SWAN

EVEN CLOSER TO YOU

SWAN LIFE LTD | ANNUAL REPORT 2023

DEAR SHAREHOLDER

The Board of Directors is pleased to present the Annual Report of Swan Life Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2023.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 29 May 2025.

Nicolas Maigrot
Chairperson

Louis Rivalland
Director &
Group Chief Executive

EVEN CLOSER TO YOU

At the heart of our theme lies a commitment to prioritizing individuals and the dreams that fuel their aspirations. With SWAN, our objective extends beyond conventional insurance; we strive to become a dynamic force that actively nurtures and supports the realization of their most ambitious goals.

SWAN doesn't just provide a safety net for the future; it's a steadfast ally in the journey toward turning dreams into reality. We understand that securing one's future is not merely about financial protection but also about fostering an environment where dreams can flourish. By instilling confidence through the assurance of a safeguarded future, SWAN empowers individuals to take bold and proactive steps towards their aspirations. Whether it's starting a business, pursuing higher education, or embarking on a creative endeavor, SWAN is there to not only protect but also to propel these dreams forward.

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OUR JOURNEY

As a forward-thinking corporate citizen, we remain committed to staying one step ahead. Guided by our Vision, Mission, and Values, we continuously adapt our organisation to meet the evolving needs and expectations of our stakeholders.

FOR OVER 160 YEARS, WE HAVE BEEN AT THE HEART OF OUR CLIENTS' LIVES AND THOSE OF THEIR LOVED ONES. AS A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION,

OUR RAISON D'ÊTRE IS TO PROTECT THOSE WHO TRUST US AND SUPPORT THEIR FUTURE, BRINGING PEACE OF MIND AND ENABLING LASTING SUCCESS.

OUR VISION

is to partner with you to secure a better future

OUR MISSION

is to be your preferred financial solutions partner for life.

OUR VALUES

are Passion, People, and Performance

CHAIRPERSON'S AND GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT

Nicolas Maigrot
Chairperson

Louis Rivalland
Group Chief Executive

CHAIRPERSON'S & GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE REPORT

Transformation and Transparency: IFRS 17/9 and Strategic Resilience

Introduction

On behalf of the Board of Directors, SWAN is pleased to present the Annual Report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023. This year marks a significant milestone: it is our first set of financial statements prepared under both IFRS 17 and IFRS 9. This transformation ushers in a new era of transparency, consistency, and comparability across our insurance and investment activities.

Reporting Landmark

The implementation of IFRS 17, the long-awaited accounting standard for insurance contracts, has been a transformational journey for the Group and the global insurance industry at large. After more than two decades in development, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published IFRS 17 in May 2017, with an effective date originally set for 1 January 2021, subsequently postponed to 1 January 2023.

In recognition of the complexity and significant resource demands of this transition, the Financial Services Commission (FSC) granted an industry-wide extension to all insurers in Mauritius. The filing deadline for IFRS 17-compliant financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2023 was officially extended to 31 May 2025. This regulatory flexibility enabled SWAN to implement the new standards in a controlled, compliant, and well-supported manner.

It is also important to note that companies implementing IFRS 17 were granted a regulatory derogation from the earlier adoption of IFRS 9, which governs the accounting treatment of financial instruments. Accordingly, this filing represents SWAN's first consolidated report under both IFRS 17 and IFRS 9.

Transformation Journey

To meet the new standards, the Group undertook an extensive, multi-year transformation effort involving systems, people, and processes. Actuarial consultants were engaged to support implementation design and methodology alignment, guide on implementation and methodology. A new information system was deployed to enable granular data capture, journal automation, and financial control under the new standard.

A dedicated infrastructure and systems architecture in support of IFRS 17 reporting was also implemented while a comprehensive and accelerated training program for Finance, Actuarial, and Risk teams was delivered through a combination of physical workshops and online modules.

These upgrades not only strengthen our financial reporting foundation but also enhance our risk visibility and support long-term value creation for all stakeholders.

Scope and Financial Impacts

IFRS 17 introduces clearer segmentation between insurance underwriting profits and investment results, offering deeper insights into performance drivers. A new solvency framework introduced by the FSC required adaptation and calibration. We continue to engage actively with the regulator to ensure sound interpretation and alignment.

Challenges Encountered

The transition to IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 has brought several operational and regulatory challenges. Maintaining dual reporting under both IFRS 4 and IFRS 17, including the management of parallel ledgers proved to be a complex undertaking. The need for finer data granularity and historical restatements placed additional pressure on internal systems and new disclosure and compliance requirements stretched our resources on our teams.

Navigating Complexity, Building Resilience, Driving Value

Despite these hurdles, SWAN remained fully committed to completing the IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 implementation in accordance with the FSC's revised timeline. Amid macroeconomic volatility, regulatory changes, and global uncertainty, SWAN remained focused on resilience, agility, and value creation.

This transition was not just a technical accounting reform, but a transformation in the way we perceive and manage risks, profitability, and solvency.

We are proud to report that our teams navigated this transition successfully, thanks to years of dedicated preparation and cross-functional collaboration. Under the new standards, our reporting more accurately reflects economic substance and enhances comparability for investors and policyholders. The financials under IFRS 17/9 solidify our capital strength, reinforce our liability adequacy, and enhance the clarity of revenue emergence over the life of contracts.

Swan Life Ltd and Swan Life Group: Delivering Growth Through Reform

Swan Life Ltd (SLL) and the SLL Group demonstrated robust operational and financial resilience, particularly in the face of the implementation of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9, which represented a fundamental shift in how we account for life insurance contracts and financial instruments. Our life operations maintained healthy new business levels, underpinned by sound investment strategies and a diversified product suite tailored to our clients' evolving needs. Operationally, the life segment continued to enhance digital capabilities and client experience, whilst investing in capacity building for actuarial, compliance, and data teams.

Investing in Our People, Purpose and Partnerships

SWAN's strength lies in its people. We have invested significantly in leadership development, actuarial capabilities, regulatory training with a particular focus on risk, compliance, and client centricity.

Our values — *Passion, People, and Performance* — continue to guide our culture and decisions. We extend our sincere appreciation to all employees across SWAN for their dedication and meaningful contributions.

We also deepened our stakeholder engagement through clear and regular communication with regulators, shareholders, and clients. Our digital transformation initiatives across the Group gained further momentum, setting the stage for long-term scalability and improved service delivery.

Looking Ahead

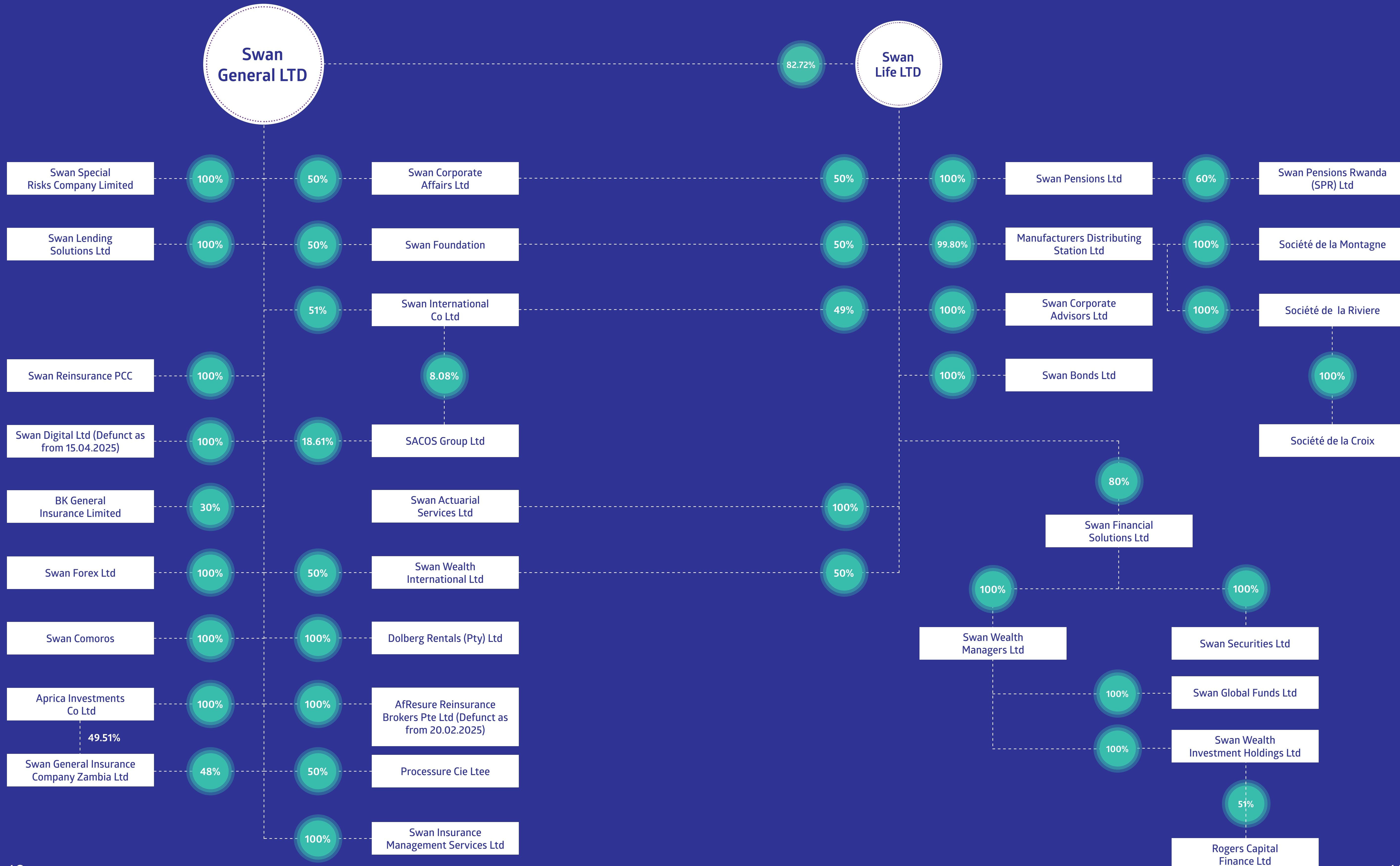
As we move into 2024 and beyond, our strategic priorities remain anchored in sustainable growth, operational excellence, regulatory integrity, and digital innovation. The Group will continue to strengthen its balance sheet, simplify its operating model, and expand its ecosystem through strategic partnerships and new channels.

While the IFRS transition may be behind us, our journey of innovation, adaptation, and value creation continues, with renewed clarity, accountability, and confidence. Together, we are building a SWAN that is more resilient, transparent, and forward-looking than ever before.

Our appreciation also goes to all the Directors for their valued guidance and relentless contribution.

Nicolas Maigrot
Chairperson

Louis Rivalland
Group Chief Executive

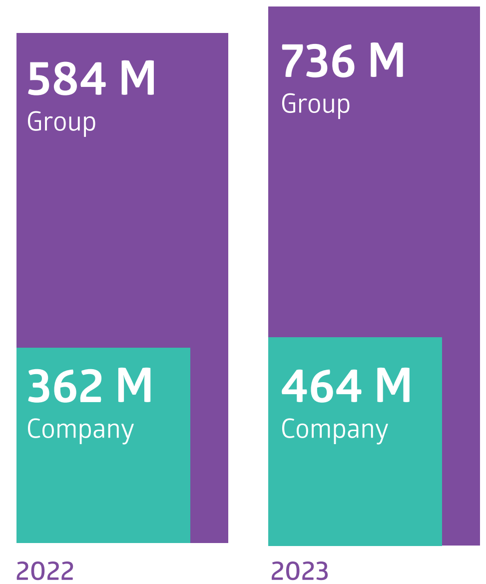

Swan General LTD
82.72%
Swan Life LTD
Swan Special Risks Company Limited
100%
Swan Lending Solutions Ltd
100%
Swan Reinsurance PCC
100%
Swan Digital Ltd (Defunct as from 15.04.2025)
100%
BK General Insurance Limited
30%
Swan Forex Ltd
100%
Swan Comoros
100%
Aprica Investments Co Ltd
100%
49.51%
Swan General Insurance Company Zambia Ltd
48%
50%
Swan Corporate Affairs Ltd
50%
50%
Swan Foundation
50%
51%
Swan International Co Ltd
49%
8.08%
18.61%
SACOS Group Ltd
Swan Actuarial Services Ltd
100%
50%
Swan Wealth International Ltd
50%
100%
Dolberg Rentals (Pty) Ltd
100%
AfResure Reinsurance Brokers Pte Ltd (Defunct as from 20.02.2025)
50%
Processure Cie Ltee
100%
Swan Insurance Management Services Ltd
100%
Swan Pensions Ltd
60%
Swan Pensions Rwanda (SPR) Ltd
99.80%
Manufacturers Distributing Station Ltd
100%
Société de la Montagne
100%
Swan Corporate Advisors Ltd
100%
Société de la Riviere
100%
Swan Bonds Ltd
100%
Société de la Croix
80%
Swan Financial Solutions Ltd
100%
Swan Wealth Managers Ltd
100%
Swan Securities Ltd
100%
Swan Global Funds Ltd
100%
Swan Wealth Investment Holdings Ltd
51%
Rogers Capital Finance Ltd

KEY FIGURES

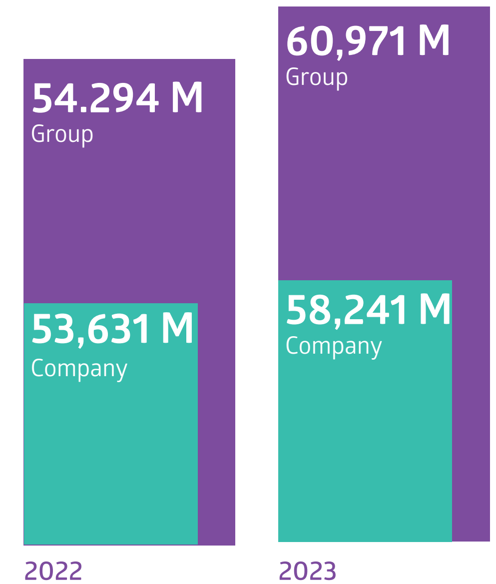
THE GROUP	
Insurance revenue	Y2023 - 2,065 M ↑ Y2022 - 1,981 M
Insurance service results	Y2023 - 520 M ↑ Y2022 - 257 M
Profit before tax	Y2023 - 736 M ↑ Y2022 - 584 M
Total Assets	Y2023 - 60,971 M ↑ Y2022 - 54,294 M
Dividends Paid	Y2023 - 182 M ↑ Y2022 - 172 M
Earnings per share	Y2023 - 236.72 ↑ Y2022 - 192.68

THE COMPANY	
Insurance revenue	Y2023 - 2,065 M ↑ Y2022 - 1,981 M
Insurance service results	Y2023 - 520 M ↑ Y2022 - 257 M
Profit before tax	Y2023 - 464 M ↑ Y2022 - 362 M
Total Assets	Y2023 - 58,241 M ↑ Y2022 - 53,631 M
Dividends Paid	Y2023 - 182 M ↑ Y2022 - 172 M
Earnings per share	Y2023 - 161.51 ↑ Y2022 - 132.26
Dividends per share	Y2023 - 69.01 ↑ Y2022 - 65.34

Profit before tax



Total Assets



Insurance revenue
(Group & Company)

2,065 M ↑ 2023

1,981 M 2022

Dividends Paid
(Group & Company)

182 M ↑ 2023

172 M 2022

I WANT TO BE CLOSER TO THE STARS

Jordan - 7 years old

SWAN

CREATING VALUE THROUGH SUSTAINABILITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

As a corporate citizen, SWAN acknowledges its role in the advancement of society. We view Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as a long-term investment aimed at contributing to the future prosperity of communities across Mauritius. Over the years, our unwavering commitment helped us to build strong relationships with several NGOs, with which we partner to address environmental and social challenges. We also encourage our colleagues to actively participate in our CSR activities, reflecting the company's long and enduring legacy of engagement.

Environment

Our commitment to environmental stewardship is embedded in our internal practices. Indeed, much emphasis has been laid on reducing our carbon footprint over the past years. In 2023, we pursued our efforts to use our resources wisely, such as reducing our electricity consumption by implementing simple yet effective measures. We continue to drive emissions reductions through numerous projects, such as the upgrading to more energy-efficient air conditioners and lighting. Our actions are aimed at protecting our planet while supporting our business growth.

Social Impact

We are committed to providing comfort to those in need and creating opportunities for those striving to improve their lives. Our efforts include cash and in-kind contributions, employee volunteerism, and local collaboration. Our signature social impact programs leverage our assets and capabilities to contribute to societal well-being.

Charitable Giving

In fiscal year 2023, Swan Foundation donated Rs 966,750 in cash and in-kind contributions to nonprofit organisations. This financial assistance supports various programs and activities, bringing comfort, inspiration, and opportunities to people across Mauritius. Our 2023 donations primarily benefited projects focused on the health and well-being of children, as well as environmental conservation. We also actively promote volunteerism among our employees.

