeasurement ECL	Other	IFRS 9	Category
		MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	
From: Financial asset held-to-	HTM	1	(1)	-	-	-	
To: Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive		-	1	-	-	1	FVOCI
		1	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	
From: Financial asset available-for-sale	AFS	11,603,055	(11,603,055)	-	-	-	
To: Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive		-	11,603,055	-	-	11,603,055	FVOCI
		11,603,055	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,603,055**	
Cash and cash equivalents	AC	84,678,183		-	-	84,678,183	AC
Other receivables	AC	5,236,250		(53,378)	-	5,182,872	AC
Short term deposit	AC	125,000,000		(1,406,250)	-	123,593,750	AC
		214,914,433	**-**	**(1,459,628)**	**-**	**213,454,805**	
Total financial assets		**226,517,489**	**-**	**(1,459,628)**	**-**	**225,057,861**	

Impact of IFRS 9 on deferred tax assets

The impact of the ECL provision recognised with respect to other receivables and short term deposit as at 1 July 2023 on deferred tax assets is MUR 248,137.

The abbreviations used above are defined as follows; HTM (Held to Maturity), AFS (Available For Sale), FVOCI (Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income) and Amortised Cost (AC).

2 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

2.2 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year with material effect on the financial statements (continued)

(a) IFRS 9: Financial Instruments (continued)

Application of IFRS 9 (effective as from 1 July 2023)

The Company adopted IFRS 9 on 1 July 2023 and measured its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, amortised cost, or fair value through OCI. As permitted by IFRS 17, the Company has reassessed/revoked the previous designation of financial assets at amortised cost and reclassified them under fair value through profit or loss with a view to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The financial assets are analysed as follows:

	Amortised cost	Available-for-sale	Held-to-maturity	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
As previously reported at 30 June 2023	214,914,433	11,603,055	1	-	226,517,489
Impact of IFRS 9:	(1,459,628)	-	-	-	(1,459,628)
Transfer to Fair value through other comprehensive income (11(a))	-	(11,603,055)	(1)	11,603,056	-
As restated at 1 July 2023	213,454,805	-	-	11,603,056	225,057,861

Impairment

Impact of adoption of IFRS 9 on Retained Earnings and Other Reserve (effective as from 1 July 2023)

The impact of transition to IFRS 9 on retained earnings is, as follows:

RECONCILIATION OF ALLOWANCES FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES UNDER IAS 39 AND IFRS 9

	Loss Provision under IAS 39 at 30 June 2023	Re-measurement	ECLs under IFRS 9 at 1 July 2023
	MUR	MUR	MUR
Impairment allowances for:			
Insurance receivables	7,776,008	-	7,776,008
Other receivables (interest receivable on fixed deposits)	-	53,378	53,378
Short term deposit	-	1,406,250	1,406,250
Others (reinsurance receivables)	8,270,579	-	8,270,579
	16,046,587	**1,459,628**	**17,506,215**

Credit Loss Expense on adoption of IFRS 9 (effective as from 1 July 2023)

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments for the year recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
ECL charges on:				
Insurance receivables	(32,471,631)	-	-	(32,471,631)
Other receivables (interest receivable on fixed deposits)	(53,378)	-	-	(53,378)
Short term deposit	(1,406,250)			(1,406,250)
At 1 July 2023	**(33,931,259)**	**-**	**-**	**(33,931,259)**

2 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

2.2 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year with material effect on the financial statements (continued)

(b) IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts and is effective as from 1 January 2023. IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The objectives of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. The requirements of IFRS 17 lead to significant changes in the accounting for insurance contracts for the Company. The Company has restated the comparatives on initial application of IFRS 17 on 1 July 2023 and details of the transitional disclosures are provided in the financial statements. Changes in prior years have been recognized in equity. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. Refer to note 29 for details of prior year adjustments and refer to note 3.17 for detailed material accounting policies on IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts.

The impact of initial application of IFRS 17 on the Company financial statements as from 1 July 2022 is detailed in note 29. The impact on equity as a result of transition to IFRS 17 arises because of the different requirements of IFRS 17 compared to the accounting policies and actuarial methodologies used under IFRS 4.

The Company has also provided the restated comparatives information for 2022 and 2023.

2.3 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The Company has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the Company’s accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 or later periods:

	Effective date: Years beginning on or after
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to IAS 1	01-Jan-24
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	01-Jan-24
Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	01-Jan-24
Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	01-Jan-25
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Postponed indefinitely
IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	01-Jan-24
IFRS S2 Climate-related disclosures	01-Jan-24
Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	01-Jan-26
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11 The pronouncement comprises the following amendments: IFRS 1: Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter IFRS 7: Gain or loss on derecognition IFRS 7: Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price IFRS 7: Introduction and credit risk disclosures IFRS 9: Lessee derecognition of lease liabilities IFRS 9: Transaction price IFRS 10: Determination of a ‘de facto agent’ IAS 7: Cost method	01-Jan-26
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	01-Jan-27
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	01-Jan-27

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of **NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd** comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupee (MUR).

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except that:

(i) investment property is stated at fair value; and
(ii) financial assets and financial liabilities are stated either at their fair values or carried at amortised cost.

Where necessary, comparative figures have been amended to conform with changes in presentation or accounting policies in the current year.

3.2 Assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

3.3 Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using Mauritian rupee (MUR), the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Mauritian rupee, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date the fair value was determined.

3.4 Taxation

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

(a) Current tax

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

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.4 Taxation (continued)

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes.

However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting date and are expected to apply in the period when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is possible that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The principal temporary difference arises from depreciation on plant and equipment, retirement benefit assets/obligations, provision for bad debts, and Company's accumulated tax losses.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Every company in Mauritius is required to set up a CSR fund equivalent to 2% of its chargeable income of the preceding year.

3.5 Expenses

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

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, bank overdraft and short terms deposits. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

3.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the Directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. Provisions are reviewed at end of reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

3.8 Leasing

The Company as lessor

Operating lease

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Lease in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is 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.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Retirement benefit obligations

(i) Defined Contribution Plan

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service that entitle them to the contributions.

(ii) State plan

Contributions to the National Pension Scheme are expensed to the profit or loss in the period in which they fall due.

The Company has recognised a defined benefit liability in the statement of financial position in respect of any residual retirement gratuities or full gratuities (retirement, death or withdrawal) that are expected to be paid out of the Company's cash flow to its employees under the Workers' Rights Act (WRA) 2019.

Other long-term benefits

Other benefits are calculated and provided for and are recognised as liabilities in the statement of financial position. The obligations arising under this item are not funded.

3.10 Investment property

Property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation and not occupied by the Company is stated at its fair value at the end of the reporting period, representing Sales Comparison Approach determined by independent valuers. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss for the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of (i.e., the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of consideration from the derecognition of investment property the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of significant financing component, on-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any). Transfers are made to (or from) investment Property only when there is a change in use. 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 Company accounts for such property in accordance with policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

3.11 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared.

3.12 Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has control, joint control or exercises significant influence over the other party or is a member of the key management personnel of the other party.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.13 Plant and equipment

All plant and equipment are stated at historical cost/deemed cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the assets or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost or revalued amounts of each asset to their residual values over their estimated useful life as follows:

Computer hardware	- 20% per annum
Motor Vehicle	- 20% per annum

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

An item of plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

3.14 Intangible asset

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The software is capitalised at cost and amortised over its estimated useful lives of 2 to 5 years.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

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

3.15 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(a) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

(b) Equity instruments

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

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)

(c) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including borrowings and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

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.

(d) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

3.16 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the 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 realise 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 Company.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.17 IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts

The key accounting policies 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
- Motor
- Engineering
- Liability
- Property
- Guarantee
- Miscellaneous

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.

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.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.17 IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts (continued)

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.

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:

- 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.

The contract boundary of the Company's products is as per the respective policy term and was deemed to be the full policy term. All of the Company's contracts have a coverage period of one year or less, thus, the term (contract boundary) is one year. Hence the PAA approach has been used to calculate the liability for remaining coverage (LFRC) in terms of IFRS 17. The Company assesses the contract boundary at initial recognition and at each subsequent reporting date to include the effect of changes in circumstances on the Company's substantive rights and obligations. The insurance and reinsurance contracts have been tested for PAA eligibility and concluded that all the contracts are eligible to be measured under PAA.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.17 IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts (continued)

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.

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.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.17 IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts (continued)

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.

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.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.18 Financial assets

(i) <u>Accounting policies effective till 30 June 2023</u>

Investments are recognised and derecognised on trade date where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: “held-to-maturity” investments, financial assets at “fair value through profit or loss", “loans and receivables” and ''available for sale''. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Except where stated separately, the carrying amounts of the Company’s financial assets approximate their fair values.

<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</u>

Financial assets are classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by the Company. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within twelve months to the end of the reporting period.

The Company has not designated any debt investment as measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed. Subsequently these financial assets are measured at fair values.

Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as long as they represent a return on investment.

<u>Available-for-sale financial assets (AFS financial assets)</u>

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as AFS or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Dividends on AFS equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established.

The fair value of AFS monetary financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. The foreign exchange gains and losses that are recognised in profit or loss are determined based on the amortised cost of the monetary asset. Other foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income.

AFS equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity investments are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period.

<u>Held-to-maturity investments</u>

Debentures with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.18 Financial assets (continued)

(i) Accounting policies effective till 30 June 2023 (continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivables. They are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised costs using the effective interest method, less any impairment. They are included in current assets when maturity is within twelve months after the end of the reporting period or non-current assets for maturities greater than twelve months.

Insurance and other receivables

Insurance and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of insurance and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of provision is recognised in the profit or loss.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

(ii) Accounting policies effective from 1 July 2023

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, classification and measurement

The Company adopted IFRS 9 on 1 July 2023 and the financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.18 Financial assets (continued)

(ii) Accounting policies effective from 1 July 2023 (continued)

As permitted by IFRS 17, the Company has reassessed/revoked the previous designation of a financial assets under FVOCI and amortised costs and reclassified them under fair value through profit or loss with a view to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The net gains and losses for these financial assets are recognised as part of investment income in the Income Statement.

In order for a debt instrument to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
• Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
• Debt instruments at fair value through OCI with recycling
• Equity instruments at fair value through OCI with no recycling
• Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Company measures financial assets 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 and

• The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired

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

This category has two sub-categories: 'financial assets held for trading and those that are mandatorily classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss'. A financial asset is classified into the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category at inception if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term, if it forms part of a portfolio of financial assets in which there is evidence of short-term profit-taking, or if so designated by management.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are:

• Held in internal funds to match insurance liabilities that are linked to the changes in fair value of these assets. The classification of these assets to be at fair value through profit or loss eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as 'an accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; and

• Managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. Information about these financial assets is provided internally on a fair value basis to the Company's key management personnel. The Company's investment strategy is to invest in mutual funds and collective investment schemes and to evaluate them with reference to their fair values. Assets that are part of these portfolios are classified upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. This category includes those financial instruments which are classified as FVTPL because they do not meet SPPI tests.