While we have made significant progress, there is still much to accomplish. We are committed to continually pushing ourselves and our company further. We are grateful for the strong support of our employees, stakeholders, and partners, and we look forward to continuing our collaborative efforts to create a better future for all Mauritians.


RELIVE MY
MOST PRECIOUS
MOMENT
Anil - 76 years old
SWAN

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Swan Life Ltd (the 'Company') is a Public Interest Entity as defined by the Financial Reporting Act 2004. The Group, comprising of the Company and its subsidiaries, is also considered as a Public Interest Entity.

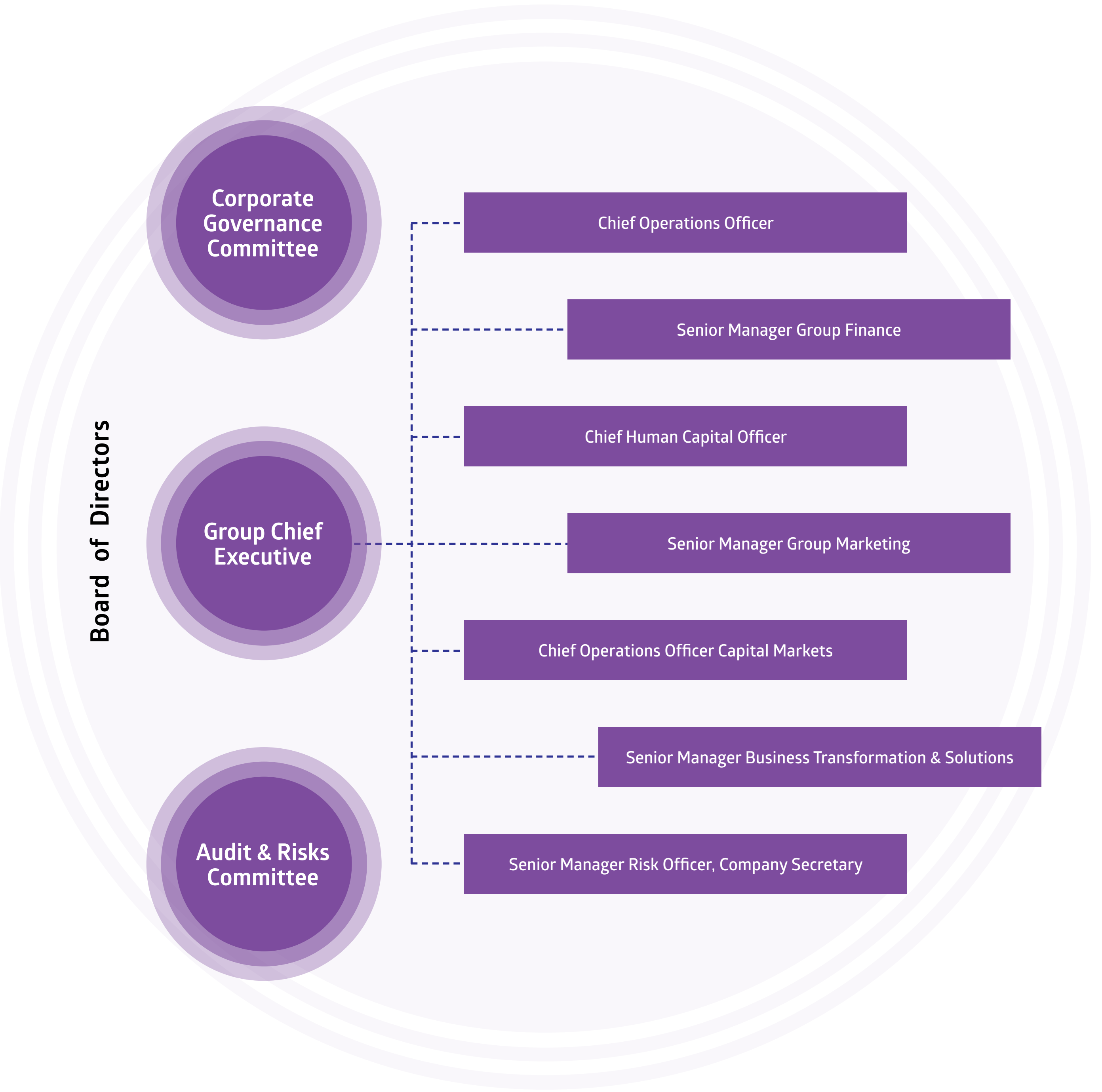
1. Governance Structure

Swan Life Ltd is headed by a unitary Board. The Board is ultimately responsible for providing effective leadership and is responsible and accountable for the affairs of the Company including its reputation and good governance. The Board assumes responsibility for, inter alia, setting the strategic direction, overseeing the financial and investment affairs, corporate governance, risk management, internal control and compliance issues. The Board is also the link between the Company and the shareholders.

The Company does not have a board charter as it considers that the Companies Act and Insurance Act are sufficiently clear as to the respective roles, responsibilities and authorities of the Board of Directors. The Company has a code of ethics which explains the Company's and Group's policies on how business is conducted in Mauritius and beyond. Employees, officers and members of the Board of Directors alike commit to understanding the code and abiding by its principles. The principles support full compliance with applicable laws. They also represent the practical ways that we put our values to work every day. Our corporate values, passion, people and performance, serve as the foundation for the code. The code also contains provisions on whistle blowing and provides, inter alia, for anonymous reporting of unethical conducts.

The day-to-day operations are entrusted to the management under the responsibility of the Group Chief Executive. Members of senior management have clearly defined job descriptions and are entrusted with the operational management of the business. Senior management report to the Group Chief Executive. The Risk Officer reports to the Board/Audit & Risk Committee.

A high-level organisation chart is provided below:



Profile of the senior management team is at Annex 1 and on the website.
The organigram, code of ethics and main clauses of the constitution have been published on the website of the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
(cont'd)

2. Structure of the board and its committees

Swan Life Ltd is headed by a unitary Board with ten directors. The Board consists of executive, non-executive and independent non-executive directors. Members of the Board have a diverse set of skills, knowledge and come from different sphere of the business community. There are two female independent directors on the Board. Collectively, the Board is well structured and of sufficient size to discharge its duties, having regard to the activities and size of the Company and the Group.

The functions and responsibilities of the chairperson and group chief executive are separate. The chairperson leads the Board, ensuring that each director is able to make an effective contribution. He monitors, with the assistance of the company secretary, the information distributed to the Board to ensure it is sufficient, accurate, timely and clear. The chairperson is a non-executive director. The group chief executive has the day-to-day management responsibility for the operations, implementing the strategies and policies agreed by the Board.

The group chief executive is the executive member of the Board. There are four independent non-executive directors. The independent directors bring a wide range of experience and skills to the Board. They are free from any business or other relationships which could materially affect their ability to exercise independent judgement, constructively dissent and are critical by-standers. Though Mr Mooroogen has served for more than 9 years, the Board considers Mr. Mooroogen to still be independent. The Board does not insist that all the criteria set in the Code be cumulatively met. The Board is satisfied that Mr Mooroogen is able to, and in fact, exercises independence of mind and judgement in his duties of independent director and chairperson of the committee. Board considers the current mix of executive, non-executive and independent directors to be appropriate.

The Companies Act requires that any public company must have at least two independent directors. The criteria for independent director are laid out in the Companies Act.

The Company is fully compliant with the Companies Act, in that it has two independent directors who meet all the criteria. All the directors are resident in Mauritius.

Directors of the Company

Executive
Louis Rivalland
(Group Chief Executive)

Independent non-executive
Arif Currimjee
Gopallen Mooroogen
Grace Leung Shing
Clairette Fy Thin Ah-Hen
(Appointed on 25th April 2024)

Non-executive
Eric Espitalier-Noël
Philippe Espitalier-Noël
Henri Harel
Nicolas Maigrot
(Chairperson)
Sébastien Mamet

Profiles of the directors are at Annex 2.
All profiles are on the website.

The company secretary plays a key role in the application of corporate governance and ensuring Board procedures and processes are followed. All directors have access to the advice and services of the company secretary, who provides guidance to the directors on their statutory responsibilities, ethics and good governance. The company secretary acts as a vital bridge between the Board and the executive management and ensures that the management, in a timely manner, provides its Board and its Committees with all relevant information. The company secretary discharged his duties as per the statutory requirements. Mr. Jaiyansing (Shailen) Soobah acts as the Group company secretary.

Board Committees

The Board has instituted two committees – the Audit & Risks Committee and the Corporate Governance Committee, each mandated to provide guidance, recommendations on matters affecting Swan Life Ltd and its subsidiaries ('SWAN') activities. The chairperson of each committee regularly reports proceedings of the Committees to the Board. The terms of reference for each committee have been published on the website.

Audit & Risks Committee

The Committee comprises of a majority of independent directors. Members of the Committee are appointed by the Board. The Committee consists of four directors. The Board appoints a chairperson from the independent directors of the Committee and determines the period for which he shall hold office. In the absence of the chairperson of the Committee, the remaining members shall elect one of their members present to chair the meeting. The chairperson of the Board and any executive director are not eligible to be member of the Committee. The Board satisfies itself that the chairperson of the Committee has the relevant financial experience, ideally with a professional qualification from one of the professional accountancy bodies. The Board has the power at any time to remove any members from the Committee and to fill any vacancies created by such removal.

The external auditor, internal auditor, risk officer and head of finance may be invited to attend meetings of the Committee on a regular basis. Other non-members and members of management may be invited to attend all or part of any meeting as and when appropriate and necessary. The Group company secretary, or his nominee, acts as the secretary of the Committee and ensures that the Committee receives information and papers in a timely manner to enable full and proper consideration to be given to issues.

The Committee carries out its role, functions and duties for the Company and for the major relevant subsidiaries. In performing its duties, the Committee maintains effective working relationships with the Board, management and the external and internal auditors. To perform his or her duties, each Committee member will need to develop and maintain his skills and knowledge, including an understanding of the Committee's responsibilities and of the Company's and Group's business, operations and risks. Consistent with the below mentioned duties, the Committee will encourage continuous improvement of, and foster adherence to, the Company's and Group's policies, procedures and practices at all levels.

The role and function of the Committee with regards to the following matters shall be to:

Internal audit

a) Consider and recommend to the board the appointment or termination of appointment of the internal auditor;

b) Ensure the internal auditor has direct access to the Board chairperson and to the Committee chairperson;

c) Review and assess the annual internal audit work plan;

d) Receive any report on the results of the internal auditor's work on a periodic basis;

e) Review and monitor the senior management's responsiveness to the internal auditor's findings and recommendations;

f) If required, meet with the internal auditors at least once a year without the presence of management;

g) Monitor and review the effectiveness of the Company's and Group's internal audit function, in the context of the Company's and Group's overall risk management system;

h) Direct and supervise investigations into matters within its scope, for example, evaluations of the effectiveness of the Company's and Group's internal control, cases of employee fraud, misconduct or conflict of interest.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
(cont'd)

External Audit

a) Consider and make recommendations to the Board, to be put to shareholders for approval at the annual meeting, in relation to the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the Company's external auditor;

b) Ensure that at least once every seven years the audit services contract is put out to tender;

c) If an auditor resigns, investigate the issues leading to this and decide whether any action is required;

d) Oversee the relationship with the external auditor including (but not limited to):

 i. Recommendations on their remuneration, including both fees for audit and non-audit services, and that the level of fees is appropriate to enable an effective and high quality audit to be conducted;

 ii. Approval of their terms of engagement, including any engagement letter issued at the start of each audit and the scope of the audit;

 iii. Assessing their independence and objectivity taking into account relevant professional and regulatory requirements and the relationship with the auditor as a whole, including the provision of any non-audit services;

e) Satisfying itself that there are no relationships (such as family, employment, investment, financial or business) between the auditor and the Company (other than in the ordinary course of business) which could adversely affect the auditor's independence and objectivity;

f) Meet regularly with the external auditor (including once at the planning stage before the audit and once after the audit at the reporting stage) and at least once a year, without management being present if deemed necessary, to discuss the auditor's remit and any issues arising from the audit;

g) Review and approve the annual audit plan and ensure that it is consistent with the scope of the audit engagement, having regard to the seniority, expertise and experience of the audit team;

h) Consider whether any significant ventures, investments or operations are not subject to external audit;

i) Obtain assurance from the external auditor(s) that adequate accounting records are being maintained;

j) Review the findings of the audit with the external auditor. This shall include but not be limited to the following:

 i. A discussion of any major issues which arose during the audit;

 ii. Key accounting and audit judgements;

 iii Levels of errors identified during the audit; and

 iv. The effectiveness of the audit process.

k) Review any representation letter(s) requested by the external auditor before they are signed by management;

l) Review the management letter and management's response to the auditor's findings and recommendations;

m) Reviewing progress on implementation of auditors' recommendations;

n) If necessary, develop and implement policy on the supply of non-audit services by the external auditor to avoid any threat to auditor objectivity and independence, taking into account any relevant ethical guidance on the matter;

Financial Statements

a) The Committee will examine and review the quality and integrity of the financial statements, including its annual reports and any other formal announcement relating to the organization's financial performance;

b) The Committee shall review and report to the Board on significant financial reporting issues and judgements which these financial statements contain having regard to matters communicated to the Committee by the auditor;

c) In particular, the Committee shall review and challenge where necessary:

 i. The consistency of, and any changes to, significant accounting policies both on a year on year basis and across the Company and Group;

 ii. Compliance with accounting standards, local and international, compliance with stock exchange and legal requirements;

 iii. The methods used to account for significant or unusual transactions where different approaches are possible;

 iv. Significant adjustments resulting from the audit; whether the Company and the Group have followed appropriate accounting standards and made appropriate estimates and judgements taking into account the views of the external auditor;

 v. The clarity and completeness of disclosure in the Company's and the Group's financial reports and the context in which statements are made;

 vi. All material information presented in the financial statements, such as the business review and the corporate governance statements relating to the audit and risk management;

 vii. Where the Committee is not satisfied with any aspect of the proposed financial reporting by the Company, it shall report its views to the Board;

 viii. The basis on which the Company's and the Group's have been determined a going concern; Capital adequacy and internal controls;

 ix. Compliance with the financial conditions of any loan covenants; and

 x. Reviewing special documents

Narrative reporting

Where requested by the Board, the Committee shall review the content of the annual report and accounts and advise the Board on whether, taken as a whole, it is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders and other stakeholders to assess the Company's and Group's performance, business model and strategy.

For internal control and risks management

The Committee will assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling their corporate governance responsibilities relating to risk management, i.e., in relation to the identification, measurement, monitoring and controlling of the Company's and Group's material risks. Specifically, the Committee's role is to report to the Board and provide appropriate advice and recommendations to develop and implement strategies, policies, procedures and controls to manage the material risks. In this respect, the duties of the Committee shall include:

a) Ensuring implementation of, and the continuous monitoring of compliance with, the FSC Insurance (Risk Management) Rules 2016 by:

 i. Defining and, at least annually, reviewing the risk appetite statements and tolerance levels;

 ii. Reviewing the design, completeness and effectiveness of the risk management framework;

 iii. Defining and reviewing the risk management strategy;

 iv. Receiving and reviewing reports and dashboards from Management for risk monitoring

 v. Reviewing the 3 year rolling business plan;

 vi. Reviewing the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment report;

 vii. Reviewing risk policies; and

 viii. Receiving the auditors' and actuary's report on the compliance and effectiveness of the risk management framework and to recommend necessary actions.

b) Ensuring the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the Company's and Group's operations and internal controls and the implementation of established policies and procedures;

c) Maintaining a close relationship with the Risk Officer and management;

d) Reviewing and providing an independent and objective oversight on reports submitted by management on corporate accountability and specifically how associated risks are being mitigated;

e) Reviewing the continuous management of risk by Management;

f) Keep under review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's and Group's systems of internal control, including internal financial control and business risk management and maintaining effective internal control systems; and

g) Review and approve the statements to be included in the annual report concerning internal controls and risk management.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
(cont'd)

Compliance, Whistleblowing and Fraud

The Committee shall:

a) Review the adequacy and security of the Company's and Group's arrangements for their employees and contractors to raise concerns, in confidence, about possible wrongdoings in financial reporting or other matters. The Committee shall ensure that these arrangements allow proportionate and independent investigation of such matters and appropriate follow up action;

b) Review the Company's and Group's procedures for detecting fraud;

c) Review the Company's and Group's systems and controls for the prevention of bribery and receive reports on non-compliance;

d) Receive and review regular reports from the Compliance Officer and Money Laundering Reporting Officer;

e) Review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's and Group's compliance function and policies, procedures and systems for combating money laundering and terrorism financing;

f) Review significant transactions not directly related to the Company's and Group's normal business as the Committee might deem appropriate;

g) Review significant cases of employee conflicts of interest, misconduct or fraud, or any other unethical activity by employees of the Company or the Group; and

h) Review any whistle blowing issue/report, as provided in the Company's and Group's Code of Ethics.

As at 31st December 2023, the Audit & Risk Committee consisted of four Non-Executive Directors, three of whom are Independent, including the chairperson.
The Members are:

a) Mr. Arif Currimjee (independent, non-executive)

b) Mr. Henri Harel (non-executive)

c) Ms Grace Sarah Leung Shing (independent non-executive)

d) Mr. Gopallen Mooroogen (Chairperson) (independent, non-executive)

Ms. Clairette Fy Thin Ah-Hen, independent non-executive director, also forms part of the Audit & Risk Committee effective as from 25th April 2024.

Mr Jaiyansing (Shailen) Soobah, acts as secretary of the Committee. The Committee meets at least four times a year. The group chief executive is not a Member of the Committee. He is in attendance unless a conflict of interest is likely to arise. Members of the Committee have ample financial awareness. Members of the senior management, the external auditor and the internal auditor attend meetings of the Committee, as are relevant. The Committee meets regularly with the external auditor (including once at the planning stage before the audit and once after the audit at the reporting stage). The Committee has not met external auditor without management presence as there were no such request from either party, given that there were no material issues to be discussed.

During the year, the Committee met five times and the main issues discussed and deliberated on were:

a) Yearly audited accounts and annual report – assessment of the accounts progress;

b) External audit- consideration and approval of audit strategy;

c) Discussion of auditors' fees for audit and non-audit services for the Company and subsidiaries;

d) Risk management – consideration of risk appetite statements, own risk and solvency assessment, actuary's effectiveness report and auditors' compliance report; and

e) Internal audit- consideration of internal audit reports and internal audit plan.

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee's terms of reference, which comprises areas covered by a Nomination and Remuneration Committee, include, inter alia, the following:

a) Determining, agreeing and developing the general policy on corporate governance in accordance with the Code of Corporate Governance, legal compliance and ethical policies;

b) Assisting the Board on establishing a formal and transparent procedure for developing a remuneration policy for executives and senior management;

c) Putting in place plans for succession;

d) Making recommendations to the Board on all new Board appointments; and

e) Determining the level of emoluments of executive, non-executive, independent non-executive directors and Board Committee members.

The Corporate Governance Committee consists of the following non-executive directors:

a) Mr. Arif Currimjee (independent, non-executive)

b) Ms Grace Leung Shing (independent, non-executive)

c) Mr. Nicolas Maigrot (chairperson, non-executive)

d) Mr. Gopallen Mooroogen (independent, non-executive)

Ms. Clairette Fy Thin Ah-Hen, independent non-executive director, also forms part of the Corporate Governance Committee effective as from 25th April 2024. The group chief executive is in attendance. Mr. Jaiyansing (Shailen) Soobah, acts as secretary of the Committee.

Attendance of the directors at Board meetings, Corporate Governance Committee and Audit & Risk Committee for 2023 were as follows:

Directors	Board Meetings	Audit & Risks Committee	Corporate Governance Committee
Number of meetings held	**4**	**5**	**1**
Arif Currimjee	4	3	1
Eric Espitalier-Noel	2	N/A	N/A
Philippe Espitalier-Noel	2	N/A	N/A
Henri Harel	4	5	N/A
Grace Sarah Leung Shing	4	4	1
Sebastien Mamet	4	N/A	N/A
Nicolas Maigrot (Chairperson)	4	N/A	1
Gopallen Mooroogen	3	4	1
Louis Rivalland	4	N/A	N/A

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

(cont'd)

3. Director appointment procedures

Appointment of new directors is subject to a pre-determined process. Potential candidates are identified by the Corporate Governance Committee. The selection is made based on, inter alia, skills, business acumen, industry knowledge, experience and independence (where relevant). The Corporate Governance Committee then makes recommendation to the Board of Directors and/ or shareholders (as relevant). Director appointment is also subject to the approval of the Financial Services Commission, under section 24 of the Financial Services Act and section 36 of the Insurance Act. The law provides that a director (Officer) must be a fit and proper person.

Board Induction and Training

All new directors are provided with an induction pack, which covers, inter alia, background information on the Company and the Group, vision, mission & values, the regulatory and compliance landscape, products and services, governance structure etc. The group chief executive and Group company secretary are always available to provide any additional information that may be required by newly appointed directors. Newly appointed non-executive directors, receive a formal letter describing their legal responsibilities and fiduciary duties including the time commitment.

The Constitution of the Company does not provide for annual re-election of directors.

Directors are encouraged to keep themselves updated with industry practices, trends, practices and standards. As and when required or requested, the Company and the Group will organize workshops and arrange for training of directors. The Company Secretary oversees the training plan for the directors. For the year under review, the directors participated in AML/CFT in-house training.

Succession planning of key office holders has been delegated by the Board to the Group Chief Executive. A succession planning policy is in place with the aim, inter-alia, to identify the business-critical positions and potential successors. The policy is administered by the human resource department. The Chief Human Capital Officer has regular meetings with the Group Chief Executive in this respect.

4. Director duties, remuneration and performance

All directors are aware of their legal duties. Directors' duties emanate mainly from the Companies Act, the Insurance Act, the Securities Act and the Listing Rules.

The Company and the Group have a Code of Ethics, which is applicable to employees and Directors. Monitoring day-to-day compliance with the code rests with senior management. Important issues, if any, are escalated to the Board. The code explains SWAN's Group policies for how business is conducted in Mauritius and beyond. The principles of the code support full compliance with applicable laws. They also represent the practical ways that SWAN Group put its values to work every day. Our corporate values, Passion, People & Performance, serve as the foundation for this Code. Our values guide our actions in conducting business in a socially responsible and ethical manner. Directors are expected to:

a) Act in good faith and in the best interest of the organisation;

b) Carry out their duties diligently, in an honest manner and with reasonable competence;

c) Observe the highest degree of confidentiality;

d) Avoid situations of conflict of interest, and where such situations arise, disclose same and adhere to all procedures for dealing with it;

e) Consistently attend board meetings and devote sufficient time to the organisation's business;

f) Deal with shares of the company in strict compliance of all relevant laws;

g) Abstain from taking improper advantage of their position for personal gain; and

h) Abide by all directors' obligations imposed by all laws.

In accordance with the Companies Act 2001, the Company Secretary maintains an interests register. The interests register of directors is available for consultation to shareholders upon written request to the Company. As soon as a director/Officer becomes aware that he is interested in a transaction, or that his holdings or that of his associates have changed, the interest should be reported to the Company Secretary in writing. The register of Directors' and Officers' Interests is updated with every transaction notified by the Directors/Officers and their associates.

All new Directors/Officers are required to notify in writing to the Company Secretary their holdings in the Company's shares. According to the Company's constitution, a director shall not be required to hold shares in the Company. The directors confirm that whenever they deal in the shares of the Company, they follow the principles of the model code on securities transactions by directors as detailed in Appendix 6 of the Mauritius Stock Exchange Listing Rules. None of the directors bought or sold shares of the Company during the year.

Conflicts of interests are disclosed by directors as soon as they become aware that they are interested in a transaction. All interests, as disclosed by the directors, are recorded. Conflicts of interest and related party transactions have been conducted in strict compliance with applicable legislations and the code of ethics. All related party transactions disclosures, as are legally required to be disclosed, are made in the annual report. The Company and the Group do not have any conflict of interest and related party policies, as the Board considers that these are adequately covered under current laws.

Information, information technology and information security governance

The Board is responsible for information governance and places significant emphasis on the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information. It ensures that a robust framework is maintained to protect the group information asset and uphold the security and Information Technology systems. At Board level, the chairperson, the group chief executive and the company secretary ensure that directors receive adequate, timely and accurate information to be able to discharge their duties. Directors are under obligations to keep all information confidential. The Board has unrestricted access to information. Where necessary in the discharge of their duties, all directors may seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. The Company and the Group have adequate Directors & Officers insurance. Day-to-day IT governance and security issues are delegated to senior management. IT expenses are monitored through the budgeting process. The Company and the Group have in place a number of IT policies, the purposes of which are to:

a) To clarify the requirements, prohibitions, and procedures applicable to the use of the Company's and Group's computing and network resources;

b) Provide guidelines to encourage responsible behaviour and good management practice; and

c) Ensure that IT facilities and services provided by the Company and Group are used legally, securely, effectively and in a spirit of co-operation and trust.

The policies cover a range of aspects, including physical security, users access & passwords, computer viruses, installation & modifications of the IT systems, emails, internet, copyrights & license agreements, smart devices, confidentiality and remote access. The Group continues to invest in technology to enhance its operational resilience.

The Company and the Group have published a brief of its IT policies on its website.

Remuneration policy

The Board is responsible for the remuneration policy of the Group and duties are delegated to the Group Human Resource (HR) management team. The Remuneration policy has the following aims:

a) To support the delivery of the Group's strategy, whilst ensuring adherence to the SWAN's Group risk appetite;

b) To ensure remuneration is competitive for our markets to enable SWAN Group to attract and retain talent;

c) To ensure that pay levels are internally consistent and externally competitive;

d) To reward employees according to their market value, performance and contribution;

e) To ensure that the remuneration package promotes a high-performance culture and is affordable; and

f) To ensure fair outcomes for our human resources, shareholders and customers.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
(cont'd)

Executive directors' remuneration package consists of basic salary, annual performance bonus, other benefits and an annual director's fee. The structure of the package is reviewed annually and benchmarked to market norms and practices. The Group's objective is to attract, motivate and retain executive directors of the highest calibre. This is essential for the successful leadership and effective management of the Group. Non-Executive Directors have not received any remuneration in the form of share options or bonuses associated with the Company's and Group's performance. Non-executive directors receive a fixed director fee. Directors' remuneration for the year from the Company and subsidiaries was as follows:

Director	Company Rs	Subsidiaries Rs
Executive		
Louis Rivalland	7,888,329	10,113,030
Non-Executive		
Arif Currimjee	192,498	-
Eric Espitalier-Noel	123,750	-
Philippe Espitalier-Noel	123,750	-
Henri Harel	165,000	-
Grace Sarah Leung Shing	192,501	-
Sebastien Mamet	123,750	-
Nicolas Maigrot (Chairperson)	240,624	-
Gopallen Mooroogen	220,002	80,000

The Board recognises the need to undertake a regular review of its performance and effectiveness, as well as those of its committees and individual members. It has been agreed that the Company and the Group will conduct board evaluation every 3 years. The last board evaluation was conducted in 2021 through questionnaires and no independent evaluator was appointed.

5. Risk governance and internal control

The Board has ultimate responsibility for risk management and internal control and remains ultimately responsible for:

a) Setting up a risk management framework;

b) Overseeing the implementation and subsequent monitoring;

c) Determining the risk culture;

d) Providing management with leadership and guidance;

e) Ensuring that any person responsible for risk management has the appropriate skill, knowledge, independence and authority; and

f) Defining the roles and responsibilities of management.

The Audit & Risks 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 Senior Management and the Risk Officer. Internal governance structures include a risk management function that complies with legislative requirements as specified by the Insurance (Risk Management) Rules 2016. The Risk Officer has a duty to report to the Board. Independent reviews are also conducted by the external auditor and the statutory actuary on compliance and effectiveness of the framework, respectively.

The Company has an obligation to report to the regulator. More information on risk is provided in the Risk Management Report, as disclosed in the financial statements. The system of internal controls has been designed to safeguard assets of the Company and the Group from unauthorised use. The Company and the Group maintain proper records to ensure effective operation of their business and compliance with laws and regulations. Management is directly responsible for implementing the strategies and policies adopted by the Board, and for managing all of the Company's and Group's activities, including the operation of the internal control system. The system of internal controls is designed to provide assurance against material misstatement or loss, and to manage risks of failure in operational systems.

Key areas of effective internal controls are as follows:

a) A clear organisation structure, including the delegation of appropriate responsibilities to the Board committees, the Group Chief Executive, senior management and to the heads of operating units;

b) The effectiveness of internal controls is assessed by considering the recommendations of the Audit & Risks Committee, reports of the internal auditors, statutory actuary and the external auditors;

c) A comprehensive management information and accounting system is in place to provide reliable financial and operational performance data;

d) There is an ongoing effort to review, reassess and document the process and procedures for each operating unit;

e) A compliance function has been put in place under the leadership of the Money Laundering Reporting Officer and clear compliance procedures have been established to ensure compliance with all applicable laws, rules, regulations and codes; and

f) Management has put in place appropriate financial and operational controls by way of segregation of duties and financial/monetary limits.

Internal control covers all material functions of the Company and the Group. Board, through the Audit & Risks Committee and senior management, is regularly apprised of the assessment of internal control. Deficiencies, if any, are promptly considered by management and action plans devised to address all such deficiencies. Internal and external auditors also have access to the Board.

6. Reporting with integrity

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the annual report and accounts, on a going concern basis, that fairly present the state of affairs of the organisation and the results of its operations and that comply with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards), Financial Reporting Act 2004 and the Companies Act 2001. Likewise, the Board has the responsibility for selecting appropriate accounting policies based on reasonable and prudent judgements.

The annual report comprises, inter alia, of the following:

- an overview and history of the Company and Group;
- ownership, structure and principal activities of the Company and the Group
- values of the Company and Group;
- financial statements, risk report, report from the Group Chief Executive and Chairperson;
- details on our corporate social responsibility, information and profile of our senior management team.

The Board considers that the annual report and accounts, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary to shareholders and other key stakeholders to assess the Company's and Group's position, performance and outlook. The annual report is published on the Company's website.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the following directors were common to both the Company and Swan General Ltd:

- Arif Currimjee
- Eric Espitalier-Noël
- Philippe Espitalier-Noël
- Henri Harel
- Grace Sarah Leung Shing
- Sebastien Mamet
- Nicolas Maigrot
- Gopallen Mooroogen

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
(cont'd)

Dividend Policy

The Company does not follow a formal dividend policy. Dividends are declared after taking into account the Company's profitability and the solvency requirements of the Companies Act. The Company declares dividend in December based on best estimates of yearly results to 31 December. For the year under review, the Company declared and paid a dividend of Rs 69 per share.

Shareholders' Agreement

There were no shareholders' agreement which was executed for the period under review that has an effect on the governance of the Company and Group.

Environmental Issues

The Company and the Group have an obligation to protect and preserve the environment. It respects the environment and the business of the Company and Group ensure that there is little impact on the environment. The employees comply with all applicable laws and regulations.
We adopt standards, procedures, contingency measures and management systems to ensure that our operations are managed safely, ecologically and in a sustainable way.

Health and Safety

The Company and the Group have in place well defined procedures and practices with regards to Health and Safety. Wellness programs for employees of the Company and the Group are organised regularly.

Social Issues

It is the Company's and Group's policy to comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations. It is the personal responsibility of each employee to adhere to the standards and restrictions imposed by those laws, rules and regulations. The Company and the Group respect each individual's human rights and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, creed, sex, age, social status, family origin, physical or mental disability or sexual orientation, nor will it commit other violations of human rights.

7. Audit

Internal Audit

Internal Audit is an objective assurance function reporting to the Audit & Risks Committee and the Board. It derives its authority from the Board through the Audit and Risks Committee. Collectively, the Audit & Risk Committee Members have the necessary financial literacy and expertise. Internal auditors are appointed by the Board, following recommendation from the Audit & Risks Committee. Internal audit of the Company and Group is outsourced to PwC. The Internal Auditors are responsible for providing assurance to the Board, through the Audit & Risk Committee, regarding the implementation, operation and effectiveness of internal control and risks management. An Internal Audit Charter is in place.

A risk based 3-year road map is prepared. The internal audit plan, which is approved by the Audit & Risks Committee, is based on the principles of risk management to align coverage and effort with the degree of risk attributable to the areas audited. The plan is reviewed yearly.

The Internal Auditors have a direct reporting line to the Audit & Risks Committee and maintain an open and constructive communication with executive management. They also have direct access to the Chairperson of the Committees and of the Board. This reporting structure allows the Internal Auditors to remain independent and report all items of significance to the Board/Audit & Risks Committee. They have unrestricted access to the records, management and employees. They act as a source of constructive advice and best practice, assisting the Audit & Risks Committee in its responsibility to improve the processes by which risks are identified and managed. Internal audit reports are sent to the Audit & Risks Committee.