These investments are initially recorded at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are re-measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in net gain/ (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.18 Financial assets (continued)

(ii) Accounting policies effective from 1 July 2023 (continued)

Equity instruments at fair value through OCI (FVOCI)

Upon initial recognition, the Company elects to classify irrevocably its investments in equity securities as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

For gains and losses on equity instruments at FVOCI, the Company can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise the changes in fair value through OCI. Where the Directors have elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent recycling of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as other operating income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case such gains are recorded in OCI. Dividend distribution in kind would fall in that category. Equity instrument at FVOCI are not subject to impairment.

The Company 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.

3.19 Impairment of financial assets

(i) Accounting policies effective till 30 June 2023

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at end of reporting period. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

For all financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:
- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counter party;
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- Becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as insurance receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of insurance receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an insurance receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been, had the impairment not been recognised.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.19 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(ii) <u>Accounting policies effective from 1 July 2023</u>

<u>Overview of the ECL principles</u>

From 1 July 2023, the Company has been recording the allowance for expected credit losses for the financial assets not held at FVPL, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses 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 Company 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. Based on the above process the Company groups its financial instruments into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 as described below:

• Stage 1: When exposures are first recognised, the Company recognises an allowance based on 12m ECLs. Stage 1 instruments also include facilities where the credit risk has improved, and the instrument has been reclassified from Stage 2.
• Stage 2: When an instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 instruments also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved, and the instrument has been reclassified from Stage 3.
• Stage 3: Debt instruments considered credit-impaired. The Company records an allowance for the LTECLs. For financial assets for which the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

<u>The calculation of ECLs</u>

The ECL on financial assets at amortised cost has been calculated using the PD times the LGD times the EAD. The PD was determined using the provision matrix for converting the credit rating of the country into a PD. The portfolio of financial assets at amortised cost comprise of investment grade bonds and deposits issued by reputable financial institutions. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due deposits issued by reputable financial institutions. 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. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.19 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(ii) Accounting policies effective from 1 July 2023

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

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 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.

• Stage 2: When an instrument 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 instruments considered credit-impaired, the Company recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

3.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company 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.

For assets, 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 Company estimates the asset’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.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Estimates, judgements and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company 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 the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are discussed below:

Estimates and Judgements

4.1 Valuation of short term insurance contract liabilities

The uncertainty inherent in the financial statements of the Company arises mainly in respect of insurance liabilities, which include outstanding claims provision (including IBNR). In addition to the inherent uncertainty when estimating liabilities, there is also uncertainty as regards the eventual outcome of claims. As a result, the Company applies estimation techniques to determine the appropriate provisions.

These estimates are described below:

The uncertainty inherent in the financial statements of the Company arises mainly in respect of insurance liabilities, which include outstanding claims provision (including IBNR). In addition to the inherent uncertainty when estimating liabilities, there is also uncertainty as regards the eventual outcome of claims. As a result, the Company applies estimation techniques to determine the appropriate provisions. 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.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques. For each class of business, the decision to use the applicable approach was made based on the observed claims development to date. A rule of thumb was applied: for loss years where observed claims development was less than 75% was used on the basis that the observed claims are not felt to be credible enough on their own to form the basis of an estimate; for loss years where observed claims development was more than 75% was used.

Liabilities for unpaid reported claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Company and management estimates based on past claims settlement trends for the claims incurred but not reported. General insurance loss reserves require significant judgment relating to factors and assumptions such as inflation, claims development patterns and regulatory changes.

The Company adopts multiple techniques to estimate the required level of provisions, thereby setting a range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation technique is selected taking into account the characteristics of the business class and risks involved. In the case of IBNR, 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.

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 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. 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.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

4.1 Valuation of short term insurance contract liabilities (continued)

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.

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.

4.2 Assessment of significance of insurance risk

The Company applies its judgement in assessing whether a contract transfers to the issuer significant insurance risk. A contract transfers significant insurance risk only if an insured event could cause the Company to pay additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario and only if there is a scenario that has commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis upon an occurrence of the insured event, regardless of whether the insured event is extremely unlikely. The assessment of whether additional amounts payable on the occurrence of an insured event are significant and whether there is any scenario with commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis involves significant judgement and is performed at initial recognition on a contract-by-contract basis. The type of contracts where this judgement is required are those that transfer financial and insurance risk and result in the benefit payable in some circumstances being at least 5% higher than the premium paid by the client.

4.3 Determination of the contract boundary

The measurement of a Company of insurance contracts includes all the future cash flows arising within the contract boundary. In determining which cash flows fall within a contract boundary, the Company considers its substantive rights and obligations arising from the terms of the contract, from applicable law, regulation and customary business practices. Cash flows are considered to be outside of the contract boundary if the Company has the practical ability to reprice existing contracts to reflect their reassessed risks, and if the contract’s pricing for coverage up to the date of reassessment only considers the risks until the next reassessment date. The Company applies its judgement in assessing whether it has the practical ability to set a price that fully reflects all the risks in the contract or portfolio. The Company considers contractual, legal and regulatory restrictions when making its assessment and applies judgement to decide whether these restrictions have commercial substance.

4.4 Level of aggregation

The Company applies judgement when distinguishing between contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous and other profitable contracts.

4.5 Assessment of directly attributable cash flows

The Company uses judgement in assessing whether cash flows are directly attributable to a specific portfolio of insurance contracts. Insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of a Company of insurance contracts only if they are directly attributable to the individual contracts in a Company, or to the Company itself, or the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the Company belongs. When estimating fulfilment cash flows, the Company also allocates fixed and variable overheads fulfilment cash flows directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts.

4.6 Reinsurance

The Company is exposed to disputes on, and defects in, contract wordings and the possibility of default of its reinsurers. The Company monitors the financial strength of its reinsurers. Allowance will be made in the financial statements for non-recoverability in case of reinsurer’s default.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

4.7 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 judgement 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 6 Financial Risks.

4.8 Useful lives and residual values of plant and equipment and intangible asset

Determining the carrying amounts of plant and equipment and intangible asset 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 Company and the relevant industries in which the Company's entities operate in order to best determine the useful lives and residual values of plant and equipment and intangible asset. Refer to Note 7 Plant and equipment and Note 8 Intangible asset.

4.9 Revaluation of investment property

The Company carries its investment property at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. The independent valuer used the Sales Comparison and/Income Approach method of valuation. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the investment property, are further explained in Note 9.

4.10 Recoverable amount on insurance and other receivables

In preparing the 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 Company.

4.11 Employee benefits liabilities

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/(income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any change in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligations. Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Refer to Note 19 Retirement benefit obligations.

4.12 Asset held for sale

The Board of Directors announced its decision to dispose of investment held in Flic en Flac Ltd (Villas Caroline Hotel) in prior year.

The Board considered the investment to meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale at that date for the following reasons:
• Flic en Flac Ltd is available for immediate sale and can be sold to the buyer in its current condition
• The actions to complete the sale were initiated and expected to be completed within one year from the date of initial
• A potential buyer has been identified and negotiations as at the reporting date are at an advanced stage
• The Board approved the plan to sell in prior year.

4.13 Impairment of financial assets

The Company follows the guidance of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39 - "Recognition and Measurement" applicable till 30 June 2023 and IFRS 9 as from 1 July 2023 on determining when an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost, and the financial health of and near-term business outlook for the investee. The measurement of impairment losses both under IFRS 9 and IAS 39 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk.

Provision for expected credit losses

The ECL calculation which is applicable as from 1 July 2023, 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. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. Wrong estimation of the probability of default and loss given default can impact the Company's assessment of ECL.

5 INSURANCE RISKS

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of insurance risks. A description of the significant risk factors is given below together with the risk management policies applicable.

Insurance risk is transferred when the Company agrees to compensate a policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (other than a change in a financial variable) adversely affects the policyholder. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

The main risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This may occur if the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome. 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 Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy so as 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 increase insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, accumulation of risk and type of industry covered.

The Company makes use of reinsurance arrangements to reduce exposure to risk. The Company purchases reinsurance as part of its risk mitigation programme, Reinsurance ceded is placed on both a treaty and facultative basis. Amount recoverable from reinsurers are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the Company has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligation to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements. The Company's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations of the Company substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract. A key risk for the Company is that the proceeds from its assets will not be sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance. 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.

5.1 Short term insurance liabilities

The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors. The most significant claims result from accident, liability claims awarded by the Court, fire and allied perils and their consequences. Inflation is also a significant factor due to the long period typically required to settle some claims.

The Company's underwriting strategy attempts to ensure that the underwritten risks are well diversified in type, amount of risk and industry. The Company has underwriting limits by type of risks and by industry. Performance of individual insurance policies are reviewed by management and the Company reserves the right not to renew individual policies. It can impose deductibles and has the right to reject the payment of a fraudulent claim. Where relevant, the Company may sue third parties for payment of some or all liabilities (subrogation). Claims development and provisioning levels are regularly monitored.

The reinsurance arrangements of the Company include proportional and excess-of-loss and as such the maximum loss per any claim that the Company may suffer is pre-determined.

5.2 Concentration of insurance risk

The following table discloses the concentration of outstanding claims by class of business, gross and net of reinsurance.

	2024			
	Outstanding claims			
Class of Business	**No. of claims**	**Gross**	**Reinsurance**	**Net**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**
Motor	**1,094**	**26,989,057**	**(72,948,511)**	**(45,959,454)**
Property	**25**	**33,610,968**	**(34,862,562)**	**(1,251,594)**
Accident and Health	**2,851**	**23,367,430**	**(21,876,385)**	**1,491,045**
Engineering	**3**	**92,750**	**(91,823)**	**927**
Liability	**23**	**1,820,614**	**-**	**1,820,614**
Incurred but not reported (IBNR)	**-**	**34,126,695**	**(18,514,780)**	**15,611,915**
	3,996	**120,007,514**	**(148,294,061)**	**(28,286,547)**

5 INSURANCE RISKS (CONTINUED)

5.2 Concentration of insurance risk (continued)

	2023			
	Outstanding claims			
Class of Business	No. of claims	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Motor	75	25,317,040	(54,307,772)	(28,990,732)
Property	20	30,190,254	(29,416,526)	773,728
Accident and Health	2,896	25,678,936	(32,251,435)	(6,572,499)
Engineering	3	92,750	(91,823)	927
Liability	26	1,076,925	-	1,076,925
Incurred but not reported (IBNR)	-	29,293,263	(14,166,318)	15,126,945
	3,020	111,649,168	(130,233,874)	(18,584,706)

5.3 Sources of uncertainty

Claims on short-term insurance contracts are payable on a claims occurrence basis. Under the claims occurrence basis, the Company 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 contract. As a result, liability claims may be settled over a long period of time and a larger element of the claims provision relates to incurred but not reported claims (IBNR).