During 2023, internal audit covered the following areas:

a) AML/CFT compliance

b) Loans, mortgage underwriting

External Audit

Our external auditors are KPMG in Mauritius. External auditors are appointed/re-appointed by shareholders. Auditors remuneration is fixed by the Board, following recommendation from the Audit & Risks Committee. External auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit & Risks Committee. The Company and the Group are satisfied with the external audit process. The Audit & Risks Committee ensures that whenever non-audit services are provided, the fees remain reasonable compared to audit fees such that auditors' objectivity and independence are not impaired. Before the approval of yearly audited financial statements, external auditors meet with the Audit & Risks Committee. During the meeting, key audit matters are discussed. The Audit & Risks Committee did not meet with external auditors without management presence as there was no such request from external auditors. KPMG was re-appointed as auditors of the Company during the annual meeting of the shareholders in June 2023.

The audit fees for financial year ended 31 December 2023 (excl. VAT) are as follows:

Categories of services	MUR
• **Financial statement audit** (consolidated and separate financial statements)	29,401,650
• **Other audit related service**	853,000
- Limited assurance on the Compliance with FSC Rules under Section 130 of the Insurance Act and Section 93 of the Financial Services Act. (Risk Management Framework)	
- Limited assurance on the Compliance with FSC Rules under Section 49(2) of the Insurance Act. (Insurance Return	

Total fees outstanding for financial statements audit is MUR 3,060,000 and for other audit related services is MUR 853,000.

Other audit related services consist of the review of the risk management framework and insurance returns and arise as a result of their appointment as auditors.

8. Relationship with shareholders and other key stakeholders

The Company and the Board have always maintained an open line of communication with all stakeholders. Key stakeholders of the Company and Group are clients, shareholders, employees, regulators & government authorities, the public and investors, internal and external auditors among others. The Company and the Group communicate through email, social media, press announcements, publication of quarterly results and its annual report. In addition, the website provides meaningful information on the Company's and Group's products & services, financials, quarterly results, updated news, share price, CSR etc. As at 31 December 2023, Swan General Ltd held 82.72 % of the shareholding of the Company. No other single shareholder held more than 5% of the Company.

A summary by shareholder category:

Category	Count	No of Shares	% holding
Individuals	325	190,767	7.247
Insurance & Assurance Companies	1	2,177,375	82.72
Pension & Providence Funds	6	4,449	0.169
Investment & Trust Companies	1	314	0.012
Other Corporate Bodies	83	259,305	9.851
TOTAL	**416**	**2,632,210**	**100%**

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
(cont'd)

Breakdown of ownership by number of shares:

Number of shares	No of Shareholders	No of Shares held	% holding
1-500	303	34,478	1.31
501-1000	33	23,208	0.882
1,001-5000	61	116,672	4.432
5,001-10,000	11	77,485	2.944
10,001-50,000	5	81,994	3.115
50,001-100,000	2	120,998	4.597
100,001-250,000	0	0	0
250,001-500,000	0	0	0
Over 500,000	1	2,177,375	82.72
Total	416	2,632,210	100%

Annual meeting of shareholders is held annually, in compliance with the Companies Act. The Chairperson, Group Chief Executive, the Chairperson of Audit & Risks Committee, the Senior Manager Group Finance, external auditors and all other directors attend the meeting. The Group Chief Executive makes a presentation on the major milestones during the year and present an overview of the financials. Shareholders are encouraged to ask questions during the meeting.

Key events during the year 2023 are set out below:

January	Payment of dividend (for financial year 31 December 2022)
December	Declaration of dividend (for financial year 31 December 2023)

Other finalized key events during the year 2025

May	Publication of audited results for the financial year ended 31 December 2023
September	Publication of the audited results for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Jaiyansing Soobah
for Swan Corporate Affairs Ltd
Company Secretary

Date: 29 May 2025

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

SECTION 75(3) OF THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ACT
NAME OF PIE: SWAN LIFE LTD
(the 'Company')

Throughout the year ended 31st December 2023, to the best of the Board's knowledge, the Company and the Group have complied with the National Code of Corporate Governance for Mauritius (2016) (the Code). The Company and the Group have applied all of the principles set out in the Code and explained how these principles have been applied.

Nicolas Maigrot
Chairperson

Louis Rivalland
Director

Date: 29 May 2025

CAPTURE EARTH'S SPLENDOUR

Mélanie - 24 years old

SWAN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

LOUIS **RIVALLAND**

Group Chief Executive – Executive Director

Louis Rivalland, born in 1971, holds a Bachelor's degree in Actuarial Science and Statistics, a Post Graduate Diploma in Strategy and Innovation from SAID Business School, University of Oxford and is a qualified Actuary from the Faculty and Institute of Actuaries.

He was part of the management team of Commercial Union in South Africa from 1994 to January 1997 and conducted several assignments for Commercial Union in Europe. From February 1997 to July 1999, he worked as Actuary and Consultant at Watson Wyatt Worldwide developing the investment function as well as enhancing the healthcare function.

In August 1999, he joined SWAN as Consultant to Group Chief Executive. He was involved in the review and setting up of processes and systems for the pensions, investments and life insurance operations and was responsible for the actuarial and consultancy work for the pension schemes.

From January 2002 to December 2004, he acted as Executive Manager of The Anglo-Mauritius Assurance Society Limited, now Swan Life Ltd. In January 2005 he has been appointed Group Chief Operations Officer responsible for the operations of Swan Insurance Company Limited, now Swan General Ltd and The Anglo-Mauritius Assurance Society Limited, now Swan Life Ltd, and member of the Executive Management Committee of SWAN.

He has been the President of the Joint Economic Council, now Business Mauritius and of the Insurers' Association of Mauritius. He has played an active role in the development of risk management, investments, insurance and pensions in Mauritius having chaired or been part of various technical committees in these fields.

Companies

Aprica Investments Co Ltd, Manufacturers' Distributing Station Limited, Mauritius Investment Corporation Ltd, Rogers Capital Finance Ltd, Swan Forex Ltd, Processure Compagnie Limitée, Swan Corporate Affairs Ltd, Swan Digital Ltd, Swan Financial Solutions Ltd, Swan Foundation, Swan International Co Ltd, Swan General Ltd, Swan Pensions Ltd, Swan Reinsurance PCC, Swan Special Risks Co Ltd, Swan Wealth International Ltd, Swan Wealth Managers Ltd, Swan Lending Solutions Ltd

Type of Directorship

● Director

NICOLAS **MAIGROT**

Non-Executive Chairperson

Born in 1968, he holds a BSc in Management Sciences from the London School of Economics and Political Sciences. He is presently the Managing Director of Terra Mauricia Ltd. He has acquired, during his career, a rich experience at executive levels. He operated in various manufacturing industries, as well as in the areas of finance and services. Throughout his career, he had various leadership positions such as Chief Executive Officer of Ciel Textile Ltd (knits and knitwear division)and Ireland Blyth Limited.

Companies

Beau Plan Cellars Ltd, Cavell Touristic Investments Ltd, Grays Distilling Ltd, Grays Inc. Ltd, Intendance Holding Limited, Ivoirel Limitée, Sagiterra Ltd, Sugarworld Ltd, Terra Brands Ltd, Terra Foundation, Terra Mauricia Ltd, Terra Milling Ltd, Terra Services Ltd, Terragen Ltd, Terragen Management Ltd, Terrarock Ltd, Terravest Holding Ltd, AMCO Solutions Limited, Anytime Investment Ltd, Coal Terminal (Management) Co Ltd, Horus Ltée, New Fabulous Investment Ltd, New Goodwill Co. Ltd, Rehm Grinaker Construction Co.Ltd, Sucrivoire S.A, SuGha Ltd, Swan General Ltd, Thermal Valorisation Co Ltd, UDL Investments Ltd, United Docks Ltd, United Investments Ltd, United Properties Ltd, Water Sports Village Ltd, Zilwa Resort Ltd

Type of Directorship

● Director ● Director and chairman

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(cont'd)

SÉBASTIEN MAMET
Non-Executive

Born in 1975, Sébastien Mamet worked in the audit department of Ernst & Young London and Mauritius for eight years, he joined the Corporate Finance division of PricewaterhouseCoopers Mauritius in 2004.
As Senior Manager of the division, he advised clients on mergers & acquisitions, business plans, finance raising and financial restructuring, among other subjects. He joined Terra Group (previously known as Harel Frères) in 2009 to head its new strategic development function.
As a member of the Management Committee, he advises on the strategic orientation of the group and is responsible for implementing new business developments. As from 13 May 2016 he was appointed General Manager of Terragri Ltd, in charge of all the agriculture sector of Terra in Mauritius and abroad.

Companies

Intendance Holding Ltd, Ivoirel Limitee, Sucrivoire, Swan General Ltd, Terra Services Ltd, Terragen Ltd, Terragen Management Ltd, Terra Milling Ltd, Terrarock Ltd

Type of Directorship

● Director ● Alternate Director

CLAIRETTE FY THIN AH-HEN
Independent Non-Executive

Clairette is a fellow member of both the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales (ICAEW, UK) and the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA, UK). She also holds a BA (Hons) in Accounting and Finance and a MPhil degree. Clairette has worked for both the public and private sectors, including regulatory agencies, academia, financial institutions and multi-national corporations, in either an executive or advisory capacity. Having been an Associate Professor at the University of Mauritius and Dean of the Faculty of Law and Management, she also practiced as a professional accountant in Mauritius, the UK and Sub-Saharan African countries with Big 4 firms. She serves as an advisor to the boards of private family companies and holds a board membership with Vivo Energy Mauritius Ltd since 21 July 2020. Clairette has contributed significantly to the development of corporate governance and the financial reporting landscape, as well as the financial services sector of Mauritius, by serving as a member or chairperson on various boards and committees within and outside Mauritius. She was entrusted the responsibility of establishing the Mauritius Financial Reporting Council and was appointed as its first Chief Executive Officer. She was also the Chief Executive of the Financial Services Commission from 2011 to 2015. She has served as member of the Financial Stability Board (FSB) Regional Consultative Group for Sub-Saharan Africa and of the Committee 1 (Committee on Issuer Accounting, Audit and Disclosure) of International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), and Vice-president of the Committee of Insurance, Securities and Non- Banking Financial Authorities (CISNA) of Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Companies

Vivo Energy Mauritius Limited, Absa Bank (Mauritius) Limited, Meaders Feeds Ltd, MCCI Business School Ltd, Swan General Ltd,

Type of Directorship

● Director

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(cont'd)

PHILIPPE **ESPITALIER-NOËL**
Non-Executive

Philippe Espitalier-Noel is currently the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director of Rogers and Company Limited. Holder of a BSc in Agricultural Economics from the University of Natal in South Africa and an MBA from the London Business School, he worked for CSC Index in London as a management consultant from 1994 to 1997 before joining the Rogers Group in 1997. He was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Rogers Group in 2007. Philippe Espitalier-Noel is the Honorary Consul of the Kingdom of Denmark following his appointment in March 2004. Since March 2017, he also chairs the Business Mauritius Sustainability and Inclusive Growth Commission. The latter has been working on bringing the Mauritian Business Community to join forces towards reinforced sustainable practices in the country. Philippe has proven experience in mergers and acquisitions, business turnaround and transformation. He also has extensive expertise in strategy development and execution, and a proven ability to develop senior leaders.

Companies

Agria LIMITED, Ascencia Limited, Bagatelle Hotel Operations Company Limited, Bebezors Ltd, Bioculture (Mauritius) Ltd, Biofarms Limited, BlueAlize Ltd, Cashverdure Limitée, Case Noyale Limitée, Croisière Australes Ltée, EDGBNK Ltd, ENL Limited, Foresite Property Holding Ltd, Le Morne Development Corporation Limited, Les Villas De Bel Ombre Amenities Ltd, Les Villas De Bel Ombre Ltée, Logistics Solutions Ltd, Reliance Facilities Ltd, Reliance Security Services Ltd, Rogers And Company Limited, Rogers Aviation Holding Company Limited, Rogers Capital Corporate Services Limited, Rogers Capital Finance Ltd, Rogers Capital Ltd, Rogers Capital Management Services Ltd, Rogers Capital Outsourcing Ltd, Rogers Capital Technology Services Ltd, Rogers Consolidated Shareholding Limited, Rogers Corporate Services Ltd, Rogers Foundation Ltd, Rogers Hospitality Group Ltd, Rogers Hospitality Management Company Ltd, Rogers Hospitality Operations Ltd, Rogers Hospitality Property Fund Ltd, Rogers Logistics International Ltd, Rogers Shipping PTE Ltd, Societe Helicophanta, South West Tourism Development Company Limited, Sports-Event Management Operation Co Ltd, Sukpak Ltd, Swan General Ltd, Velogic Holding Company Limited,

Type of Directorship

- Director

GOPALLEN **MOOROOGEN**
Independent Non-Executive

Born in 1959, Gopallen Mooroogen is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA). He also holds an MBA from the University of Wales / Manchester Business School.

A director on the Board of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM) and the Central Depository Services Ltd (CDS) for some time, he has also served as Chairman of the SEM for several years. He is currently The Chief Consumer and Fintech Officer at Mauritius Telecom.

Companies

Swan General Ltd, Swan Reinsurance PCC, Swan Special Risks Company Limited, Swan Pensions Ltd, Swan Wealth Managers Ltd

Type of Directorship

- Director

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(cont'd)

ARIF **CURRIMJEE**
Independent Non-Executive

Born in 1962, Arif Currimjee holds a degree in Economics from Williams College, MA and has studied at the London School of Economics, McGill University, and INSEAD.

The Chairman and Founder of ABANA (MAURITIUS), he is a non-executive Director on several companies within the Currimjee Group as well as serving on its Ownership Board and an independent director on companies in the financial sector.
The in-coming President of the Mauritius Export Association and a past-President of the Joint Economic Council, the Mauritian Private Sector's apex organisation, he has been a board member of several parastatal organizations including Enterprise Mauritius, The National Productivity and Competitiveness Council and the National Committee for Corporate Governance.

Companies

Currimjee Limited, formerly known as Fakhary Limited, Le Tricot International Limitée, Abana Online Limited , Abana (Mauritius) Ltd, Les Lycées Associés Ltée, Swan General Ltd, Trampoline Ltd

Type of Directorship

- Director

GRACE SARAH **LEUNG SHING**
Independent Non-Executive

Born in 1987, Grace Sarah Leung Shing holds a MA Enterprise Management from Pantheon Paris Sorbonne (FR), an International MBA from Georgia State University (USA) and a BA Economics from the University of Manchester (UK).

She currently works at Boosted.ai, an artificial intelligence software for investment managers that creates value in their equity portfolios using deep analysis of market data.
Part of the Mergelance Accelerator, a Milestone Maker at the NASDAQ Entrepreneurial Center, a Zera-Allen Scholar and is currently a Beta Gamma Sigma Member.

Companies

NanoSAIO Ltd, Milepost Ltd, Luminary Investment Ltd , Fenx Ltd, Swan General Ltd , Swan Forex Ltd, Thara Properties Ltd

Type of Directorship

- Director

ERIC **ESPITALIER-NOËL**
Non-Executive

Born in 1959, Eric Espitalier-Noël joined the ENL group in 1986 and is currently the Chief Executive Officer of ENL Commercial Limited. He has previously worked with De Chazal Du Mée & Co, Chartered Accountants in Mauritius. He has an extensive experience in the commercial and hospitality sectors serving as a board member of various companies evolving in those sectors.

Companies

Adnarev Ltd, Agrex Limited, Agria Limited, AS de Coeur, Automatic System Ltd, Avipro Co Ltd, Axess Limited, Case Noyale Limitée, Cashverdure Limitée, Commercial Investment Property Fund Limited, Emerald (Mauritius) Limited, Emblem Paints Limited, ENL Agri Limited, ENL Commercial Limited, ENL Corporate Services Limited, ENL Foundation, ENL Limited, ENL Property Limited, ENL Secretarial Services Limited, Ensport Limited, Field Good Fresh Foods Limited, Floreal Limited, Formation Recrutement Et Conseil Informatique Limitée, Grewals (Mauritius) Limited, Hyperdist IO (Mauritius) Limited, Inter-Ex SA, Joinery and Metal Distribution International Limited, La Sablonniere Holding Limited, L'Accord Limited, Les Moulins de la Concorde Ltée, Les Villas de Bel Ombre Amenties Ltd, Les Villas de Bel Ombre Ltée, Livestock Feed Limited, Management & Development Co Ltd, Moka City Limited, Mon Desert Alma Sugar Milling Company Limited, Nabridas International Limited, Nabridas Ltd, Oficea Company Limited, Plaine Des Papayes Properties Limited, Plastinax Austral Limited, Rennel Limited, Rogers & Company Limited, Rogers Consolidated Shareholding Limited, Rogers Hospitality Operations Ltd, Rogers Hospitality Training Ltd, Seven Colors Spa Ltd, South West Tourism Development Company Limited, St.Pierre Properties Limited, Suntricity Company Limited, Superdist Limited, Swan General Ltd, Tambourissa Limited

Type of Directorship

- Director

HENRI **HAREL**
Non-Executive

Executive Director of Terra Mauricia Ltd - Henri Harel first worked in South Africa as an auditor with De Ravel, Boulle, Saad & Wyman (Chartered Accountants). He then occupied the post of Internal Auditor with Toyota S.A. Manufacturing and that of Financial Accountant at Amalgamated Beverage Industries Ltd (Coca-Cola).

Upon his return to Mauritius in 1991, he worked for Société de Gérance de Mon Loisir as Financial Controller until 1996, when he joined Harel Frères Limited in a similar capacity. He is at present Terra's Group Chief Finance Officer and a Management Committee member.

He has also been the Chairman of the Sugar Industry Pension Fund and of its Finance and Investment Committee.

Companies

Beau Plan Cellars Ltd, Beau Plan Development Ltd, Beau Plan Office Park Ltd, Cavell Touristic Investments Ltd, Forbach Investment Ltd, Beau Plan Retail Park Ltd, Grays Distilling Ltd, Grays Inc. Ltd, Intendance Holding Limited, Ivoirel Limitée, Sagiterra Ltd, Terra Brands Ltd, , Terra Finance Ltd, Terra Foundation, Terra Mauricia Ltd, Terra Milling Ltd, Terra Services Ltd, Terragen Ltd, Terragen Management Ltd, Terrarock Ltd, Terravest Holding Ltd, Amco Solutions Limited, Anytime Investment Ltd, Coal Terminal (Management) Co Ltd, Moulin Casse Limitée, New Fabulous Investment Ltd, New Goodwill Co. Ltd, Rehm Grinaker Construction Co Ltd, Sucrivoire S.A, Swan General Ltd, Thermal Valorisation Co Ltd, United Investments Ltd, Water Sports Village Ltd, Zilwa Resort Ltd

Type of Directorship

- Director

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

From left to right

Vishnoo LUXIMAN
Group Human Resources - Dip Personnel Management, Dip Business Management, Dip Public Relations, MSc, MSHRI

Karine MOREL
Group Finance - BCom, FCCA, MIPA (M)

Richard LI TING CHUNG
Actuarial - BCom, FIA

Patrice BASTIDE
Group Marketing - BSc, MSc

Geerijeshsingh WOOZAGEER
Business Transformation & Solutions - Hon. Degree in Information Technology

Gaël ALIPHON
Sales, Business Development and Bancassurance - ACII

Herbert MADANAMOOTHOO
Customer Relations, Complaints, CSR - Maîtrise en Droit

Charisma JAWAHEER-ROOPUN
Pensions - BSc (Hons), MBA

Alan GODER
Chief Operations Officer

Shailen SOOBAH
Risk Officer, Group Company Secretary Corporate Office - FCCA, MBA, ACG

Gianduth JEEAWOCK
Chief Operations Officer- Capital Markets
BSc (Hons), CFA, MBA

SENIOR MANAGEMENT
(cont'd)

Alan **GODER**

Chief Operations Officer

Born in 1967, Alan worked in the Actuarial Department of The Anglo Mauritius Assurance Society Limited (now known as Swan Life Ltd) as Actuarial Clerk from February 1988 to April 1989. From May 1989 to December 1995, he was employed as Technical Supervisor in the Life Department of The Albatross Insurance Company Ltd. From August 1996 to June 2001, he was Executive Director of Actuarial & Capital Management Services Ltd, now the AXYS GROUP.

From July 2001 to October 2004, he was the Chief Executive Officer of Pension Consultants & Administrators Limited (now known as Swan Pensions Ltd). He joined The Anglo Mauritius Assurance Society Limited (now known as Swan Life Ltd) as Senior Manager in November 2004 where he oversees the Claims and Fund Administration departments. He is also responsible for managing Swan Pensions Ltd. In August 2009, Alan was appointed to oversee the pension department of Swan Life Ltd. Alan was also Senior Manager to the Group Systems & Processes department until December 2017. Since January 2018, he has served as Chief Operations Officer of Swan Life Ltd. His key areas of specialisation are pensions administration and consulting.

Charisma **JAWAHEER-ROOPUN**

Bsc (Hons), MBA Pensions

Charisma started her career as Actuarial Analyst with Anglo-Mauritius Assurance Society Ltd in October 1999. In April 2005, she moved to Pension Consultants and Administrators (PCA, now known as Swan Pensions Ltd) as a Client Administrator. Before joining Swan Life Ltd anew in 2015 as Senior Consultant Pensions, she spent three years at the FSC as Executive-Surveillance Pensions. Charisma has held the position of Senior Manager - Pensions since July 2019, leading the pensions department. Charisma holds a BSc. (Hons) in Actuarial Science from the University of Kent, UK, as well as an MBA with a specialisation in Finance from the University of Technology, Mauritius.

Patrice **BASTIDE**

Group Marketing - BSc and MSc

Responsible for SWAN's international development, Patrice oversees a number of projects, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa, where he assists SWAN in seeking & assessing investment opportunities as well as setting up an elaborate network of cross-border relationships. His in-depth knowledge of these markets, operators, regulators, local business & industry dynamics allows him to be a well-informed Board Director on a few international subsidiaries. Patrice also leads the Marketing department of the Group responsible for all branding, distribution and communication functions. Born in 1963, Patrice holds a M.Sc. in Applied Mathematics, USA.

Geerijeshsingh (Sujit) **WOOZAGEER**

Hon. Degree in Information Technology – Business Transformation & Solutions

Sujit, born in 1968, is a Business Transformation Professional with over 30 years of experience at higher management level across various industries ranging from Textiles, Medical Insurance Administration, Insurance Broking, BPO, Healthcare and Insurance. His focus has been on driving Business Transformation, Digitalisation, Process Reengineering, Efficiency, Data Analytics and Innovation.

Sujit started his career in the early 90s in the textile industry as Head of IT before moving to other managerial roles to become the Operations Manager at Momentum Ltd., then at Medscheme Ltd. He was later promoted to General Manager and was subsequently appointed Managing Director of Medscheme (Mtius) Ltd., Medscheme International Ltd., and Afrocentric International Ltd., all headquartered in South Africa.

He assumed the latter role for six years before accepting the position of Chief Officer: Shared Services & Innovation at C-Care Ltd. He joined SWAN in February 2021 as a Digital Transformation Consultant and was appointed Senior Manager: Business Transformation and Solutions in March 2022.

Vishnoo **LUXIMAN**

Dip Personnel Management
Dip Business Management
Dip Public Relations
MSc
Chief Human Capital Officer

Born in 1962, Vishnoo worked as Assistant Personnel & Public Relations Officer at the Constance & La Gaieté SE Company Ltd from 1983 to 1988. He joined Deep River-Beau Champ Ltd (DRBC) in 1988 as Assistant Personnel Manager/Public Relations Officer and was promoted to the position of Personnel Manager/Public Relations Officer with the same company in 1990. He was appointed Human Resources Manager of DRBC in 2002 and, as such, provided advice and services to 7 companies of the CIEL Group, including TPC Ltd, located in Tanzania. Vishnoo combined the responsibility of Acting Secretary of the Mauritius Sugar Producers' Association with that of Human Resources Manager of DRBC from September to December 2005, before joining SWAN in 2006.

Herbert **MADANAMOOTHOO**

Maîtrise en Droit – Customer Relations, Complaints, CSR

Born in 1960, Herbert holds a Maîtrise en Droit from Bordeaux University, France, and a Postgraduate Certificate in English Law from Warwick University, UK. Herbert was recruited in 1995 to set up a legal department within SWAN and was appointed Manager in 2001. He was subsequently appointed as Money Laundering Reporting Officer in 2007 and has also occupied the positions of Compliance Officer & Data Protection Officer at SWAN, as well as Complaints Co-ordinator at Swan Life. As of January 2023, he is the Senior Manager, Customer Relations and Complaints Co-ordinator and Corporate Social Responsibility. Herbert is also a member of the Motor Vehicle Insurance Arbitration Committee.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT
(cont'd)

Jaiyansing (Shailen) **SOOBAH**

FCCA, MBA, ACG
Risk Officer, Group Company Secretary – Corporate Office

Born in 1974 and a resident of Mauritius, Shailen is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, holds a Master in Business Administration and is a Chartered Governance Professional. He started his career with De Chazal Du Mée (now BDO) where he spent 10 years in the audit and offshore departments. In 2003, he moved to the Financial Services Commission in the insurance supervision department. In 2009, he joined CIM Group, and was subsequently appointed as Senior Manager Compliance of the insurance and investment cluster. He joined SWAN with the merger of the insurance businesses of SWAN and CIM in June 2012. Shailen is currently Senior Manager – Group Company Secretary and Group Risk Officer and oversees the Governance, Risk and Compliance functions, as well as the internal audit function of the group. He holds directorship positions in the subsidiaries of Swan Group. He is also a Non-Executive Director of The Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd and of Central Depository & Settlement Co. Ltd.

Gaël **ALIPHON**

ACII
Sales, Business Development and Bancassurance

Born in 1978, Gael holds an ACII from the Chartered Insurance Institute UK as well as an Advanced Diploma in Business Administration (ABE UK). Gael is also a Certified Meta-Coach of the International Society of Neuro-Semantics and has completed a certification in Behavioural Economics. He has accumulated more than 20 years of experience in the insurance field and has acquired an extensive and in-depth knowledge of sales force management, business development, and distribution channels management and has a broad experience in sales training and coaching as well. Gael joined SWAN in 2010 as Individual Business Unit Manager and was promoted Senior Manager, Sales, Business development & Bancassurance of Swan Life Ltd in September 2018. He is now entrusted with the responsibility of consolidating and enhancing the business development and sales capabilities for Swan Life Ltd.

Richard **LI TING CHUNG**

BCom, FIA- Actuarial

Richard Li is a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) from the University of Melbourne (Australia). The early stage of his career brought him to Feber Associates and Anglo Mauritius Assurance Society Ltd (now Swan Life Ltd).

He then decided to pursue his career in London, UK where he qualified as an actuary. After spending just over seven years in the UK as a consulting actuary for Mercer, PwC, and KPMG, building up and consolidating his expertise in pensions and life insurance, he returned to Mauritius and joined Kross Border Corporate Services Ltd, a management company, which was subsequently acquired by Rogers Capital. During his time at Rogers Capital, he gained extensive experience in the Global Business industry.

He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Trust and Management Company (ATMC) and held directorships in a number of high profile Global Business Companies with specialised licenses in the financial services industry. He also set up the actuarial and captive insurance unit at Rogers Capital. Richard joined SWAN at the end of 2019 when the actuarial unit of Rogers Capital was acquired by Swan Life Ltd.

Karine **MOREL**

BCom, FCCA, MIPA (M) – Group Finance

Born in 1979, Karine Morel is an esteemed member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA) and hold a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Cape Town. Karine commenced her journey with Swan Life Ltd in September 2001, contributing to the finance team's success. Her dedication and expertise led to her promotion as Manager – Finance and Accounts in August 2007. Since January 2019, Karine has served as the Senior Manager – Group Finance, demonstrating excellent leadership in overseeing the finance and accounting teams for both the Short Term and Long-Term business segments of SWAN. Beyond her responsibilities within the organisation, she also plays a pivotal role in managing the financial operations of local and foreign subsidiaries.

Gianduth (Alvin) **JEEAWOCK**

BSC (Hons), CFA,MBA
Chief Operations Officer
Capital Markets

Alvin holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charterholder as well as MBA International Paris (by IAE Paris Sorbonne Business School and Université Paris Dauphine – PSL). Alvin is entering the nineteenth year of a dynamic financial career. As the COO of Swan Capital Solutions, Alvin is a strategic financial leader with proficiency in investment analysis that goes beyond routine assessments, focusing on innovative corporate finance solutions that align with executive-level goals. It's about discerning intrinsic value and aligning investment decisions with long-term strategic objectives. Alvin looks to bring not just expertise but a vision for transformative growth by translating strategic acumen into tangible financial success.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

From left to right

Gavin ANDERSON Actuarial - BSc (Hons), FASSA	**Jean-Marc LECKNING** Group Credit Control	**Dave LUCHMUN** Group Facilities	**Stephanie MARECHAL** Procurement - Diploma in Business Practice, ICSA
Leong LAI MAN CHUN Business Transformation & Solutions - BSc (Hons)	**Carine ADELSON** Group Marketing - BA, MA	**Jennifer LAM SHEUNG YUEN** Life Underwriting - Dip CII	

From left to right

Clotilde DOMINGUE Compliance - LLB (Hons)	**Sabine LUCHMUN** Swan Pensions Ltd - BTS, Maitrise Sciences de Gestion	**Didier ADRIEN** Business Transformation & Solutions - Diploma in Information Technology	**Christel LIM SHIN CHONG** Group Human Resources - BA (Hons)
Javed BUROKUR Investments - BBA, FCCA	**Navindranath BHUGALOO** Swan Pensions Ltd and Pensions (DC) ACII	**Andrew CHEONG YUEN ZING** Finance & Accounts	

MANAGEMENT TEAM

From left to right

Jhaneshi Jugessur
Loans & Fixed Income - BSc (Hons), MSc

Thierry THUPOSY
Swan Pensions Ltd - BCom, MBA

Krystel HEE KWUN FONG
Claims - ACII, LLB (Hons)

Neeraj UMANEE
Swan Securities Ltd - BA (Hons), MCSI

Kheshav Chowbay NUCKCHADY
Actuarial - BSc (Hons), FIA, CERA

Jonathan ACKING
Legal - Maîtrise en Droit des affaires, LL.B, LL.M in Banking and Finance, Barrister

From left to right

Karmchandrasingh ROOPUN
Actuarial - BSc (Hons)

Nathalie LO WING KWAN
Group Finance & Accounts - Certified Accounting Technician, ACCA Diploma in Accounting and Business

Mario BUTTIE
Fund Administration & Accounting - FCCA

Sonia KALACHAND
Group Human Resources - BA (Hons), MA

Randhir MUNGRA
Project Office and Strategy - MSc, MBA

Ouahiba DJAKOUR-GHURBURRUN
Capital Markets - Master in Finance

HELP PEOPLE LIVE THEIR BEST LIVES

Jasmine - 42 years old

SWAN

RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT

Effective risk management is fundamental and essential to the achievement of the Company's and Group's strategic objectives. In place formally since 2017, the Company's and Group's risk management framework (the 'RMF') undergoes regular enhancements and complies with the Insurance (Risk Management) Rules 2016 made by the Financial Services Commission (the 'FSC Rules').

The risk management framework

The RMF has the following elements:

Independent review by actuary and auditor

SWAN has privileged the three lines of defense model for its RMF. It's a well-known and widely used regulated framework designed to facilitate an effective risk management system and is used as it provides a standardised and comprehensive risk management process that clarifies roles, reduces cost and optimises effort.

1st line of defence Risk Owners

The first line of defence is provided by front line staff and operational management. The systems, internal controls, control environment and culture developed and implemented by these business units is crucial in anticipating and managing operational and non-financial risks.

2nd line of defence Risk Oversight

The second line of defence is provided by the risk management and compliance functions. These functions provide the oversight and the tools, systems and advice necessary to support the first line in identifying, managing and monitoring risks.

3rd line of defence Risk Assurance

The third line of defence is provided by the internal audit function. This function provides a level of independent assurance that the risk management and internal control framework is working as designed.

Roles and responsibilities

The RMF is established to effectively develop and implement strategies, policies, procedures and controls to manage the material risks. The Board has ultimate responsibility for, inter alia:

- Setting up the RMF
- Overseeing the implementation and subsequent monitoring of the RMF
- Determining the risk culture
- Defining the roles and responsibilities in relation to risk management

A **Risk Management Committee** (RMC) oversees the whole process. Among other responsibilities, the RMC has the duty to:

- Assist the Board/Audit & Risk Committee in its review of the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal controls in operation
- Manage, review and implement any risk policies for consistency with the risk appetite and to approve any material changes to these policies
- To ensure that the organisation has implemented an effective ongoing process to identify risk, to measure its potential impact against a broad set of assumptions and then to activate appropriate risk management strategies to manage these risks if any
- To decide and review the organisation's appetite or tolerance for risk
- Ensure that the effectiveness and the compliance of the Company's risk management framework with the Insurance (Risk Management) Rules 2016 are satisfactory
- To ensure that a risk awareness culture is promoted throughout the organization

The responsibility of risk management has been delegated by the Board to the Audit & Risk Committee.

RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT
(cont'd)

As required by the FSC Rules, the Company has appointed a Risk Officer, who is a senior manager and is suitably qualified and experienced. The Risk Officer is responsible for the risk management function and has a direct reporting line to the Board/Audit & Risk Committee. He is independent from business lines, revenue generating activities and the finance function. The appointment of the Risk Officer has been approved by the Financial Services Commission.

Risks

Risk identification is a continuous process. Risks are identified using top-down approach as well as bottom-up approach. Other sources of risk identification include internal audit reports, external auditors management letters, regulators inspection reports, brainstorming and incident reporting.