The estimated costs of claims include direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of subrogation and salvage recoveries. The Company ensures that claims provisions are determined using the best information available of claims settlement patterns, forecast inflation and settlement of claims. Estimation techniques also involve obtaining corroborative evidence from, as wide a range of sources as possible, and combining these to form the best overall estimates. However, given the uncertainty in claims provisions, it is very probable that estimated costs and subsequent settlement amounts would differ.

The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Company's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims.

	2024				
	Change in assumptions	**Impact on gross liabilities**	**Impact on reinsurance share of liabilities**	**Impact on profit before tax**	**Impact on equity**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**
Average claim cost	**10%**	**12,000,751**	**13,334,168**	**1,333,417**	**1,333,417**

	2023				
	Change in assumptions	Impact on gross liabilities	Impact on reinsurance share of liabilities	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Average claim cost	10%	11,164,917	12,405,463	1,240,546	1,240,546

5 INSURANCE RISKS (CONTINUED)

5.4 Claims development tables

The table below illustrates the claims development pattern for the Accident and Health Insurance and Motor Insurance businesses. For other lines of business there is no sufficient historical data for claims development pattern to be produced.

2024

Claims Paid Development													
Accident and Health Insurance and Motor Insurance		**Development Quarter (MUR)**											
		0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**Total**
First Quarter Loss	**2014**	-	-	-	-	-	299,961	11,461	-	175,000	-	-	**486,422**
	2015	-	10,973,286	3,890,639	1,692,931	774,583	175,837	45,065	-	-	-	1,164	**17,553,505**
	2016	75,643,695	27,338,878	2,749,674	1,058,398	349,937	503,405	119,080	24,900	7,021	-	6,000	**107,800,988**
	2017	111,279,106	52,237,846	4,355,209	1,344,745	(1,174,619)	(832,293)	108,634	13,177	(119,505)	1,068	260,314	**167,473,682**
	2018	113,112,019	66,287,938	13,821,441	(55,849)	1,269,618	(149,537)	718,526	333,524	3,884	31,416	(20,636)	**195,352,344**
	2019	93,485,883	123,040,649	20,224,456	5,810,427	1,496,468	(712,185)	17,551	(34,056)	64,983	(1,075,456)	(639,389)	**241,679,331**
	2020	77,507,970	127,548,644	25,731,248	7,147,758	970,864	624,170	1,030,669	182,751	(358,595)	(1,753,366)	886,476	**239,518,589**
	2021	55,230,831	152,988,590	38,359,182	15,150,853	3,656,405	(496,997)	(871,205)	(649,438)	(1,037,290)	(335,281)	(568,320)	**261,427,330**
	2022	101,605,528	135,131,405	19,521,135	740,399	(443,781)	(1,018,977)	(73,556)	(1,011,970)	(382,470)	45,819	68,046	**254,181,578**
	2023	176,854,786	113,485,734	12,988,803	649,119	(2,287,321)	(2,516,945)	(1,320,292)	(417,736)	-	-	-	**297,436,148**
	2024	138,390,558	107,018,679	10,885,937	1,495,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**257,790,964**

2023

Claims Paid Development													
Accident and Health Insurance and Motor Insurance		Development Quarter (MUR)											
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
First Quarter Loss	2014	-	-	-	-	-	299,961	11,461	-	175,000	-	-	486,422
	2015	-	10,973,286	3,890,639	1,692,931	774,583	175,837	45,065	-	-	-	1,164	17,553,505
	2016	75,643,695	27,338,878	2,749,674	1,058,398	349,937	503,405	119,080	24,900	7,021	-	6,000	107,800,988
	2017	111,279,106	52,237,846	4,355,209	1,344,745	(1,174,619)	(832,293)	108,634	13,177	(119,505)	1,068	260,314	167,473,682
	2018	113,112,019	66,287,938	13,821,441	(55,849)	1,269,618	(149,537)	718,526	333,524	3,884	31,416	(20,636)	195,352,344
	2019	93,485,883	123,040,649	20,224,456	5,810,427	1,496,468	(712,185)	17,551	(34,056)	64,983	(1,075,456)	(639,389)	241,679,331
	2020	77,507,970	127,548,644	25,731,248	7,147,758	970,864	624,170	1,030,669	182,751	(358,595)	(1,753,366)	886,476	239,518,589
	2021	55,230,831	152,988,590	38,359,182	15,150,853	3,656,405	(496,997)	(871,205)	(649,438)	(1,037,290)	(163,229)	(593,223)	261,574,479
	2022	101,605,528	135,131,405	19,521,135	740,399	(443,781)	(1,194,181)	102,567	(165,377)	-	-	-	255,297,695
	2023	174,684,951	84,381,914	8,962,711	699,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268,728,911

The above figures include recoveries.

6 FINANCIAL RISKS

The Company is exposed to financial risks through its financial assets, financial liabilities, reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from insurance contracts.

The main risks to which the Company is exposed are as follows:

6.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of adverse financial impact due to changes in fair values or future cash flows of financial instruments from fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices.

6.1.1 Foreign currency risk

Foreign risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a monetary financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Most of the Company's financial instruments are denominated in its functional currency. The Company's financial instruments which are exposed to currency risk consist mainly of reinsurance receivables, other receivables, trade and other payables and reinsurance payables. Management monitors the Company's currency position on a regular basis. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	2024	Restated 2023
Financial assets	**MUR**	MUR
MUR	**75,620,944**	183,995,088
USD	**45,506,613**	10,301,866
ZAR	**21,837,662**	32,220,535
	142,965,219	226,517,489
Financial liabilities		
MUR	**44,482,032**	39,923,613
USD	**31,326,775**	26,771,191
ZAR	**1,264,650**	1,689,879
	77,073,457	68,384,683

Financial assets exclude advances and prepayments of **MUR 8,120,444** (2023: MUR 34,763,400) and financial liabilities exclude accruals of **MUR 26,910,373** (2023: MUR 17,854,300).

Consequently, the Company is exposed to risks that the exchange rate relative to these currencies may change in a manner which has an effect on the reported value of that portion of the Company’s financial assets and liabilities which are denominated in currencies other than the Mauritian Rupee.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a change of 10% of the Mauritian Rupee against the foreign currencies.

	Impact on profit or loss and equity	
	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
USD	**1,417,984**	(1,646,933)
ZAR	**2,057,301**	3,053,066

6 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

6.1 Market risk (Continued)

6.1.2 Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations on the domestic market. The Company monitors interest rate trends and related impact on investment income for performance evaluation and better management.

Interest rate risk arises from the Company's bank balances which are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates. Exposure to interest rate risk on short term business is observed through a monitoring of assets and liabilities. The impact of exposure to sustained low interest rates is also monitored.

Short term insurance liabilities are not directly sensitive to the level of market interest rates as they are undiscounted and contractually non-interest bearing. However, due to the time value of money and the impact of interest rates on the level of bodily injury related claims incurred by certain insurance contract holders, a reduction for interest rates would normally produce a higher insurance liability. The Company reviews its estimation in respect of these claims on a regular basis and works towards maintaining sufficient cash flows.

The interest rate profile was:

	2024	2023
Financial assets	**MUR**	MUR
Interest bearing bank balances	**79,289,289**	19,763,578

The following table details the sensitivity to a 1% change of the rate of interest of financial assets:

	2024	2023
Change of 1% in interest rate	**MUR**	MUR
Impact on results	**792,893**	197,636

The movement in the interest rate sensitivity is due to fluctuations in interest rates on savings accounts at year end.

6.1.3 Equity price risk

The Company is subject to price risk due to changes in the market values of its equity securities portfolio. Equity price risk is managed in order to mitigate anticipated unfavourable market movements. In addition, local insurance regulations set out the capital required for risks associated with type of assets held, investments above a certain concentration limit, policy liabilities risks and reinsurance ceded.

Sensitivity

The impact on the Company's profit or loss and equity had the net asset values and equity market values change by 10% with other assumptions left unchanged would have been as follows:

Type	Fair value amount (MUR)	Valuation approach	Key observable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Investment of financial assets (Financial services)				
FVOCI as at 30 June 2024	**14,596,148**	Net asset value (NAV)	Net asset value (NAV) per share	A 10% increase/decrease in Net asset value will lead to an increase/decrease of MUR 1.4 million in fair value
FVOCI as at 30 June 2023	-	-	-	N/A

6 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

6.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivery of cash or another financial assets.

The Company is exposed to daily payments of claims to clients and to repayment of financial liabilities.

The Company's liquidity position is monitored on a regular basis. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching profiles of financial assets.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Maturities of financial assets and liabilities:

At 30 June 2024	**< 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**No maturity dates**	**Total**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**
Financial assets					
Investment in financial assets	-	-	-	**14,596,148**	**14,596,148**
Other receivables	**148,200**	-	-	-	**148,200**
Short term deposit	-	-	-	-	-
Cash at bank	**128,220,871**	-	-	-	**128,220,871**
Total	**128,369,071**	-	-	**14,596,148**	**142,965,219**

Financial assets exclude advances and prepayments of **MUR 8,120,444.**

At 30 June 2024	**< 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**No maturity dates**	**Total**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	**77,073,457**	-	-	-	**77,073,457**
Total	**77,073,457**	-	-	-	**77,073,457**

Financial liabilities exclude accruals of **MUR 26,910,373**.

At 30 June 2023 (restated)	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	No maturity dates	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Financial assets					
Investment in financial assets	-	-	-	11,603,056	11,603,056
Other receivables	5,236,250	-	-	-	5,236,250
Short term deposit	125,000,000	-	-	-	125,000,000
Cash at bank	84,678,183	-	-	-	84,678,183
Total	214,914,433	-	-	11,603,056	226,517,489

Financial assets exclude advances and prepayments of MUR 34,763,400

At 30 June 2023 (restated)	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	No maturity dates	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	68,384,683	-	-	-	68,384,683
Total	68,384,683	-	-	-	68,384,683

Financial liabilities exclude accruals of MUR 17,854,300

6 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

6.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is a risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay an amount in full when fall due. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its reinsurance assets, insurance, other receivables and bank balances. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables based on prior experience and the current economic environment. The Underwriting department assesses the creditworthiness of potential policy holders before issuing any new business.

The Company provides payment facilities to clients and there is a credit risk that a counter party will default on its obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

Financial Assets	**2024** MUR	Restated 2023 MUR
Other receivables	**148,200**	5,236,250
Short term deposit	**-**	125,000,000
Cash at bank	**128,220,871**	84,678,183
	128,369,071	214,914,433

Financial assets exclude advances and prepayments of **MUR 8,120,444** (2023: MUR 34,763,400).

6.4 Capital risk management

The main objectives of the Company when managing capital are:

- to keep and maintain at all times a solvency margin in accordance with the Insurance (General Insurance Business Solvency) Rules 2007 as follows:

  (a) The solvency margin shall at all times be at least 100% of the minimum capital requirement.

  (b) The capital requirement ratio shall at all times be at the target level of at least 150%.

- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns to the Shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders; and

- to provide an adequate return to the Shareholder by pricing insurance contracts and other services commensurately with the level of risk.