All material risks identified are logged in a **risk register**. The risk register is reviewed on a regular basis, whenever there is a change in strategy, a new event or a change in the environment (internal and external) within which we operate.

The risk register is properly documented with, inter alia, the following:

Risk appetite statements (RAS) are developed for all material risks. For each risk, four tolerance levels are determined and one of these is the chosen risk appetite of the Company. The RAS also contain the risk management strategy for each risk. The RAS are assessed on a quarterly basis, breaches investigated, and actions taken as per the risk management strategies.

The main inherent material risks faced by the Company include the following:

Category	Description
Human resource	Scarcity of qualified and experience technicians
Distribution Channel	Dependency on traditional distribution channels
Compliance	Increased regulatory obligations
	Non-compliance with laws and regulations
	IFRS 17 – risk of strained solvency, Late filings
Information system	Cybersecurity

Appropriate mitigating measures for proper risk management exist for all the above risks, such that the residual risks remain within manageable limits.

Controls are put in place to reduce or manage a risk by reducing one or both of the:

- Likelihood of a risk occurring
- Impact of the risk

To monitor the residual risks, an ongoing testing of control effectiveness is carried out by:

1. Understanding what risk(s) the control is intended to reduce or manage, how the control works (preventative, corrective, detective), and the intended effect.
2. Gathering quantitative and/or qualitative data that shows whether the control is having the intended effect.
3. Using an agreed rating scale for all control testing to ensure consistency and common understanding when evaluating the effectiveness of controls.
4. Planning treatments and updating the risk register where a control is rated in a way that suggests it is ineffective at reducing or managing the risk.

Risk Policies

A set of formal risk policies have been adopted for the core material risks.

- Credit Risk Policy
- Human Capital Risk Policy
- Information Technology Risk Policy
- Internal Control Policy
- Investment Risk Policy
- Liquidity Risk Policy
- Outsourcing Risk Policy
- Reserving Risk Policy
- Underwriting and Reinsurance Risk Policy

Business plan

We maintain a three-year rolling business plan, which includes a forecasted income statement, balance sheet and solvency. The business plan sets out our objectives and targets and is reviewed and updated yearly or whenever there has been a change in objectives or in our operating and business environment. The business plan is stress tested for different scenarios. The choice of scenarios is based on the appreciation of our business/operating environment. Typical scenarios/stress tests include variations in claims ratio, investment returns, management expenses, increases in inadmissible assets etc.

RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT
(cont'd)

ORSA - Own Risk & Solvency Assessment

The ORSA is an assessment of the overall financial resources necessary to manage our business based on our risk appetite and risk tolerance levels, while maintaining the solvency requirements required by the regulator. The ORSA is conducted at least once a year and is reviewed on a quarterly basis to assess the adequacy of our risk management and solvency position. The solvency is modelled for the different levels of risk tolerances for each risk.

Independent Reviews

One of the particularities of the FSC Rules is that the insurer's framework should be reviewed by the insurer's auditors and actuary. The auditors review and report on the insurer's compliance with the FSC Rules, while the actuary review and report on the effectiveness of the framework. The Company submits both the auditors' report and the actuary's report to the FSC on a yearly basis.

Liquidity

Liquidity is one of the most critical risk for an insurer, as it goes to the heart of an insurer's business, that is, its ability to settle claims in a timely manner. The Company has a comprehensive liquidity policy which sets out, inter alia, the level of liquidity to be maintained having regard to its operating expenses and claims experience. There should also, at all times be sufficient liquid and near liquid assets to cover its current liabilities. The liquidity position is tested for different stresses.

Regulatory

As required by the FSC Rules, we annually submit the following documents and reports to the FSC:

- Risk appetite statements
- Own risk and solvency assessment report (ORSA)
- Liquidity policy
- Risk management framework
- Effectiveness report of the actuary
- Compliance report of the auditors

COMPANY SECRETARY'S **CERTIFICATE**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of the Company under the Mauritius Companies Act in terms of section 166(d), for the year ended December 31, 2023, except for the filing of the financial statements and annual returns within the prescribed period.

Jaiyansing Soobah
for Swan Corporate Affairs Ltd
Company Secretary

29 May 2025

SEE EARTH'S WATERS ON MY BOAT

Swaleh - 57 years old

SWAN

DIRECTORS'

REPORT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors of Swan Life Ltd are responsible for the integrity of the audited financial statements of the Group and the Company and the objectivity of the other information presented in these statements.

The Board confirms that, in preparing the audited financial statements of the Group and the Company, it has:

(i) selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;

(ii) made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

(iii) stated whether with IFRS® Accounting Standards, Mauritius Companies Act and the Financial Reporting Act have been followed, subject to any material departures explained in the consolidated and separate financial statements;

(iv) kept proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the Company;

(v) safeguarded the assets of the Group and the Company by maintaining internal accounting and administrative control systems and procedures; and

(vi) taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

GOING CONCERN STATEMENT

On the basis of current projections, the Directors are confident that the Group and the Company have adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future and consider that it is appropriate that the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements be adopted.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board is responsible for the system of Internal Control and Risk Management for the Company and its subsidiaries. The Group and the Company are committed to continuously maintain a sound system of risk management and adequate control procedures with a view to safeguarding the assets of the Group and the Company. The Board believes that the Group's and the Company's systems of Internal Control and Risk Management provide reasonable assurance that control and risk issues are identified, reported on and dealt with appropriately.

DONATIONS

For details on political and charitable donations made by the Company, please refer to page 209.

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Group and the Company were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 May 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Nicolas Maigrot
Chairman
29 May 2025

Louis Rivalland
Director & CEO

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SWAN LIFE LTD

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Swan Life Ltd (the Group and Company), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 76 to 205.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of Swan Life Ltd as at December 31, 2023, and of its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act and Financial Reporting Act.

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 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group and Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SWAN LIFE LTD

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Key Audit Matter (continued)

Valuation of investments in financial assets - Level 3

This key audit matter applies to both the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Refer to accounting policies 2.9, note 3.2, note 4.4 and note 10 to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Group and the Company have investments in financial assets classified as Level 3 instruments (financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) amounting to Rs 68,562,000 and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) amounting to Rs 2,617,227,000). The valuation of these financial assets is based on valuation techniques as described in note 10(g), which require significant judgements and estimates and includes unobservable inputs. The unobservable inputs used in measuring the investments in financial assets were as follows: · Market multiple; and · Discount rate. Due to the significant judgements, estimates and unobservable inputs, we have identified the valuation of the investments in financial assets, classified as level 3 as a key audit matter for the consolidated and separate financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the following: · Obtained an understanding of the processes followed and assumptions applied in the valuation of the investments in financial assets - Level 3 through inquiries; · Evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the controls related to the review of the investments - Level 3; · Assessed the competence and capabilities of management's expert who is responsible for the valuation of the investments held, by reviewing their credentials (experience and curriculum vitae); · Assessed the appropriateness of the valuation techniques, assumptions and judgements used as disclosed in the consolidated and separate financial statements, by involving our own corporate finance specialist to evaluate the investment valuation performed by management's expert against an appropriate range of values. Furthermore, the unobservable inputs were corroborated through benchmarking against available market data; · Evaluated the impairment assessment provided by management by making use of both qualitative and quantitative factors to assess whether any indication of impairment existed; and · Evaluated the appropriateness of disclosures against the requirements of IFRS 13, Fair value measurement.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SWAN LIFE LTD

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Key Audit Matter (continued)

Transition to IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts and IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

This key audit matter applies to both the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Refer to accounting policies 2.1, 2.9 and 2.14, note 4.1 and note 23 to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As at January 1, 2023, the Group and Company adopted IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts and IFRS 9, Financial Instrument*s (IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 respectively). As part of the initial application of these standards, comparative information as at January 1, 2022 (transition balance sheet) needs to be prepared and therefore the financial statements for December 31, 2022 need to be restated. IFRS 17 is a complex accounting standard requiring considerable judgment and interpretation in its implementation, and impacts how the Group and Company recognise, measure, present and disclose insurance/reinsurance contracts. In adopting the new standard, the Group and Company used significant judgment in selecting and implementing accounting policies, including policies specific to transition. IFRS 17 substantially modifies the valuation models for insurance and reinsurance contracts compared to IFRS 4, so the transition to the standard requires certain judgments and estimates by management, such as: · the transition approaches (full retrospective, modified retrospective or fair value approach); · the selection of the measurement method at transition and the valuation of insurance/reinsurance contracts based on their characteristics and the information available; and · the definition of the units of account, determination of risk adjustment, present value of future cash flows as well as the determination of the "locked-in rate" discount rates for those insurance/reinsurance contracts where the Group and Company have adopted the OCI option fair value method at transition. The significant inputs used in the valuation of insurance/reinsurance contracts are: discount rate, level of aggregation assumption, risk adjustment rate, contract boundary basis, determination of insurance acquisition cash flows, amongst others. Under IFRS 9, the determination of expected credit losses (ECL) involves judgement and is subject to a high degree of estimation uncertainty in the determination of the loss given default as well as the probability of default. Further, the modelling methodologies used to estimate the ECL are developed using historical experience (such as the staging of loans and advances) and forward looking information.	Our audit procedures included the following: We obtained an overall understanding of the processes followed and assumptions applied in the transition to IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 and evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the controls related to the transition. **IFRS 17 Transition:** With assistance of our actuarial specialist, we: · Considered the valuations performed by management's external actuary at transition for our independent assessment, and we accordingly assessed their competence and capabilities by reviewing their credentials (experience and curriculum vitae). Through inquiries, we also obtained an understanding of the work performed by the actuary and evaluated the adequacy of their work by reviewing their workings; · Assessed whether the Group's and Company's new accounting policies are in line with IFRS 17, including the measurement, transition approaches and assumptions used by management to determine the insurance/reinsurance liabilities, including the CSM (contractual service margin) on transition and characteristics of the groups of insurance/reinsurance contracts at transition; · Challenged and evaluated the reasonableness of the measurement methods and key assumptions used to determine the fulfilment cash flows for the liability for insurance/ reinsurance contracts through discussions with management including their actuaries and by comparing them against the requirements of IFRS 17 Standard; · Evaluated the appropriateness of the risk adjustment rate assumption against the requirements of IFRS 17 and compared to external market data where available; · Evaluated the determination of onerous contracts on transition on a sample basis. Where onerous contracts were identified, we assessed the appropriateness of the significant assumptions and recalculated the relevant loss recovery components; · Assessed the discount rate against the requirements of the standard and external market data where available; and · Reviewed the supporting calculations related to the material transition adjustments at 1 January 2022 by comparing them to the IFRS 17 requirements, with the standard applied retrospectively.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SWAN LIFE LTD

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Key Audit Matter (continued)

Transition to IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts and IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

This key audit matter applies to both the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Refer to accounting policies 2.1, 2.9 and 2.14, note 4.1 and note 23 to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The impact of the adoption of these standards is significant on the consolidated and separate financial statements and on the related notes. Therefore, this has been assessed as a key audit matter in respect of the consolidated and separate financial statements.	In evaluating the integrity, completeness and accuracy of the data used in the actuarial valuation at transition, we: · Agreed the relevant data extractions made by the Group and Company to those provided to the external actuary; · Reconciled the data (number of policies, asset values and premiums) used by the actuary in valuing the actuarial liabilities and transition adjustments to the Company's records; and · Tested a sample of contracts to assess if the contracts were appropriately included in the respective groups of contracts. **IFRS 9 Transition:** With assistance of our valuation specialist, we: · Considered the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) calculation performed by management at transition on the loan receivable portfolio and other financial assets (cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits and investments in debt instruments), and we accordingly assessed their competence and capabilities by reviewing their credentials (experience and curriculum vitae); · Challenged and evaluated the reasonableness of the valuation models and key assumptions used to determine the ECL against the requirements of IFRS 9; and · Evaluated the probability of default and loss given default by comparing to independent sources such as Moody's/Standard & Poor's. We also assessed the reasonableness of the new and restated disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements against the requirements of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SWAN LIFE LTD

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Key Audit Matter (continued)

Valuation of insurance/reinsurance contract liabilities and recognition of insurance revenue (which is the release of CSM) and net income from reinsurance contracts held

This key audit matter applies to both the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Refer to accounting policies 2.14 and 2.15, note 3.1, note 4.1, note 23, note 24 and note 27 to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As at December 31, 2023, the Group and the Company recorded insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities measured under the IFRS 17 measurement basis of Rs 42,733,018,000 and Rs 85,797,000, respectively in the consolidated and separate financial statements. The insurance revenue (which includes the release of CSM) and the net income from reinsurance contracts held amounted to Rs 2,065,460,000 and Rs 7,386,000, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2023. The Group and the Company measure a group of insurance contracts under General Measurement Model (GMM) and Variable Fee Approach (VFA) as the total of: · Fulfilment cash flows, which comprise of: (a) estimates of future cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money and financial risks; and (b) risk adjustment for non-financial risk. · Contractual service margin (CSM), which represents the unearned profit the Group and Company will recognise as it provides service under the related insurance contracts. The CSM is released to insurance revenue systematically using the determined coverage units basis. For reinsurance contracts held the CSM represents the net cost or net gain on purchasing the reinsurance.	Our audit procedures included the following: · Through inquiries and review of the accounting policy papers of the Group and Company, we obtained an overall understanding of the processes followed and assumptions applied in the valuation of insurance/reinsurance contract liabilities and recognition of insurance revenue and net income from reinsurance contracts held and evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the key controls. To test insurance/reinsurance contract liabilities, with assistance of our actuarial specialist, we: · Challenged and evaluated the reasonableness of the models and key assumptions used to determine the fulfilment cash flows and CSM for the liability for insurance/reinsurance contracts by performing an independent check to market information and by comparing them to the IFRS 17 requirements; · Evaluated and tested the application of the General Measurement Model (GMM) and Variable Fee Approach (VFA) for specific groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts. This included assessing reasonableness of the underlying significant assumptions used to derive the fulfilment cash flows and related CSM, where applicable, as well as the related revenue recognition;

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SWAN LIFE LTD

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Key Audit Matter (continued)

Valuation of insurance/reinsurance contract liabilities and recognition of insurance revenue (which is the release of CSM) and net income from reinsurance contracts held

This key audit matter applies to both the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Refer to accounting policies 2.14 and 2.15, note 3.1, note 4.1, note 23, note 24 and note 27 to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The valuation of insurance/reinsurance contract liabilities including the release of CSM are associated with significant uncertainties requiring the use of expert judgment within complex actuarial models, which rely on subjective assumptions in relation to future events. Key assumptions in the valuation of insurance/reinsurance contract liabilities include mortality rates, lapse rates and expense assumptions as well as modelled future decisions of management and of policyholders. Moreover, because of the long duration of many life insurance products, relatively small changes in key assumptions may have a significant impact on insurance/reinsurance contract liabilities as well as the recognition of insurance revenue (which includes the release of the CSM) and the net income from reinsurance contracts held. Accordingly, we have identified the valuation of insurance/ reinsurance contract liabilities and the recognition of insurance revenue (which includes the release of CSM) and the net income from reinsurance contracts held, as a key audit matter in respect of the consolidated and separate financial statements.	· Evaluated the appropriateness of the risk adjustment rate assumption against the requirements of IFRS 17 and comparing to external market data where available; · Tested the models used through review of the calculation on a sample basis as well as through performing independent calculations and comparing the results to those reported by the Company; and · Tested the release of the insurance revenue by validating the coverage units basis and assessing if the release of insurance revenue for the year is reasonable. In evaluating the integrity, completeness and accuracy of the data used in the actuarial valuation of insurance/reinsurance contract liabilities and recognition of insurance revenue (CSM) and net income from reinsurance contracts held, we: · Agreed the relevant data extractions made by the Company to those provided to management's external actuary; · Tested the completeness and accuracy of data, including in-force policyholder data as utilised by management by reconciling such amounts to the underlying accounting records; and · Tested a sample of contracts to assess if the contracts used for the valuation were appropriately included in the respective groups of contracts and cohorts. We also assessed the reasonableness of the disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements against the requirements of IFRS 17.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SWAN LIFE LTD

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Key Audit Matter (continued)

Impairment (Expected credit losses) of debt instruments at amortised cost (investments in bonds/debt securities), loans receivables at amortised cost, loans and advances towards finance leases, cash held at banks and short term deposits)

This key audit matter applies to both the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Refer to accounting policies 2.9, note 3.2, note 10, note 11, note 12 and note 33(b) to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Group and the Company have investments in financial assets classified at amortised cost including debt instruments at amortised cost, loans receivables at amortised cost, loans and advances towards finance leases, cash held at banks and short-term deposits. The valuation method used to estimate expected credit loss ("ECL") for debt securities at amortised cost is developed using historical experience and forward-looking information. The estimation of ECL involved significant measurement uncertainty, primarily as a result of the complexity of the valuation model (ECL calculation) and the quantity and subjectivity of the assumptions (probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD)). These included: the overall ECL policy, inclusive of the methodologies and assumptions used to estimate the PDs, EADs and LGDs; the future macroeconomic scenarios; the identification of a Significant Increase in Credit Risk SICR (stage 2) and exposures that are credit impaired (stage 3). Accordingly, we have identified the assessment of ECL as a key audit matter in respect of the consolidated and separate financial statements.	With the assistance of our valuation specialist, we: · Evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting policies based on IFRS 9 requirements, our business understanding and industry practice; · Obtained an understanding of the valuation process and the relevant process risk points by performing inquiries; · Considered the relevant controls in place and evaluate the design and implementation of these relevant controls; · Assessed the accounting policy papers on ECL from management in accordance with IFRS 9 requirements; · Evaluated the completeness, accuracy and relevance of data by testing the information to source documents; · Evaluated the reasonableness of management's key judgements in estimating ECLs, including selection and application of methods/models (by comparing to the requirements of IFRS 9), significant assumptions (by corroborating the assumptions to external sources) and data (by testing the information to source documents); and · Assessed the disclosures against the requirements of IFRS 9.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SWAN LIFE LTD

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Governance Report, Statement of Compliance, Directors' Report, Risk Management Report, Other Statutory Disclosures and Secretary's Certificate, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard. When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act and Financial Reporting Act, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 Group's and Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group and 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 consolidated and separate 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 Group and/or Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SWAN LIFE LTD

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Use of our Report

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders, as a body, those matters that we are required to state to them 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 shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Mauritius Companies Act

We have no relationship with or interests in the Group and Company other than in our capacity as auditors and dealings in the normal 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

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in the manner and meet the requirements specified by the Financial Services Commission.