6 FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

6.5 Categories of financial instruments

Financial Assets	2024 MUR	Restated 2023 MUR
Investment in financial assets	**14,596,148**	11,603,056
Other receivables	**148,200**	5,236,250
Short term deposit	-	125,000,000
Cash at bank	**128,220,871**	84,678,183
	142,965,219	226,517,489

Financial assets exclude advances and prepayments of **MUR 8,120,444** (2023: MUR 34,763,400).

Financial Liabilities	2024 MUR	Restated 2023 MUR
Trade and other payables	**77,073,457**	68,384,683
	77,073,457	68,384,683

Financial liabilities exclude accruals of **MUR 26,910,373** (2023: MUR 17,854,300).

6.6 Fair value measurement recognised in the statement of financial position

The following table provides an analysis of financial assets that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair values, grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	2024			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**
Investment in financial assets (note 11)	**-**	**-**	**14,596,148**	**14,596,148**

	2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Investment in financial assets (note 11)	-	-	11,603,056	11,603,056

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

Unquoted equities	2024 MUR	2023 MUR
At 1 July	**11,947,363**	54,568,403
Reclassification to asset held for sale	**-**	(44,775,835)
Transfer to Fair value through other comprehensive income	**(344,307)**	-
Fair value adjustment	**2,993,092**	2,154,795
At 30 June	**14,596,148**	11,947,363

There was no transfer between level 1 and 2.

7 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Motor Vehicle	**Computer Hardware**	**Total**
		2024	
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**
Cost			
At 1 July 2023	**1,480,000**	**2,517,235**	**3,997,235**
Additions	**-**	**925,750**	**925,750**
At 30 June 2024	**1,480,000**	**3,442,985**	**4,922,985**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 July 2023	**24,667**	**1,919,250**	**1,943,917**
Charge for the year	**296,000**	**645,940**	**941,940**
At 30 June 2024	**320,667**	**2,565,190**	**2,885,857**
Net book value			
At 30 June 2024	**1,159,333**	**877,795**	**2,037,128**

	Motor Vehicle	Computer Hardware	Total
		2023	
	MUR	MUR	MUR
Cost			
At 1 July 2022	-	2,517,235	2,517,235
Additions	1,480,000	-	1,480,000
At 30 June 2023	1,480,000	2,517,235	3,997,235
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 July 2022	-	1,425,635	1,425,635
Charge for the year	24,667	493,615	518,282
At 30 June 2023	24,667	1,919,250	1,943,917
Net book value			
At 30 June 2023	1,455,333	597,985	2,053,318

8 INTANGIBLE ASSET

	Software	
	2024	2023
Cost	**MUR**	MUR
At 1 July	**-**	-
Additions	**27,437,284**	-
At 30 June	**27,437,284**	-
Accumulated amortisation		
At 1 July	**-**	-
Charge for the year	**5,487,455**	-
At 30 June	**5,487,455**	-
Net book value		
At 30 June	**21,949,829**	-

The estimated useful life of the software ranges from 2 to 5 years. During the year ended 30 June 2024, an impairment assessment of the intangible asset was carried out and it was concluded that there is no indication of impairment.

9 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
At 1 July	**55,000,000**	55,000,000
Additions	**800,000**	-
At 30 June	**55,800,000**	55,000,000

The Company appointed an independent Chartered Valuation Surveyor to assess the fair value of its investment property as at 30 June 2024. The independent valuer determined a market value of MUR 55,800,000, comprising of MUR 55,000,000 attributed to the land and MUR 800,000 to the site improvements (enclosures, access gate and gate post) as at 30 June 2024. The fair value was determined using the Sales Comparison Approach. The Directors have assessed the fair value as at 30 June 2024 and the valuation has been maintained.

The investment property of the Company has generated rental income of **MUR 1,933,500** (2023: MUR 2,124,486) during the year which is included in investment and other income under Note 23. Direct operating expenses incurred in respect of the property amounted to **MUR 311,700** (2023: MUR 263,635).

The Company owns two portions of freehold land situated at Labourdonnais Street, Port Louis, which are solely used for rental purposes.

The Company's land is measured at fair value and the information about the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

	Level 2	Level 2
	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Freehold land	**55,800,000**	55,000,000

10 ASSET HELD FOR SALE

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
At 1 July	**44,775,833**	-
Movement for the year	**-**	44,775,833
At 30 June	**44,775,833**	44,775,833

Details of investment in unquoted shares:

Name of investee company	Principal activity	Classes of Shares	Country of incorporation & operation	% Holding	Cost
					MUR
Flic en Flac Ltd (Villas Caroline)	Hospitality	Ordinary	Mauritius	28.58	55,582,513

The asset held for sale comprises of an investment in non-listed equity shares (Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy) of MUR 44,775,833. This investment was previously classified as financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss. The Company did not pledge the financial asset nor receive any collateral for it. The Directors have assessed the carrying amount of the investment as at the reporting date and concluded that the carrying amount did not exceed the recoverable amount, accordingly no impairment has been recognised.

11 INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2024	2023
Unquoted shares	**MUR**	MUR
Equity instruments		
Available-for-sale financial asset	-	11,603,055
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (note (11(a)(i))	**14,596,147**	-
Debt instrument		
Held-to-maturity financial asset	-	1
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (note (11(a)(ii))	**1**	-
	14,596,148	11,603,056

The financial assets are analysed as follows:

	2024			
Non-current	**Available-for-sale**	**Held-to-maturity**	**Fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Total**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**
As previously reported at 1 July 2023	**11,603,055**	**1**	**-**	**11,603,056**
Impact of IFRS 9:				
Transfer to Fair value through other comprehensive income (11(a))	**(11,603,055)**	**(1)**	**11,603,056**	**-**
As restated at 1 July 2023	-	-	**11,603,056**	**11,603,056**
Fair value adjustment	-	-	**2,993,092**	**2,993,092**
At 30 June 2024	-	-	**14,596,148**	**14,596,148**

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets	**2024**			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**
At 1 July 2023	-	-	**11,603,056**	**11,603,056**
Fair value adjustment	-	-	**2,993,092**	**2,993,092**
At 30 June 2024	-	-	**14,596,148**	**14,596,148**

	2023			
Non-current	Fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale	Held-to-maturity	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
At 1 July 2022	44,775,833	9,792,569	1	54,568,403
Fair value adjustment	-	1,810,486	-	1,810,486
Transfer to Asset held for sale (note 10)	(44,775,833)	-	-	(44,775,833)
At 30 June 2023	-	11,603,055	1	11,603,056

	2023			
Fair value hierarchy of financial assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
At 1 July 2022	-	-	54,568,403	54,568,403
Fair value adjustment	-	-	1,810,486	1,810,486
Transfer to Asset held for sale (note 10)	-	-	(44,775,833)	(44,775,833)
At 30 June 2023	-	-	11,603,056	11,603,056

11 INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2024**	2023
	MUR	MUR
At 1 July 2023	**11,603,056**	-
Change in fair value	**2,993,092**	-
At 30 June	**14,596,148**	-
Analysed as follows:		
Unquoted equity securities	**14,596,147**	-
Unquoted debt instruments	**1**	-
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**14,596,148**	-

(i) Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income

The fair value of the investment in National Insurance Co. Ltd has been determined based on its Net Asset Value as at 30 June 2024 and 2023.

Details of investment in unquoted shares:

Name of investee company	**Principal activity**	**Classes of Shares**	**Country of incorporation & operation**	**% Holding**	**Cost**
					MUR
National Insurance Co. Ltd	Insurance	Ordinary	Mauritius	0.50	30,000,000

(ii) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2024**	2023
	MUR	MUR
Unquoted debt instrument	**1**	**-**
Less ECL provision	**-**	**-**
	1	**-**

There were no transfers between stages during the year as there was no observed deterioration in credit risk on the instrument in the portfolio.

Details of investment in debt instruments:

100,000 unsecured redeemable debentures of MUR 1,000 each were issued by Bramer Banking Corporation Ltd (BBCL) to BAI Co (Mtius) Ltd. The debentures were transferred from BAI Co (Mtius) Ltd (Special Administrator appointed) to the Company for an amount of MUR 104,956,164 as per the deed registered and transcribed in May 2016.

The Company has accordingly fair valued the investment in the debt instrument from MUR 104,956,164 to MUR 1 as part of the IFRS 3 adjustment in the period ended 30 June 2016.

12 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024	2023
(i) Interest accrued on short term deposit	**MUR**	MUR
At 1 July 2023:		
As previously reported	**4,744,726**	4,744,726
Impact of IFRS 9 (note 2.2 (a))	**(53,378)**	-
As restated	**4,691,348**	4,744,726
ECL provision (ii)	**(4,691,348)**	-
Net of provision	**-**	4,744,726
Advances and prepayments (note (b))	**8,120,444**	34,763,400
Others	**148,200**	491,524
Total other receivables	**8,268,644**	39,999,650

12 OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

(ii) ECL provision - Interest accrued on short term deposit

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
At 1 July 2023:		
As previously reported	-	-
Impact of IFRS 9 (note 2.2 (a))	53,378	-
As restated	53,378	-
ECL provision	4,691,348	-
At 30 June 2024	4,744,726	

(a) The carrying amounts of other receivables approximate their fair values.

(b) Advances and prepayments include an amount of **MUR 7,995,444** (2023: MUR 34,349,900) for the implementation of an IT software which is expected to be completed by 30 June 2025.

(c) An ECL provision of **MUR 4,691,348** has been recognised in respect of interest accrued on the short term deposit held at Silver Bank Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: nil) following the placement of Silver Bank Limited under conservatorship by the Bank of Mauritius on 13 February 2024.