Financial Reporting Act

Our responsibility under the Financial Reporting Act is to report on the compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance ("the Code") disclosed in the financial statements 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 financial statements, the Group and Company have, pursuant to section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act, complied with the requirements of the Code.

KPMG
Ebène, Mauritius
Date: 29 May 2025

Imtiaz Ajeda
Licensed by FRC

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF

FINANCIAL POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2023

		THE GROUP			THE COMPANY		
	Notes	**December 31, 2023**	December 31, 2022	January 01, 2022	**December 31, 2023**	December 31, 2022	January 01, 2022
		Rs'000	Rs'000 Restated *	Rs'000 Restated *	**Rs'000**	Rs'000 Restated *	Rs'000 Restated *
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Property and equipment	5	**299,442**	241,253	259,156	**216,513**	218,788	236,645
Right-of-use assets	5A	**49,870**	17,435	7,184	**23,736**	16,217	4,841
Investment properties	6A	**540,190**	408,263	422,105	**499,542**	367,615	381,457
Intangible assets	7	**94,483**	78,626	79,228	**2,300**	5,137	6,936
Investments in subsidiary companies	8	**-**	-	-	**553,241**	548,512	548,512
Investments in associated companies	9	**36,135**	33,883	34,714	**4,364**	4,364	4,364
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	10	**1,147,076**	951,130	1,150,496	**974,170**	893,643	1,114,074
Financial assets at fair value through P&L	10	**23,598,702**	23,078,108	27,759,172	**23,598,702**	23,078,108	27,759,172
Debt instruments at amortised cost	10	**15,697,393**	17,017,519	15,075,276	**15,153,013**	16,459,264	14,618,979
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	11	**5,747,715**	5,684,708	5,466,564	**6,486,529**	5,684,708	5,466,564
Loans and advances towards finance leases	12	**1,684,821**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Deferred tax assets	18	**48,432**	4,099	3,916	**-**	-	-
Other receivables	13	**2,605**	3,605	4,895	**-**	-	-
Total non-current assets		**48,946,864**	47,518,629	50,262,706	**47,512,110**	47,276,356	50,141,544
Current assets							
Other receivables	13	**1,243,952**	307,493	404,969	**989,025**	275,484	325,644
Debt instruments at amortised cost	10	**4,016,644**	1,802,314	1,506,013	**3,998,215**	1,783,606	1,506,013
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	11	**1,433,484**	403,075	1,153,056	**1,433,484**	403,075	1,153,056
Loans and advances towards finance leases	12	**541,218**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Seized properties	14	**92,857**	92,637	45,441	**92,857**	92,637	45,441
Short term deposits	33(b)	**3,401,943**	2,102,753	1,100,784	**3,401,943**	2,102,753	1,100,784
Cash held at banks	33(b)	**1,293,746**	2,067,084	1,445,686	**813,277**	1,697,512	1,150,316
Total current assets		**12,023,844**	6,775,356	5,655,949	**10,728,801**	6,355,067	5,281,254
Total assets		**60,970,708**	54,293,985	55,918,655	**58,240,911**	53,631,423	55,422,798

		THE GROUP			THE COMPANY		
	Notes	**December 31, 2023**	December 31, 2022	January 01, 2022	**December 31, 2023**	December 31, 2022	January 01, 2022
		Rs'000	Rs'000 Restated *	Rs'000 Restated *	**Rs'000**	Rs'000 Restated *	Rs'000 Restated *
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Capital and reserves							
Share capital	15	**26,322**	26,322	26,322	**26,322**	26,322	26,322
Reserves		**3,720,598**	3,251,401	3,151,450	**3,194,483**	2,893,188	2,946,629
Owners' interest		**3,746,920**	3,277,723	3,177,772	**3,220,805**	2,919,510	2,972,951
Non-controlling interests	16	**517,177**	290,107	258,084	**-**	-	-
Total equity		**4,264,097**	3,567,830	3,435,856	**3,220,805**	2,919,510	2,972,951
Non-current liabilities							
Insurance contract liabilities	23	**41,557,292**	39,271,851	41,203,781	**41,557,292**	39,271,851	41,203,781
Reinsurance contract liabilities	23	**49,512**	53,657	118,449	**49,512**	53,657	118,449
Investment contract liabilities	21	**10,704,425**	9,407,722	9,276,860	**10,704,425**	9,407,722	9,276,860
Retirement benefit obligations	19	**177,426**	218,828	175,861	**156,589**	198,428	162,691
Lease liabilities	5A	**48,013**	11,520	3,724	**15,908**	11,413	2,369
Borrowings	20	**638,963**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Other payables	17	**-**	52,930	53,175	**-**	52,930	53,175
Total non-current liabilities		**53,175,631**	49,016,508	50,831,850	**52,483,726**	48,996,001	50,817,325
Current liabilities							
Insurance contract liabilities	23	**1,175,726**	1,099,985	966,046	**1,175,726**	1,099,985	966,046
Reinsurance contract liabilities	23	**36,285**	43,535	30,388	**36,285**	43,535	30,388
Other payables	17	**1,364,711**	357,545	447,989	**1,096,903**	372,407	439,040
Lease liabilities	5A	**9,204**	6,346	4,163	**8,744**	5,098	2,983
Current tax liabilities	22	**45,947**	30,247	46,010	**37,100**	22,898	37,712
Bank overdraft	33(b)	**77,833**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Borrowings	20	**639,652**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Dividend payable	31	**181,622**	171,989	156,353	**181,622**	171,989	156,353
Total current liabilities		**3,530,980**	1,709,647	1,650,949	**2,536,380**	1,715,912	1,632,522
Total equity and liabilities		**60,970,708**	54,293,985	55,918,655	**58,240,911**	53,631,423	55,422,798

*The comparative information is restated on account of transition to IFRS 17 and IFRS 9.

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on: 29 May 2025

Nicolas Maigrot
Chairman

Louis Rivalland
Director & CEO

The notes on pages 85 to 205 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Auditors' report on pages 67 to 75.

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF

PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2022 Rs'000 Restated *	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2022 Rs'000 Restated *
Insurance revenue	24	**2,065,460**	1,980,642	**2,065,460**	1,980,642
Insurance service expenses from insurance contracts issued	25	**(1,552,658)**	(1,715,544)	**(1,552,658)**	(1,715,544)
Insurance service result before reinsurance		**512,802**	265,098	**512,802**	265,098
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	27	**7,386**	(7,641)	**7,386**	(7,641)
Insurance service results		**520,188**	257,457	**520,188**	257,457
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method **	28	**1,616,247**	1,212,958	**1,531,405**	1,200,475
Other investment revenues **	28	**2,096,579**	(2,957,896)	**2,148,433**	(2,894,439)
Net impairment loss	29	**(52,330)**	(16,899)	**(49,557)**	(17,580)
Investment return		**3,660,496**	(1,761,837)	**3,630,281**	(1,711,544)
Net finance (expenses)/income from insurance contracts issued	26	**(2,715,196)**	1,802,728	**(2,715,196)**	1,802,728
Net finance expense from reinsurance contracts held	27	**(11,154)**	(8,403)	**(11,154)**	(8,403)
Movement in investment contract liabilities	21	**(768,575)**	250,311	**(768,575)**	250,311
Net financial results		**165,571**	282,799	**135,356**	333,092
Revenue from investment management services	28	**94,376**	84,513	**94,376**	84,513
Other income	28	**473,071**	402,709	**63,901**	63,722
Other operating expenses		**(470,880)**	(443,732)	**(349,175)**	(376,736)
Finance cost	30	**(45,775)**	(583)	**(1,017)**	(465)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	9	**(682)**	572	**-**	-
Profit before income tax expense		**735,869**	583,735	**463,629**	361,583
Income tax expense	22(a)	**(59,657)**	(29,481)	**(38,498)**	(13,445)
Profit for the year		**676,212**	554,254	**425,131**	348,138

	Notes	THE GROUP 2023 Rs'000	THE GROUP 2022 Rs'000 Restated *	THE COMPANY 2023 Rs'000	THE COMPANY 2022 Rs'000 Restated *
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Financial assets at fair value through OCI- Net change in fair value	10A	**73,378**	(124,505)	**73,265**	(122,941)
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	19	**19,688**	(41,587)	**21,048**	(37,210)
Tax effect on remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	18	**231**	744	**-**	-
		93,297	(165,348)	**94,313**	(160,151)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Net finance income/(expense) from insurance contracts	26	**(31,193)**	(88,552)	**(31,193)**	(88,552)
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	27	**(5,334)**	19,113	**(5,334)**	19,113
Share of other comprehensive income of associated companies	9	**2,934**	(1,403)	**-**	-
Exchange differences on translating foreign entities		**(460)**	(98)	**-**	-
		(34,053)	(70,940)	**(36,527)**	(69,439)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**59,244**	(236,288)	**57,786**	(229,590)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**735,456**	317,966	**482,917**	118,548
Profit for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		**623,102**	507,166	**425,131**	348,138
Non-controlling interests	16	**53,110**	47,088	**-**	-
		676,212	554,254	**425,131**	348,138
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		**682,276**	271,940	**482,917**	118,548
Non-controlling interests	16	**53,180**	46,026		-
		735,456	317,966	**482,917**	118,548
Basic/Diluted earnings per share (Rs/cts)	32	**236.72**	192.68	**161.51**	132.26

*The comparative information is restated on account of transition to IFRS 17 and IFRS 9.

**In the prior year, investment income included interest revenue calculated using effective interest method, other investment income and other income. This has been disaggregated in the current year.

The notes on pages 85 to 205 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Auditors' report on pages 67 to 75.

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF

CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

THE GROUP

						Attributable to owners of the parent							
	Notes	Share capital	Retained earnings	Non-Distributable Reserve (NDR)	Insurance Finance Reserve	Fair value reserve	Other reserves	Actuarial gains/ (losses)	Amalgamation reserve	Foreign exchange difference reserve	Total owners' interest	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Balance at January 1, 2023		**26,322**	**2,716,647**	**285,984**	**(33,795)**	**407,358**	**1,932**	**(188,442)**	**61,214**	**503**	**3,277,723**	**290,107**	**3,567,830**
Total comprehensive income for the year:-													
Profit for the year		-	**623,102**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**623,102**	**53,110**	**676,212**
Other comprehensive income for the year:													
Investment in financial assets at FVOCI - net change in fair value		-	-	-	-	**73,355**	-	-	-	-	**73,355**	**23**	**73,378**
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations, net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	**19,686**	-	-	**19,686**	**233**	**19,919**
Share of other comprehensive income of associated companies		-	-	-	-	-	**2,934**	-	-	-	**2,934**	-	**2,934**
Exchange differences on translating foreign entities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(274)**	**(274)**	**(186)**	**(460)**
Net finance income/(expense) from insurance contracts		-	-	-	**(31,193)**	-	-	-	-	-	**(31,193)**	-	**(31,193)**
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		-	-	-	**(5,334)**	-	-	-	-	-	**(5,334)**	-	**(5,334)**
Acqusition of new subsidiary		-	**(32,106)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(32,106)**	**186,342**	**154,236**
Reduction in non-controlling interest		-	**649**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**649**	**(649)**	-
Transaction with the owners of the Company:-													
Dividends	31	-	**(181,622)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(181,622)**	**(11,803)**	**(193,425)**
Balance at December 31, 2023		**26,322**	**3,126,670**	**285,984**	**(70,322)**	**480,713**	**4,866**	**(168,756)**	**61,214**	**229**	**3,746,920**	**517,177**	**4,264,097**
Balance at January 1, 2022													
As previously reported		26,322	1,942,203	-	-	(1,720)	3,335	(2,539)	61,214	562	2,029,377	258,084	2,287,461
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 17, net of tax		-	319,471	333,648	35,644	589,409	-	(145,770)	-	-	1,132,402	-	1,132,402
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9, net of tax	2.1(3)(iv)	-	15,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,993	-	15,993
Restated balance at January 1, 2022		26,322	2,277,667	333,648	35,644	587,689	3,335	(148,309)	61,214	562	3,177,772	258,084	3,435,856
Total comprehensive income for the year:-													
Profit for the year		-	507,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507,166	47,088	554,254
Other comprehensive income for the year:													
Investment in financial assets at FVOCI - net change in fair value		-	-	-	-	(124,192)	-	-	-	-	(124,192)	(313)	(124,505)
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations, net of tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,133)	-	-	(40,133)	(710)	(40,843)
Share of other comprehensive income of associated companies		-	-	-	-	-	(1,403)	-	-	-	(1,403)	-	(1,403)
Exchange differences on translating foreign entities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)	(59)	(39)	(98)
Net finance income/(expense) from insurance contracts		-	-	-	(88,552)	-	-	-	-	-	(88,552)	-	(88,552)
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		-	-	-	19,113	-	-	-	-	-	19,113	-	19,113
Release of Fair Value upon disposal of investment		-	56,139	-	-	(56,139)	-	-	-	-	-		-
Release of NDR to retained earnings		-	47,664	(47,664)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transaction with the owners of the Company:-													
Dividends	31	-	(171,989)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(171,989)	(14,003)	(185,992)
Balance at December 31, 2022		26,322	2,716,647	285,984	(33,795)	407,358	1,932	(188,442)	61,214	503	3,277,723	290,107	3,567,830

The notes on pages 85 to 205 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Auditors' report on pages 67 to 75.

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF

CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

THE COMPANY

	Notes	Share capital	Retained earnings	Non-Distributable Reserve (NDR)	Insurance Finance Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Actuarial Reserve	Other reserves: Amalgamation reserve	Other reserves: Other reserves	Total Equity
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Balance at January 1, 2023		26,322	1,884,007	285,984	(33,795)	410,329	(182,980)	61,214	468,429	2,919,510
Total comprehensive income for the year:-										
Profit for the year		-	425,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	425,131
Other comprehensive income for the year:										
Investment in financial assets at FVOCI - net change in fair value	10(b)	-	-	-	-	73,265	-	-	-	73,265
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations, net of tax		-	-	-		-	21,048	-	-	21,048
Net finance income/(expense) from insurance contracts		-	-	-	(31,193)	-	-	-	-	(31,193)
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		-	-	-	(5,334)	-	-	-	-	(5,334)
Transaction with the owners of the Company:-										
Dividends	31	-	(181,622)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(181,622)
Balance at December 31, 2023		26,322	2,127,516	285,984	(70,322)	483,594	(161,932)	61,214	468,429	3,220,805

	Notes	Share capital	Retained earnings	Non-Distributable Reserve (NDR)	Insurance Finance Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Actuarial Reserve	Other reserves: Amalgamation reserve	Other reserves: Other reserves	Total Equity
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Balance at January 1, 2022										
As previously reported		26,322	1,268,591	-	-	-	-	61,214	468,429	1,824,556
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 17, net of tax		-	319,471	333,648	35,644	589,409	(145,770)	-	-	1,132,402
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9, net of tax	2.1 (3)(IV)	-	15,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,993
Restated balance at January 1, 2022		26,322	1,604,055	333,648	35,644	589,409	(145,770)	61,214	468,429	2,972,951
Total comprehensive income for the year:-										
Profit for the year		-	348,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	348,138
Other comprehensive income for the year:										
Investment in financial assets at FVOCI - net change in fair value	10(b)	-	-	-	-	(122,941)	-	-	-	(122,941)
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations, net of tax		-	-	-		-	(37,210)	-	-	(37,210)
Net finance income/(expense) from insurance contracts		-	-	-	(88,552)	-	-	-	-	(88,552)
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		-	-	-	19,113	-	-	-	-	19,113
Release of Fair Value upon disposal of investment		-	56,139		-	(56,139)	-	-	-	-
Release of NDR to retained earnings		-	47,664	(47,664)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transaction with the owners of the Company:-										
Dividends	31	-	(171,989)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(171,989)
Balance at December 31, 2022		26,322	1,884,007	285,984	(33,795)	410,329	(182,980)	61,214	468,429	2,919,510

The notes on pages 85 to 205 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Auditors' report on pages 67 to 75.