13 (a) INSURANCE CONTRACT (ASSETS)/LIABILITIES

	Current portion 2024			Current portion 2023		
	Direct Participating Contracts	Property and Casualty	Total	Direct Participating Contracts	Property and Casualty	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Insurance contract assets						
Insurance contract assets excluding insurance acquisition cash flow assets	-	(13,667,439)	(13,667,439)	-	(7,529,307)	(7,529,307)
Total Insurance contract assets	-	(13,667,439)	(13,667,439)	-	(7,529,307)	(7,529,307)
Insurance contract liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities excluding insurance acquisition cash flow assets	-	136,627,688	136,627,688	-	135,393,884	135,393,884
Total Insurance contract liabilities	-	136,627,688	136,627,688	-	135,393,884	135,393,884
Net Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities	-	122,960,249	122,960,249	-	127,864,577	127,864,577

13 (b) INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED

(i) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

2024	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Best estimate liability	Risk adjustment	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 July 2023	3,819,146	-	113,683,836	10,361,595	127,864,577
Insurance revenue					-
New contracts and contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach at transition	(396,103,570)	-	-	-	(396,103,570)
Total insurance revenue	(396,103,570)	-	-	-	(396,103,570)
Insurance service expenses					-
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	363,679,781	13,808,208	377,487,989
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	-	1,386,678	(12,458,398)	(11,071,720)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flow amortisation	51,588,453	-	-	-	51,588,453
Total Insurance service expenses	51,588,453	-	365,066,459	1,349,810	418,004,722
Insurance service result	344,515,117	-	(365,066,459)	(1,349,810)	(21,901,152)
Finance (income)/expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	344,515,117	-	(365,066,459)	(1,349,810)	(21,901,152)
Cash flows					
Premium received	380,104,408	-	-	-	380,104,408
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(355,321,434)	-	(355,321,434)
Insurance acquisition cash flow paid	(51,588,454)	-	-	-	(51,588,454)
Total cash flows	328,515,954	-	(355,321,434)	-	(26,805,480)
Net Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 30 June 2024	(12,180,017)	-	123,428,861	11,711,405	122,960,249

13 (b) INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED (CONTINUED)

(i) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)

2023	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Best estimate liability	Risk adjustment	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 July 2022	21,835,099	-	73,997,563	6,252,185	102,084,847
Insurance revenue					
New contracts and contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach at transition	(395,920,437)	-	-	-	(395,920,437)
Total insurance revenue	(395,920,437)	-	-	-	(395,920,437)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	399,345,484	8,349,226	407,694,710
Changes that relate to past service- changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	-	(22,837,956)	(4,239,816)	(27,077,772)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flow amortisation	40,808,960	-	-	-	40,808,960
Total Insurance service expenses	40,808,960	-	376,507,528	4,109,410	421,425,898
Insurance service result	355,111,477	-	(376,507,528)	(4,109,410)	(25,505,461)
Finance (income)/expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	355,111,477	-	(376,507,528)	(4,109,410)	(25,505,461)
Cash flows					
Premium received	377,904,484	-	-	-	377,904,484
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(336,821,255)	-	(336,821,255)
Insurance acquisition cash flow paid	(40,808,960)	-	-	-	(40,808,960)
Total cash flows	337,095,524	-	(336,821,255)	-	274,269
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at 30 June 2023	3,819,146	-	113,683,836	10,361,595	127,864,577

2022	Current portion 2022		
	Direct Participating Contracts	Property and Casualty	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR
Insurance contract assets			
Insurance contract assets excluding insurance acquisition cash flow assets	-	-	-
Total Insurance contract assets	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities excluding insurance acquisition cash flow assets	-	102,084,847	102,084,847
Total Insurance contract liabilities	-	102,084,847	102,084,847
Net Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities	-	102,084,847	102,084,847

13 (b) INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED (CONTINUED)

(i) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)

2022	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Best estimate liability	Risk adjustment	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 July 2021	20,113,580	-	102,808,941	-	122,922,521
Insurance revenue					
New contracts and contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach at transition	(343,737,712)	-	-	-	(343,737,712)
Total insurance revenue	(343,737,712)	-	-	-	(343,737,712)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	302,971,674	6,631,665	309,603,339
Changes that relate to past service- changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	-	937,498	(379,480)	558,018
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flow amortisation	31,182,580	-	-	-	31,182,580
Total Insurance service expenses	31,182,580	-	303,909,172	6,252,185	341,343,937
Insurance service result	312,555,132	-	(303,909,172)	(6,252,185)	2,393,775
Finance (income)/expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in statement of	312,555,132	-	(303,909,172)	(6,252,185)	2,393,775
Cash flows					
Premium received	345,459,231	-	-	-	345,459,231
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(332,720,550)	-	(332,720,550)
Insurance acquisition cash flow paid	(31,182,580)	-	-	-	(31,182,580)
Total cash flows	314,276,651	-	(332,720,550)	-	(18,443,899)
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at 30 June 2022	21,835,099	-	73,997,563	6,252,185	102,084,847

(ii) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

2024

	Present value of future cash flows	**Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**	**Total**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 July 2023	**117,502,982**	**10,361,595**	**127,864,577**
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	**(396,103,570)**	**-**	**(396,103,570)**
Experience adjustments - relating to incurred claims	**415,268,234**	**13,808,208**	**429,076,442**
Changes that relate to current service	**19,164,664**	**13,808,208**	**32,972,872**
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future service	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCFs relating to the LIC	**1,386,678**	**(12,458,398)**	**(11,071,720)**
Changes that relate to past service	**1,386,678**	**(12,458,398)**	**(11,071,720)**
Insurance service result	**(20,551,342)**	**(1,349,810)**	**(21,901,152)**
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts issued	**-**	**-**	**-**
Investment return	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	**(20,551,342)**	**(1,349,810)**	**(21,901,152)**
Cash flows			
Premiums received	**380,104,408**	**-**	**380,104,408**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	**(355,321,434)**	**-**	**(355,321,434)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	**(51,588,454)**	**-**	**(51,588,454)**
Total cash flows	**(26,805,480)**	**-**	**(26,805,480)**
			-
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at 30 June 2024	**111,248,844**	**11,711,405**	**122,960,249**

13 (b) INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED (CONTINUED)

(ii) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

2023

	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 July 2022	95,832,662	6,252,185	102,084,847
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	(395,920,437)	-	(395,920,437)
Experience adjustments - relating to incurred claims	440,154,444	8,349,226	448,503,670
Changes that relate to current service	44,234,007	8,349,226	52,583,233
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future service	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCFs relating to the LIC	(22,837,956)	(4,239,816)	(27,077,772)
Changes that relate to past service	(22,837,956)	(4,239,816)	(27,077,772)
Insurance service result	(21,396,051)	(4,109,410)	(25,505,461)
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts issued	-	-	-
Investment return	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(21,396,051)	(4,109,410)	(25,505,461)
Cash flows			
Premiums received	377,904,484	-	377,904,484
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(336,821,255)	-	(336,821,255)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(40,808,960)	-	(40,808,960)
Total cash flows	274,269	-	274,269
			-
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at 30 June 2023	117,502,982	10,361,595	127,864,577

Analysis of finance income and expenses

	2024	2023
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	**MUR**	MUR
Interest accreted	-	-
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	-
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	-	-

14 (a) REINSURANCE CONTRACT (ASSETS)/LIABILITIES

	Current portion 2024			Current portion 2023		
	Direct Participating Contracts	**Property and Casualty**	**Total**	Direct Participating Contracts	Property and Casualty	Total
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**	MUR	MUR	MUR
Reinsurance contract assets	-	**(170,699,108)**	**(170,699,108)**	-	(139,501,737)	(139,501,737)
Total Reinsurance contract assets	-	**(170,699,108)**	**(170,699,108)**	-	(139,501,737)	(139,501,737)
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	**1,711,735**	**1,711,735**	-	2,784,241	2,784,241
Total Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	**1,711,735**	**1,711,735**	-	2,784,241	2,784,241
Net Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities	-	**(168,987,373)**	**(168,987,373)**	-	(136,717,496)	(136,717,496)

14 (b) REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

(i) Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims

2024	**Remaining Coverage Component**		**Incurred Claims**		
	Excluding loss recovery component	**Loss recovery component**	**Present value of future cash flows**	**Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**	**Total**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**
Net Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 1 July 2023	**515,275**	-	**(130,818,419)**	**(6,414,352)**	**(136,717,496)**
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**(6,055,558)**	-	-	-	**(6,055,558)**
Reinsurance expenses	**165,095,020**	-	-	-	**165,095,020**
Other incurred directly attributable expenses incurred claims recovery	-	-	**(237,470,949)**	**2,258,473**	**(235,212,476)**
Changes that relate to past service- changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	-	**(4,012,983)**	**(3,338,568)**	**(7,351,551)**
Changes that relate to past service	-	-	**(4,012,983)**	**(3,338,568)**	**(7,351,551)**
Changes that relate to future service- changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future service	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	**411,433**	-	**411,433**
Changes that relate to current service	-	-	**411,433**	-	**411,433**
Net Income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**159,039,462**	-	**(241,072,499)**	**(1,080,095)**	**(83,113,132)**
Finance (income)/ expenses from insurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	**159,039,462**	-	**(241,072,499)**	**(1,080,095)**	**(83,113,132)**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premium paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	**(164,950,249)**	-	-	-	**(164,950,249)**
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	**215,793,504**	-	**215,793,504**
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	**(164,950,249)**	-	**215,793,504**	-	**50,843,255**
Net Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 30 June 2024	**(5,395,512)**	-	**(156,097,414)**	**(7,494,447)**	**(168,987,373)**

14 (b) REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD (CONTINUED)

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

2023	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims		
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Net Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 1 July 2022	8,310,551	-	(107,286,717)	(2,895,861)	(101,872,027)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(4,460,436)	-	-	-	(4,460,436)
Reinsurance expenses	168,647,683	-	-	-	168,647,683
Other incurred directly attributable expenses incurred claims recovery	-	-	(203,778,672)	533,439	(203,245,233)
Changes that relate to past service- changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	-	(7,359,992)	(4,051,930)	(11,411,922)
Changes that relate to past service	-	-	(7,359,992)	(4,051,930)	(11,411,922)
Changes that relate to future service- changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future service	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	(2,424,169)	-	(2,424,169)
Changes that relate to current service	-	-	(2,424,169)	-	(2,424,169)
Net Income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	164,187,247	-	(213,562,833)	(3,518,491)	(52,894,077)
Finance (income)/ expenses from insurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	164,187,247	-	(213,562,833)	(3,518,491)	(52,894,077)
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premium paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	(171,982,523)	-	-	-	(171,982,523)
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	190,031,131	-	190,031,131
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	(171,982,523)	-	190,031,131	-	18,048,608
Net Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 30 June 2023	515,275	-	(130,818,419)	(6,414,352)	(136,717,496)

2022	Current portion 2022		
	Direct Participating Contracts	Property and Casualty	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR
Reinsurance contract assets	-	(103,453,209)	(103,453,209)
Total Reinsurance contract assets	-	(103,453,209)	(103,453,209)
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	1,581,182	1,581,182
Total Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	1,581,182	1,581,182
Net Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities	-	(101,872,027)	(101,872,027)

14 (b) REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD (CONTINUED)

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

2022	Remaining Coverage Component		Incurred Claims		
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Net Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 1 July 2021	(1,362,236)	-	(108,036,516)	-	(109,398,752)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(5,832,802)	-	-	-	(5,832,802)
Reinsurance expenses	166,345,223	-	-	-	166,345,223
Other incurred directly attributable expenses incurred claims recovery	-	-	(183,233,785)	(1,524,853)	(184,758,638)
Changes that relate to past service- changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	-	(3,070,100)	(1,371,008)	(4,441,108)
Changes that relate to future service- changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	4,801,328	-	4,801,328
Net Income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	160,512,421	-	(181,502,557)	(2,895,861)	(23,885,997)
Finance (Income)/ expenses from insurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	160,512,421	-	(181,502,557)	(2,895,861)	(23,885,997)
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premium paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	(150,839,634)	-	-	-	(150,839,634)
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	182,252,356	-	182,252,356
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	(150,839,634)	-	182,252,356	-	31,412,722
Net Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 30 June 2022	8,310,551	-	(107,286,717)	(2,895,861)	(101,872,027)

(ii) Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances

2024

	Present value of future cash flows	**Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**	**Total**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**
Net Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 1 July 2023	**(130,303,144)**	**(6,414,352)**	**(136,717,496)**
Reinsurance expenses- contract measured under the PAA	**159,039,462**	**-**	**159,039,462**
Experience adjustments- relating to incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery	**(237,470,949)**	**2,258,473**	**(235,212,476)**
Changes that relate to current service	**(78,431,487)**	**2,258,473**	**(76,173,014)**
Changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	**-**	**-**	**-**
Changes that relate to future service	**-**	**-**	**-**
Changes that relate to past service- changes in the FCF relating to the incurred claims recovery	**(4,012,983)**	**(3,338,568)**	**(7,351,551)**
Changes that relate to past service	**(4,012,983)**	**(3,338,568)**	**(7,351,551)**
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	**411,433**	**-**	**411,433**
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**(82,033,037)**	**(1,080,095)**	**(83,113,132)**
Finance (income)/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive	**(82,033,037)**	**(1,080,095)**	**(83,113,132)**
Cash flows			
Premium paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	**-**	**-**	**-**
Recoveries from reinsurance	**(164,950,249)**	**-**	**(164,950,249)**
Directly attributable expenses paid	**215,793,504**	**-**	**215,793,504**
Total cash flows	**50,843,255**	**-**	**50,843,255**
Net Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 30 June 2024	**(161,492,926)**	**(7,494,447)**	**(168,987,373)**

14 (b) REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD (CONTINUED)

2023

	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR
Net Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 1 July 2022	(98,976,166)	(2,895,861)	(101,872,027)
Reinsurance expenses- contract measured under the PAA	164,187,247	-	164,187,247
Experience adjustments - relating to incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery	(203,778,672)	533,439	(203,245,233)
Changes that relate to current service	(39,591,425)	533,439	(39,057,986)
Changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future service	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service- changes in the FCF relating to the incurred claims recovery	(7,359,992)	(4,051,930)	(11,411,922)
Changes that relate to past service	(7,359,992)	(4,051,930)	(11,411,922)
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	(2,424,169)	-	(2,424,169)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(49,375,586)	(3,518,491)	(52,894,077)
Finance (income)/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(49,375,586)	(3,518,491)	(52,894,077)
			-
Cash flows			-
Premium paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	(171,982,523)	-	(171,982,523)
Recoveries from reinsurance	190,031,131	-	190,031,131
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-
Total cash flows	18,048,608	-	18,048,608
			-
Net Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at 30 June 2023	(130,303,144)	(6,414,352)	(136,717,496)

Analysis of finance income and expenses (Applicable to all measurement models)

	2024	2023
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**MUR**	MUR
Interest accreted	-	-
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	-
Foreign exchange differences	-	-
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	-	-

15 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024	2023
(a) Short term deposit	**MUR**	MUR
As previously reported	**125,000,000**	125,000,000
Impact of IFRS 9: ECL provision at 1 July 2023 (note 2.2 (a))	**(1,406,250)**	-
At 1 July, as restated	**123,593,750**	125,000,000
ECL provision (i)	**(123,593,750)**	-
Net of provision	**-**	125,000,000
(b) Cash at bank		
Cash at bank	**128,220,871**	84,678,183
Total cash and cash equivalents	**128,220,871**	209,678,183
(c) ECL provision - short term deposit		
At 1 July:		
As previously reported	**-**	-
Impact of IFRS 9 (note 2.2 (a))	**1,406,250**	-
As restated	**1,406,250**	-
ECL provision	**123,593,750**	-
At 30 June	**125,000,000**	

(i) An ECL provision of **MUR 123,593,750** has been recognised in respect of the short term deposit held at Silver Bank Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: nil) as Silver Bank Limited was placed under conservatorship by the Bank of Mauritius on 13 February 2024.

(ii) The Company has a performance security lien of MUR 3,000,000 over its cash at bank in favour of a corporate client relating to its general insurance operations. As no default occurred during the year under review, no contingent liability has arisen thereon.

16 STATED CAPITAL

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Issued and paid:		
At 1 July and 30 June	**180,000,000**	180,000,000

The stated capital is comprised of **18,000,000** (2023: 18,000,000) ordinary shares.

Each ordinary share carries one voting right and rights to dividends. The above ordinary shares are at no par value and fully paid.

17 RESERVES

	Retained earnings	Reserves	Total Reserves
	MUR	MUR	MUR
At 30 June 2022:			
As previously reported	61,088,042	11,553,568	72,641,610
Impact of IFRS 17 (note 29)	(8,120,373)	-	(8,120,373)
As restated	52,967,669	11,553,568	64,521,237
Profit for the year:			
As previously stated	30,570,406	-	30,570,406
Impact of IFRS 17 (note 29)	8,969,046	-	8,969,046
As restated	39,539,452	-	39,539,452
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	2,187,306	2,187,306
At 30 June 2023 (restated)	92,507,121	13,740,874	106,247,995
At 1 July 2023:			
As previously reported	**91,658,448**	**13,740,874**	**105,399,322**
Prior years IFRS 17 impact	**848,673**	**-**	**848,673**
Impact of IFRS 9 (note 2.2 (a))	**(1,211,491)**	**-**	**(1,211,491)**
As restated	**91,295,630**	**13,740,874**	**105,036,504**
Loss for the year	**(59,035,206)**	**-**	**(59,035,206)**
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**3,025,462**	**3,025,462**
At 30 June 2024	**32,260,424**	**16,766,336**	**49,026,760**

18 DEFERRED TAX

(a) Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method at 17% (2023: 15%). The movement on deferred tax account is as follows:

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
At 1 July:		
As previously reported	**6,215,397**	4,026,011
Impact of IFRS 9 as at 1 July 2023 (note 2.2 (a))	**248,137**	-
As restated	**6,463,534**	4,026,011
Movement in profit or loss (note 21 (b))	**22,321,352**	2,266,566
Other comprehensive income	**(6,630)**	(77,180)
At 30 June	**28,778,256**	6,215,397

(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority on the same entity.

The following amounts are shown in the statement of financial position:

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Deferred tax assets	**30,445,181**	6,351,910
Deferred tax liabilities	**(1,666,925)**	(136,513)
Net deferred tax	**28,778,256**	6,215,397

(c) Deferred tax assets credited to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are attributable to the following items:

	2024				
	At 1 July 2023 (as previously reported)	**Impact of IFRS 9 as at 1 July 2023**	**Movement in profit or loss**	**Movement in other comprehensive income**	**At 30 June 2024**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):					
Retirement benefit obligations	**681,190**	**-**	**362,610**	**(6,630)**	**1,037,170**
Provision for ECL on receivables	**2,021,128**	**248,137**	**23,840,588**	**-**	**26,109,853**
Gratuity	**3,649,592**	**-**	**(351,434)**	**-**	**3,298,158**
Accelerated Depreciation	**(136,513)**	**-**	**(1,530,412)**	**-**	**(1,666,925)**
	6,215,397	**248,137**	**22,321,352**	**(6,630)**	**28,778,256**

	2023				
	At 1 July 2022	Impact of IFRS 9	Movement in profit or loss	Movement in other comprehensive income	At 30 June 2023
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):					
Retirement benefit obligations	4,147,661		(3,389,291)	(77,180)	681,190
Provision for ECL on receivables	-		2,021,128	-	2,021,128
Gratuity	-		3,649,592	-	3,649,592
Accelerated Depreciation	(121,650)		(14,863)	-	(136,513)
	4,026,011	-	2,266,566	(77,180)	6,215,397

19 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

NIC General Insurance Co. Ltd participates in the NIC Multi-Employer Pension Scheme (''NMEPS''). Its contributions for DC employees are expensed to the income statement and amounted to **MUR 1,996,701** for the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: MUR 2,063,448).

The Company has recognised a defined benefit liability of **MUR 4,582,000** in its statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024 (2023: MUR 4,007,000) in respect of employees under the pension plan who are entitled to residual retirement gratuities because their pension plan benefits are not expected to fully offset the Company's retirement gratuity obligations under the Workers' Rights Act (WRA) 2019.

The Company has also recognised a net defined benefit liability of **MUR 799,000** as at 30 June 2024 in respect of pensions to be paid out of the Company's cashflow for some former employees who were members of BAI Group Pension Fund.

The Company has also recognised a net defined benefit liability of **MUR 720,000** in its statement of financial position at 30 June 2024 in respect of any vacation leave that are expected to be paid out of the Company's cashflow to its employees who are entitled to vacation leave under WRA 2019.

The Company is subject to an unfunded defined benefit plan for its employees. The plans expose the Company to normal risks described below:

Investment risk: The Company has a residual obligation imposed by WRA on top of the DC plan. It is therefore exposed to investment underperformance of the DC plan.

Interest risk: A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this may be partially offset by a decrease in inflationary pressures on salary and pension increases.

Longevity risk: The plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants. A reduction in the mortality rates of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Salary risk: The plan liability is calculated by reference to the future projected salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants above the assumed rate will increase the plan liability whereas an increase below the assumed rate will decrease the liability.

Pension risk (applicable to unfunded pensioners): The plan liability is calculated by reference to the future pensions payable to the pensioners. As such, an increase in the pension payable to pensioners above the assumed rate will increase the plan liability whereas an increase below the assumed rate will decrease the liability.

The Company has a residual obligation imposed by WRA 2019 on top of its DC plan. It is therefore particularly exposed to investment under-performance of the DC plan.

There has been no plan amendment, curtailment or settlement during the year except for the past service costs in respect of employee transfers to and from the Company.

19 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

The liabilities are analysed as follows:	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Funded obligation (note (a))	4,582,000	4,007,000
Unfunded obligation (note (b))	799,000	-
Vacation leave (note (c))	720,000	-
	6,101,000	4,007,000

(a) Funded obligation - Residual Retirement Gratuities (NMEPS)

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Reconciliation of net defined benefit liability/(asset)		
At 1 July	4,007,000	3,116,000
Amount recognised in profit or loss	614,000	1,352,000
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(39,000)	(454,000)
Less Employer contributions	-	(7,000)
At 30 June	4,582,000	4,007,000
Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets		
At 1 July	-	6,000
Employer contributions	-	7,000
(Benefits paid)	-	(13,000)
At 30 June	-	-
Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
At 1 July	4,007,000	3,122,000
Current service cost	372,000	329,000
Interest expense	228,000	165,000
Past service cost	14,000	858,000
(Other benefits paid)	-	(13,000)
Liability experience (gain)/loss	(383,000)	561,000
Liability (gain)/loss due to change in financial assumptions	344,000	(1,015,000)
At 30 June	4,582,000	4,007,000
Components of amount recognised in profit or loss		
Current service cost	372,000	329,000
Past service cost	14,000	858,000
Service cost	386,000	1,187,000
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	228,000	165,000
	614,000	1,352,000
Components of amount recognised in other comprehensive income		
Liability experience (gain)/loss	(383,000)	561,000
Liability (gain)/loss due to change in financial assumptions	344,000	(1,015,000)
	(39,000)	(454,000)
Allocation of plan assets at end of period*		
	%	%
Cash and other	-	-
Total	-	-

Principal assumptions used at end of year	2024	2023
Discount rate	5.5%	5.7%
Rate of salary increases	4.5%	4.5%
Average retirement age (ARA)	65	65
Annuity rates:		
- Male at ARA	12.211	11.875
- Female at ARA	14.447	14.280

19 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

(a) Funded obligation - Residual Retirement Gratuities (NMEPS) (continued)

Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation at end of year	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Increase due to 1% decrease in discount rate	1,623,000	1,346,000
Decrease due to 1% increase in discount rate	1,259,000	991,000

The above sensitivity analysis has been carried out by recalculating the present value of obligation at end of period after increasing or decreasing the discount rate while leaving all other assumptions unchanged. Any similar variation in the other assumptions would have shown smaller variations in the defined benefit obligation. The results are particularly sensitive to a change in discount rate due to the nature of the liabilities being the difference between the pure retirement gratuities under the Workers Rights Act 2019 and the deductions allowable, being five times the annual pension provided and half the lump sum received by the member at retirement from the pension fund with reference to the Company's share of contributions. The latter amount is Rs 14,622,000 as at 30 June 2024.

Future cash flows	2024	2023
The funding policy is to pay benefits out of the reporting entity's cash flow as and when due.		
Expected employer contribution for the next year	-	-
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	22 years	22 years

(b) Unfunded obligation - Unfunded Pensioners

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Reconciliation of net defined benefit liability/(asset)		
At 1 July	-	-
Amount recognised in profit or loss	819,000	-
Less employer contributions	(20,000)	-
At 30 June	799,000	-
Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
At 1 July	-	-
Interest expense	13,000	-
Past service cost	806,000	-
(Other benefits paid)	(20,000)	-
At 30 June	799,000	-
Components of amount recognised in profit or loss		
Past service cost	806,000	-
Service cost	806,000	-
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	13,000	-
Total	819,000	-

Principal Assumptions used at end of period	2024	2023
Discount rate	5.1%	-
Rate of pension increases	0.0%	-

Sensitivity Analysis on defined benefit obligation at end of period	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Increase due to 1% decrease in discount rate	76,000	-
Decrease due to 1% increase in discount rate	65,000	-

The above sensitivity analysis has been carried out by recalculating the present value of obligation at end of period after increasing or decreasing the discount rate while leaving all other assumptions unchanged. Any similar variation in the other assumptions would have shown smaller variations in the defined benefit obligation.

Future cashflows	2024	2023
The funding policy is to pay benefits out of the reporting entity's cashflow as and when due.		
Expected employer contribution for the next year	66,000	-
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	9 years	-

19 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

(c) Vacation Leave

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Reconciliation of net defined benefit liability/(asset)		
At 1 July	-	-
Amount recognised in profit or loss	720,000	-
At 30 June	720,000	-
Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
Opening balance	-	-
Current service cost	699,000	-
Interest expense	21,000	-
At 30 June	720,000	-
Components of amount recognised in profit or loss		
Current service cost	123,000	-
Past service cost	597,000	-
Service cost	720,000	-
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	-	-
Total P&L charge	720,000	-

Principal assumptions used at end of year	2024	2023
Discount rate	3.6%	-
Rate of salary increases	4.5%	-

Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation at end of year	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Increase due to 1% decrease in discount rate	6,000	-
Decrease due to 1% increase in discount rate	6,000	-

The above sensitivity analysis has been carried out by recalculating the present value of obligation at end of period after increasing or decreasing the discount rate while leaving all other assumptions unchanged.

Future cash flows

The funding policy is to pay benefits out of the reporting entity's cash flow as and when due.

Expected employer contribution for the next year	609,000	-
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	0.9 years	-

The retirement benefit obligations liabilities are summarised as follows:	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
(i) Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Amount recognised in profit or loss:		
Funded obligation (note (a))	614,000	1,352,000
Employer contributions (funded obligation (note (a))	-	(7,000)
Unfunded obligation (note (b))	799,000	-
Vacation leave (note (c))	720,000	-
	2,133,000	1,345,000
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Funded obligation (note (a))	(39,000)	(454,000)
(ii) Statement of financial position		
Current portion	609,000	-
Non-current portion	5,492,000	4,007,000
	6,101,000	4,007,000

20 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	Restated 2023
	MUR	MUR
Payable to ultimate shareholder (note 25)	1	1
Amount due to fellow subsidiary (note 25)	71,139,282	65,580,226
Other payables	5,934,174	2,804,456
Accruals	26,910,373	17,854,300
	103,983,830	86,238,983

(a) The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their fair values.

(b) The amount due to fellow subsidiary is unsecured, interest free and repayable anytime or in any other manner as may be mutually agreed.

21 TAXATION

Income tax

Income tax is calculated at the rate of 15% on the profit for the year as adjusted for income tax purposes.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Contribution to the CSR Fund is at a rate of 2% on the chargeable income of the preceding financial year.

Corporate Climate Responsibility (CCR)

The government has also recently introduced a new levy called Corporate Climate Responsibility Levy (CCR) of 2% on chargeable income of all companies having a turnover exceeding MUR 50 million. This was treated as non-adjusting event at 30 June 2024. More details are provided in note 30.

	2024	2023
(a) Statement of financial position	**MUR**	MUR
At 1 July	**1,684,378**	9,056,003
Income tax charge for the year	**10,039,028**	629,285
Corporate Social Responsibility	**1,338,532**	1,168,264
Income tax paid during the year	**(1,600,467)**	(9,056,003)
Tax deducted at source	**(119,228)**	(113,171)
At 30 June	**11,342,243**	1,684,378
Analysed as follows:		
Current tax liability	**10,039,028**	629,285
Corporate Social Responsibility	**1,338,532**	1,168,264
Tax deducted at source	**(119,228)**	(113,171)
Prior year overprovision	**83,911**	-
Net balance	**11,342,243**	1,684,378
(b) Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Current tax on the adjusted profit for the year at 15%	**10,039,028**	629,285
Corporate Social Responsibility	**1,338,532**	1,168,264
Deferred tax	**(22,321,352)**	(2,266,566)
	(10,943,792)	(469,017)

(c) Tax reconciliation	**2024**	Restated 2023
	MUR	MUR
(Loss)/profit before taxation:		
As previously reported	**(69,978,998)**	30,101,389
Effect of IFRS 17 (note 29)	**-**	8,969,046
As restated	**(69,978,998)**	39,070,435
Tax calculated at rate of 15%	**(10,496,850)**	5,860,565
Income not subject to tax	**(2,587,260)**	(536,578)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**23,123,138**	(4,694,702)
Tax charge for the year	**10,039,028**	629,285

22 INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT

22 (a) INSURANCE REVENUE

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA:		
Accident and Health	**287,239,671**	306,061,965
Motor	**89,255,983**	70,222,102
Property	**10,041,871**	10,137,852
Others	**9,566,045**	9,498,518
Total insurance revenue	**396,103,570**	395,920,437

22 (b) INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses:		
Accident and Health	**249,020,665**	290,543,583
Motor	**93,568,468**	86,295,386
Property	**33,067,776**	29,060,898
Others	**1,831,079**	1,794,843
Changes that relate to past service- changes in the FCF relating to the LIC:		
Accident and Health	**382,012**	(17,613,055)
Motor	**(9,139,922)**	(5,573,684)
Property	**(3,272,910)**	(1,824,940)
Others	**959,100**	(2,066,093)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation:		
Accident and Health	**31,691,426**	28,350,393
Motor	**17,134,507**	9,840,765
Property	**1,183,090**	1,178,428
Others	**1,579,431**	1,439,374
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal to those losses	-	-
Total Insurance service expenses	**418,004,722**	421,425,898
Net expenses from insurance contract held	**(21,901,152)**	(25,505,461)

22 INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT (CONTINUED)

22 (c) INSURANCE EXPENSES FOR REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Accident and Health	(144,223,166)	(146,190,110)
Motor	83,307	(5,354,955)
Property	(8,140,182)	(6,951,454)
Others	(6,759,421)	(5,690,728)
Total insurance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(159,039,462)	(164,187,247)

22 (d) INSURANCE SERVICE INCOME FOR REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Claims recovered:		
Accident and Health	166,024,981	177,593,696
Motor	45,869,083	2,126,864
Property	23,158,995	23,477,592
Others	159,417	47,082
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance:		
Accident and Health	102,481	856,681
Motor	(351,239)	1,492,995
Property	(160,229)	626
Others	(2,446)	73,867
Changes that relate to past service- changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery:		
Accident and Health	(229,260)	6,663,026
Motor	268,609	(260,482)
Property	7,287,728	4,994,802
Others	24,474	14,575
Changes that relate to future service- changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	-	-
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	-	-
Total Insurance service income for reinsurance contracts held	242,152,594	217,081,324
Total Insurance service held	61,211,980	27,388,616

23 INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Rental income	1,933,500	2,124,486
Bank interest	7,981,199	6,846,086
Reversal of provisions	13,900	25,281,823
Total Investment and other income	9,928,599	34,252,395

24 OTHER OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Staff and related costs (i)	**44,328,997**	34,444,957
Director fees and expenses	**2,578,840**	2,297,500
Rent and other related costs	**4,104,029**	3,913,900
Office service costs	**4,333,327**	3,159,206
Legal and professional fees	**8,862,935**	15,473,097
Advertising and marketing	**1,195,794**	3,119,600
Depreciation and amortisation	**6,429,395**	518,282
Bad debts	**100,000**	6,852,495
Provision/(reversal) for ECL on insurance receivables	**20,079,619**	(32,471,631)
Provision for impairment on reinsurance receivables	**(4,112,983)**	4,112,983
Provision for ECL on interest accrued and short term deposit (ii)	**128,285,098**	-
Other expenses	**1,578,328**	2,978,733
Total operating and administrative costs	**217,763,379**	44,399,122

(i) *Staff and related costs are analysed as follows:*

	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	**34,213,313**	27,205,247
Pension	**1,996,702**	3,081,027
Social security	**1,261,679**	1,161,266
Employee development	**1,286,242**	753,058
Retirement benefit obligations (note 19)	**2,133,000**	1,345,000
Other costs	**3,438,061**	899,359
	44,328,997	34,444,957
Number of employees at year end	**48**	56

(ii) An ECL provision of MUR 128,285,098 has been accounted in respect of short term deposit of MUR 125 million and interest accrued on the short term deposit of MUR 4,744,726 at Silver Bank Limited as at reporting date since Silver Bank Limited was placed under conservatorship by the Bank of Mauritius on 13 February 2024.

The other operating and administrative costs have been reclassified as per IFRS 17 as follows:

	2024			
	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	**Other directly attributable expenses**	**Non attributable expenses**	**Total**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**
Staff costs	**26,597,398**	**17,731,599**	**-**	**44,328,997**
Office service costs	**6,457,633**	**4,305,089**	**-**	**10,762,722**
Other operating expenses	**12,931,250**	**8,620,833**	**12,834,479**	**34,386,562**
ECL provision on short term deposit (ii)	**-**	**-**	**128,285,098**	**128,285,098**
Total	**45,986,281**	**30,657,521**	**141,119,577**	**217,763,379**

24 OTHER OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (CONTINUED)

	2023			
	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Other directly attributable expenses	Non attributable expenses	Total
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Staff costs	20,666,974	13,777,983	-	34,444,957
Office service costs	2,206,493	1,470,995	-	3,677,488
Other operating expenses	(9,776,339)	(6,517,560)	22,570,576	6,276,677
Total	13,097,128	8,731,418	22,570,576	44,399,122

(iii) **Non attributable expenses**

	2024	2023
	MUR	MUR
Non attributable other operating expenses are analysed as follows:		
Legal and professional fees	**8,862,935**	15,473,097
Advertising expenses	**1,195,794**	3,119,600
Director fees and expenses	**2,578,840**	2,297,500
Travel and entertainment	**22,907**	599,671
Public relations and donations	**174,003**	1,080,708
Total	**12,834,479**	22,570,576

25 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

	2024				
	Remuneration and benefits	**Sale of goods or services**	**Purchase of goods or services**	**Amount payable to related parties**	**Amount receivable from related parties**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**	**MUR**
Ultimate shareholder	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**
Holding company	**-**	**1,180,188**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Fellow subsidiary	**-**	**12,381,013**	**5,630,210**	**71,139,282**	**-**
Key management personnel	**6,007,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	6,007,500	**13,561,201**	**5,630,210**	**71,139,283**	**-**

Key management personnel	**MUR**
- Short-term employee benefits	**5,563,050**
- Post-employment benefits	**333,450**
- Termination benefits	**-**
- Other long-term benefits	**111,000**
	6,007,500

	2023				
	Remuneration and benefits	Sale of goods or services	Purchase of goods or services	Amount payable to related parties	Amount receivable from related parties
	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR	MUR
Ultimate shareholder	-	-	-	1	-
Holding company	-	1,067,938	-	-	-
Fellow subsidiary	-	6,186,973	5,078,919	65,580,226	-
Key management personnel	4,654,721	-	-	-	-
	4,654,721	7,254,911	5,078,919	65,580,227	-

Key management personnel	MUR
- Short-term employee benefits	4,654,721
- Post-employment benefits	-
- Termination benefits	-
- Other long-term benefits	-
	4,654,721

The terms and conditions of the outstanding amounts payable are disclosed under note 20.

The transactions from related parties are made at normal market prices. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables and payables. At each financial year, an assessment of provision for impairment is undertaken.

Shared service agreement

The Company has entered into a "shared service arrangement" with its sister company, National Insurance Co. Ltd for the apportionment of common costs including usage of space of its subsidiary's property. The transaction is considered at arm's length.

26 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments as at the reporting date amounted to **MUR 7,995,444** (2023: MUR 9,876,311) representing the implementation of a new General Insurance Policy Administration System. The Company has capitalised an amount of **MUR 27,437,284** for the software development during the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: Nil).

27 HOLDING COMPANY AND ULTIMATE BENEFICIAL OWNER

The Directors regard the National Property Fund Ltd as its holding company which is ultimately wholly owned by the Government of Mauritius.

28 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company may face litigations arising in the normal course of the insurance business. The Directors are of the opinion that these litigations will not have a material impact on the financial position or results of the Company, as the insurance contract liabilities consider potential claims related to these litigations in their estimation which already incorporate expectations of future claims, including those related to ongoing or potential legal proceedings. Consequently, no separate provision for contingent liabilities has been recognized in the financial statements.

As at 30 June 2024, there were contingent liabilities amounting to **MUR 27,651,382** (2023: MUR 32,001,627).

29 PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

Summary of impact of restatements on the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss following adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 is detailed below:

1) Upon adoption of IFRS 9 at 1 July 2023, the Company has recognised an ECL provision of MUR 1,459,628 in respect of short term deposit and interest accrued on the short term deposit resulting in an impact of MUR 1,459,628 on retained earnings as at 1 July 2023, as disclosed in note 2.2 (a).

2) The requirements of IFRS 17 lead to significant changes in the accounting for insurance contracts for the Company. The Company have restated the comparatives on initial application of IFRS 17 on 1 July 2023 . The impact on equity as a result of transition to IFRS 17 arises because of the different requirements of IFRS 17 compared to the accounting policies and actuarial methodologies used under IFRS 4. Changes in prior years have been recognized in equity.

Impact of IFRS 17 (Extract of Statement of financial position)

	30 June 2023		
	As previously reported	**Impact of IFRS 17**	**As restated 2023**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	2,053,318	-	2,053,318
Investment property	55,000,000	-	55,000,000
Investment in financial assets	11,603,056	-	11,603,056
Deferred tax assets	6,215,397	-	6,215,397
Current assets			
Insurance contract assets	-	7,529,307	7,529,307
Reinsurance contract assets	149,574,815	(10,073,078)	139,501,737
Insurance receivables	147,733,409	(147,733,409)	-
Other receivables	39,999,650	-	39,999,650
Cash and cash equivalents	84,678,183	-	84,678,183
Short term deposit	125,000,000	-	125,000,000
Asset held for sale	44,775,833		44,775,833
Equity			
Stated capital	180,000,000	-	180,000,000
Reserves	105,399,322	848,673	106,247,995
Non-current liability			
Retirement benefit obligations	4,007,000	-	4,007,000
Current liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	160,759,274	(25,365,390)	135,393,884
Outstanding claims	111,649,168	(111,649,168)	-
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	2,784,241	2,784,241
Trade and other payables	103,134,519	(16,895,536)	86,238,983
Current tax liabilities	1,684,378	-	1,684,378

29 PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Impact of IFRS 17 (Extract of Statement of financial position)

	30 June 2022		
	As previously reported	**Impact of IFRS 17**	**As restated**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	1,091,600	-	1,091,600
Investment property	55,000,000	-	55,000,000
Investment in financial assets	54,568,403	-	54,568,403
Deferred tax assets	4,026,011	-	4,026,011
Current assets			
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	130,666,860	(27,213,651)	103,453,209
Insurance receivables	122,334,677	(122,334,677)	-
Other receivables	37,794,903	-	37,794,903
Cash and cash equivalents	66,597,883	-	66,597,883
Short term deposit	125,000,000	-	125,000,000
Equity			
Stated capital	180,000,000	-	180,000,000
Reserves	72,641,610	(8,120,373)	64,521,237
Non-current liability			
Retirement benefit obligations	3,116,000	-	3,116,000
Current liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	146,775,284	(44,690,437)	102,084,847
Outstanding claims	71,429,336	(71,429,336)	-
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	1,581,182	1,581,182
Trade and other payables	114,062,104	(26,889,364)	87,172,740
Current tax liabilities	9,056,003	-	9,056,003

Impact of IFRS 17 (Extract of Statement of profit or loss)

	30 June 2023		
	As previously reported	**Impact of IFRS 17**	**As restated**
	MUR	**MUR**	**MUR**
Gross premiums	373,710,274	(373,710,274)	-
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(166,252,327)	166,252,327	-
Insurance revenue	-	395,920,437	395,920,437
Gross claims paid	(321,042,256)	321,042,256	-
Movement in outstanding claims	(40,219,832)	40,219,832	-
Claims ceded to reinsurers	207,891,655	(207,891,655)	-
Gross change in insurance contract liabilities	(13,983,990)	13,983,990	-
Change in contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	4,964,267	(4,964,267)	-
Commissions paid	(14,808,140)	14,808,140	-
Insurance service expenses	-	(421,425,898)	(421,425,898)
Net income/(expenses) from insurance contract held	30,259,651	(55,765,112)	(25,505,461)
Insurance expenses for reinsurance contracts held	-	(164,187,247)	(164,187,247)
Insurance service income for reinsurance contracts held	-	217,081,324	217,081,324
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	-	52,894,077	52,894,077
Insurance service result	30,259,651	(2,871,035)	27,388,616
Total Investment Income	35,807,274	(26,836,702)	8,970,572
Other income	8,433,586	16,848,237	25,281,823
Total investment and other income	44,240,860	(9,988,465)	34,252,395
Net insurance and investment result	74,500,511	(12,859,500)	61,641,011
Other operating expenses	(44,399,122)	21,828,546	(22,570,576)
Provision for ECL	-	-	-
Non-insurance expenses	(44,399,122)	21,828,546	(22,570,576)
Profit before tax	30,101,389	8,969,046	39,070,435
Taxation	469,017	-	469,017
Profit after tax	**30,570,406**	**8,969,046**	**39,539,452**

30 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Asset held for sale

On 15 October 2024, the Company has received MUR 57 million for the disposal of 171,498 shares held by the Company in Flic en Flac Ltd (Villas Caroline) to Perch Holdings Ltd.

Investment property

The Board of Directors approved the disposal of the land at Labourdonnais Street, Port Louis to National Insurance Co. Ltd for an amount of MUR 55.8 million post financial year end. In view of the injunction imposed on its investee company, National Insurance Co. Ltd and its holding company, National Property Fund Ltd in 2025 as detailed below, the disposal of the investment property has been kept on hold until further Board decision and shall not occur in the next one year.

Legal matter arising subsequent to the financial year ended 30 June 2024

Subsequent to the financial year ended 30 June 2024, the Company's investee company, National Insurance Co. Ltd (“NICL”) and its holding company, National Property Fund Ltd (''NPFL'') became parties to a legal proceedings entitled Mr. Dawood Ajum Rawat v. National Property Fund Ltd (holding company), National Insurance Co. Ltd (investee company), Bank of Mauritius & Ors (Cause No. SC/COM/JICA/000157/2025) before the Supreme Court of Mauritius. On 13 March 2025, an Interim Order restraining and prohibiting NPFL and NICL from disposing certain assets was issued by the Judge in Chambers, amongst other related restrictions. On 21 March 2025, NPFL and NICL obtained a variation to the Interim Order. NPFL and NICL continue to be guided by their legal counsels in resolving this matter.

Corporate Climate Responsibility (CCR)

During the budget speech held on 7 June 2024, a new levy, Corporate Climate Responsibility (CCR) was imposed on companies with a turnover of more than MUR 50 million per annum. The CCR Levy was subsequently gazetted in the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2024 on 27 July 2024. The CCR levy is equivalent to 2 percent of the Company’s chargeable income on year of assessment commencing on 1 July 2024 and will be paid in respect of the year of assessment commencing on 1 July 2024, that is the tax filing is due on 31 December 2025 based on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024. The expected impact of the new CCR levy on income tax expenses and deferred tax asset for the year ending 30 June 2025 relating to 30 June 2024 is estimated to be MUR 1.3 million and MUR 3.3 million respectively. The CCR levy is considered to be a non-adjusting event as the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 do not reflect the effect of the CCR since the change in the tax law was neither substantively enacted nor enacted as of 30 June 2024.

There have been no other 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.