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF

CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

		THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	Notes	2023	2022	2023	2022
		Rs'000	Rs'000 Restated *	Rs'000	Rs'000 Restated *
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	33(a)	1,213,042	603,157	464,703	280,527
Dividend income received **		432,976	319,577	488,672	364,753
Interest income received**		1,456,206	1,181,608	1,436,633	1,164,705
Tax and corporate social responsibility tax paid	22(c)	(43,947)	(44,683)	(24,296)	(28,259)
Interest paid	30	(45,775)	(583)	(1,017)	(465)
Net cash generated from operating activities		3,012,502	2,059,076	2,364,695	1,781,261
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property and equipment	5	(23,687)	(5,184)	(14,443)	(4,280)
Purchase of investment properties	6A	(143,571)	(1,444)	(143,571)	(1,444)
Purchase of intangible assets	7	(4,714)	(10,729)	-	(1,205)
Purchase of seized properties	14	(220)	(47,196)	(220)	(47,196)
Purchase of financial assets	10	(20,350,679)	(7,563,547)	(20,206,478)	(7,419,086)
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	37	(131,427)	-	-	-
Purchase of additional stake in subsidiary		-	-	(4,729)	-
Loans granted		(2,581,393)	(1,032,586)	(2,466,826)	(1,032,586)
Loans recovered		868,731	1,556,681	640,598	1,556,681
Proceeds from disposal/maturity of financial assets	10	20,498,304	6,872,523	20,453,048	6,867,988
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		5,123	63	-	3
Proceeds from sale of investment properties		8,782	17,193	8,781	17,193
Proceeds from borrowings		949,900	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings		(1,439,974)	-	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,344,825)	(214,226)	(1,733,840)	(63,932)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Principal paid on lease liabilities	5A	(9,401)	(5,181)	(6,957)	(4,001)
Dividends paid		(183,792)	(170,356)	(171,989)	(156,353)
Net cash used in financing activities		(193,193)	(175,537)	(178,946)	(160,354)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		474,484	1,669,313	451,909	1,556,975
Movement in cash and cash equivalents					
At January 1,		4,175,537	2,549,542	3,805,965	2,254,172
Increase during the year		474,484	1,669,313	451,909	1,556,975
Effects of exchange rate changes		(25,429)	(43,318)	(36,178)	(5,182)
At December 31,	33(b)	4,624,592	4,175,537	4,221,696	3,805,965

*The comparative information is restated on account of transition to IFRS 17 and IFRS 9.

**Investment income received in the prior year has been disaggregated and presented as interest income received and dividend income received.

The notes on pages 85 to 205 form an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Auditors' report on pages 67 to 75.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Swan Life Ltd (the ''Company'') is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Mauritius. The address of its registered office is Swan Centre, 10 Intendance Street, Port Louis. These consolidated and separate financial statements (the ''financial statements'') will be submitted for adoption at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of the Company.

The principal activities of the Company consist of life insurance, pensions, actuarial and investment business and have remained unchanged during the year. The Company and its Subsidiaries listed in Note 8, forms the Group, and thereafter referred as the "Group".

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statements comply with the requirements of Mauritius Companies Act and Financial Reporting Act (FRA) and have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board. The consolidated and separate financial statements include the consolidated financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiary companies (the Group) and the separate financial statements of the parent company (the Company). The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees which is the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (Rs'000). Where necessary, comparative figures have been amended to conform with change in presentation and disclosure in the current year. The consolidated and separate financial statements are prepared, using the going concern principle, under the historical cost convention excepts for:

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income;

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; and

-The liability for defined benefit obligations is recognised as the fair value of plan assets less present value of the defined obigations that are stated at their fair values.

Standards and interpretations effective and adopted during the year

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In the consolidated and separate financial statements, the Group and the Company have applied IFRS 17 for the first time. The Group and the Company have not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2023. The Group and the Company have restated comparative information for the financial year 2022 applying the retrospective approach to transition.

The application of IFRS 17 in the current year has had a material impact on the Group and the Company's financial performance and positions for the current and prior years and/or on the disclosures set out in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

The nature of the changes in accounting policies can be summarised as follows:

1. Changes in classification and measurement

IFRS 17 establishes specific principles for the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by the Group and the Company.

The key principles of IFRS 17 are that the Group and the Company:

- Identify insurance contracts as those under which the entity 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.
- Separate specified embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and distinct non-insurance goods or services from insurance contracts and accounts for them in accordance with other accounting standards such as IFRS 9 and IFRS 15.
- Divide the insurance and reinsurance contracts into groups it will recognise and measure at:

  (i) A risk-adjusted present value of the future cash flows (the fulfilment cash flows) that incorporates all available information about the fulfilment cash flows in a way that is consistent with observable market information.

  Plus

  (ii) An amount representing the unearned profit in the group of contracts (the contractual service margin or CSM)
- Recognise profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period the Group and the Company provide insurance coverage, as the Group and the Company are released from risk. If a group of contracts is expected to be onerous (i.e., lossmaking) over the remaining coverage period, the Group and the Company recognise the loss immediately in the profit or loss.

The Group and the Company's classification and measurement of insurance and reinsurance contracts is explained in Note 2.14.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Standards and interpretations effective and adopted during the year (cont'd)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (cont'd)

2. Changes to presentation and disclosure

For presentation in the consolidated and separate statement of financial position, the Group and the Company aggregate groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held and presents separately:

- Groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued that are assets
- Groups of reinsurance contracts held that are assets
- Groups of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts issued that are liabilities
- Groups of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities

The groups referred to above are those established at initial recognition in accordance with the IFRS 17 requirements (IFRS 17.14-24).

The line item descriptions in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income have been changed significantly compared to last year. Previously the Group and the Company reported the following line items: Gross earned premiums, Premium ceded to reinsurers, policyholder claims and benefits, and movement in Life assurance fund. IFRS 17 requires separate presentation of:

- Insurance revenue;
- Insurance service expense;
- Insurance finance income or expense; and
- Net expenses from reinsurance contracts.

The Group and the Company provide disaggregated qualitative and quantitative information in the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements about:

· The amounts recognised in its financial statements from insurance contracts; and

· Significant judgements, and changes in those judgements, made when applying the standard.

3. Transition

On transition date, January 01, 2022, the Group and the Company:

· Have identified, recognised and measured each group of insurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always applied;

· Derecognised any existing balances that would not exist had IFRS 17 always applied;

· Identify, recognise and measure any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as if IFRS 17 had always applied; and

· Recognised any resulting net difference in equity.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

i. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 includes three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of IFRS 9 are not separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Group's accounting policies for financial liabilities.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost and lease receivables. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39.

iii. Transition

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a material impact on the Group's basic or diluted EPS for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 01 January 2022.

Details of the changes and implications resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are presented in note (iv) below.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Standards and interpretations effective and adopted during the year (cont'd)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

3. Transition (cont'd)

iv. Effect of initial application

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table and the accompanying notes below explain the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Group and the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 January 2022.

				THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	Note	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IAS 39	New carrying amount under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IAS 39	New carrying amount under IFRS 9
				Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	33(b)	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	2,549,542	2,546,470	2,254,172	2,251,100
Financial investments – other							
Debts securities	10	Held-to-Maturity	Amortised cost	16,626,681	16,581,289	16,170,384	16,124,992
Equity securities	10	Available for sale	FVOCI	28,909,668	1,150,496	28,873,246	1,114,074
			FVPL	-	27,759,172	-	27,759,172
Loans and receivables	11	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	6,609,766	6,619,620	6,609,766	6,619,620
Other receivables	13	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	407,249	409,864	323,029	325,644
Total Financial assets				**55,102,906**	**55,066,911**	**54,230,597**	**54,194,602**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Standards and interpretations effective and adopted during the year (cont'd)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

3. Transition (cont'd)

iv. Effect of initial application (cont'd)

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (cont'd)

	Note	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	THE GROUP Original carrying amount under IAS 39	THE GROUP New carrying amount under IFRS 9	THE COMPANY Original carrying amount under IAS 39	THE COMPANY New carrying amount under IFRS 9
				Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Other payables	17	Other financial liabilities	Amortised cost	501,164	501,164	492,215	492,215
Dividend payables	31	Other financial liabilities	Amortised cost	156,353	156,353	156,353	156,353
Investment contract liabilities	21	Other financial liabilities	Amortised cost	-	9,276,860	-	9,276,860
Total Financial liabilities				**657,517**	**9,934,377**	**648,568**	**9,925,428**

The Group and the Company's accounting policies on the classification of financial instruments under IFRS 9 are set out in note 2.9.

The Equity securities represent investments that the Group intends to hold for the long term for strategic purposes. As permitted by IFRS 9, the Group designated these investments at 1 January 2023 as measured at FVOCI. Unlike under IAS 39, the accumulated fair value reserve related to these investments will never be reclassified to profit or loss.

A portion of the equity securities have been classified at FVTPL to remove the accounting mismatch arising with the introduction of IFRS 17.The Group and the company have, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a port-folio of financial asset to be measured at fair value through profit or loss as doing so significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (accounting mismatch) that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Standards and interpretations effective and adopted during the year (cont'd)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

3. Transition (cont'd)

iv. Effect of initial application (cont'd)

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (cont'd)

The following table reconciles the carrying amounts of financial assets under IAS 39 to the carrying amounts under IFRS 9 on transition to IFRS 9 on 1 January 2022.

	FVOCI- Equity	FVTPL-Equity	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Other receivables	Cash and cash equivalents
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
The Group						
As previously stated under IAS 39	28,909,668	-	16,626,681	6,609,766	407,249	2,549,542
Reclassification	(27,759,172)	27,759,172	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement	-	-	(45,392)	9,854	2,615	(3,072)
Restated balance under IFRS 9	1,150,496	27,759,172	16,581,289	6,619,620	409,864	2,546,470
The Company						
As previously stated under IAS 39	28,873,246	-	16,170,384	6,609,766	323,029	2,254,172
Reclassification	(27,759,172)	27,759,172	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement	-	-	(45,392)	9,854	2,615	(3,072)
Restated balance under IFRS 9	1,114,074	27,759,172	16,124,992	6,619,620	325,644	2,251,100

Impairment of financial assets

The following table reconciles the closing impairment allowance under IAS 39 with the opening loss allowance under IFRS 9 as at 01 January 2022.

	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Other receivables	Cash and cash equivalents	Total
The Group	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Balance under IAS 39	-	95,587	14,414	-	110,001
Remeasurement	45,392	(61,842)	(2,615)	3,072	(15,993)
Balance under IFRS 9	**45,392**	**33,745**	**11,799**	**3,072**	**94,008**
The Company					
Balance under IAS 39	-	95,587	5,000	-	100,587
Remeasurement	45,392	(61,842)	(2,615)	3,072	(15,993)
Balance under IFRS 9	**45,392**	**33,745**	**2,385**	**3,072**	**84,594**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The below table summarises the remaining amendments and standards issued but not yet effective which are not expected to impact the Group or the Company materially.

1. Non-current liabilities with covenants - Amendments to IAS 1.
2. Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1.
3. Lease liabilities in a Sale and leaseback - Amendments to IFRS 16.
4. Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7
5. Lack of Exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21.

2.2 Property and equipment

All property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and 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 of each asset to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	10 years
Computer equipment	3 - 7 years
Operating lease equipment	1 - 7 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Land is not depreciated.

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

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Impairment is normally recognised in profit or loss in the line item "Impairment of non-financial assets". There was no impairment on property and equipment during the year.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with their carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of the following:

(i) Goodwill

The excess of the consideration transferred, amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets is recorded as goodwill. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included under intangible assets and goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in the carrying amount of the investments in associates. In the books of the Group, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

The Group uses the full goodwill method to calculate goodwill on an acquisition by acquisition basis. Expenses related to acquiring new subsidiaries are charged to profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred and not included in goodwill. Income and expenses of acquired businesses are included in profit or loss from the date of acquisition.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.3 Intangible assets (cont'd)

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

Gain on bargain purchase represents the excess of net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed measured in terms of IFRS 3 over the sum of consideration transferred measured at the acquisition date fair value, the amount of non-controlling interests (NCI) in the acquiree measured in accordance with IFRS 3 and in a business achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree. Gain on bargain purchase is recognised immediately in profit or loss. (Refer to note 2.6).

(ii) Computer software

Acquired computer software is capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use and is amortised, on a straight line basis, over an estimated useful lives of 3 years. The carrying amounts of the computer software are reviewed annually and adjusted for impairment where considered necessary.

(iii) Customer portfolio

Customer portfolio represents the value of the customer list. It is recorded in intangible asset and being amortised, on a straight line basis, over a period of 15 years.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation of intangible assets

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognised in profit or loss in the line "Depreciation, amortisation and write off". Goodwill is not amortised.

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

The intangible assets are amortised over a period of 1 to 3 years.

Impairment of intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill impairment testing is conducted annually and when there is an indication of impairment. Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow model.

(ii) Other intangible assets:

Other intangible assets comprises of computer software and customer portfolio. Such assets, which are subject to amortisation, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Impairment is normally recognised in profit or loss in the line item "Impairment of non-financial assets". There was no impairment on other intangible assets during the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.4 Investment properties

Properties held to earn rentals or capital appreciation or both and not occupied by the Group and the Company are classified as investment property.

Investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost of each asset, to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The principal annual rate used is:-

Buildings	2%

Land is not depreciated.

Gains and losses on the disposal of investment properties are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining the profit or loss.

Rental income from investment properties is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and are included under "other operating income" in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

2.5 Seized properties

Seized properties represent properties acquired through auction at the Master's Bar further to the default of clients by the Company. The properties are held by the Group and the Company until they are sold. Seized properties are recognised at cost which represents the price paid at the Master's Bar together with all related expenses incurred on the acquisition. Realised loss/gain on the disposal of seized properties is taken to the profit or loss. No depreciation is charged on seized properties since they have been classified as current assets but they are assessed for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated and separate financial statements of profit or loss in the line item "Impairment of non-financial assets". Refer to note 2.10 for further details.

2.6 Investments in subsidiaries

Separate financial statements of the Company

In the separate financial statements of the Company, investments in subsidiary companies are carried at cost less impairment. The carrying amount is reduced to recognise any impairment in the separate financial statements. Impairment is normally recognised in profit or loss in the line item "Impairment of non-financial assets". There was no impairment on investment in subsidiaries during the year.

Consolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group and the Company have control. The Group and the Company control an entity when the Group and the Company are exposed to, or has right to variable returns from their involvement with the entity and have the ability to affect those returns through their power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and the Company. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group and the Company. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the acquisition date's fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group and the Company. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Moreover, the consideration does not include any amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships; which is rather recognised in profit or loss. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value or at the non controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

Accounting policy on goodwill/bargain purchase arising on acquisition of subsidiaries is included under note 2.3.

Inter-Company transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group and the Company. The impact of adoption of IFRS 9 by the Company's subsidiaries and associates are immaterial at Group level.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.6 Investments in subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Transactions and non-controlling interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests without loss of control are also recorded in equity.

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group and the Company cease to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the equity is remeasured to its fair value at the date control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity is accounted for as if the Group and the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

2.7 Investments in associated companies

Separate financial statements of the Company

In the separate financial statements of the Company, investments in associated companies are carried at cost (which includes transaction costs) less impairment. The carrying amount is reduced to recognise any impairment in the value of individual investments.

Consolidated financial statements

An associate is an entity over which the Group and the Company have significant influence but not control, or joint control, generally acompanying a shareholding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method except when classified as held-for-sale. Investments in associates are initially recognised at cost as adjusted by post acquisition changes in the Group's and the Company's share of the net assets of the associate less any impairment in the value of individual investments. Post acquisition changes include share of profit or loss, share of other comprehensive income and distributions.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition and the Group's and the Company's share of net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities recognised at date of acquisition is recognised in goodwill, which is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Bargain purchase is defined as the excess of the Group's and the Company's share of the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition and is included as income in the determination of the Group's share of the associate's profit or loss.

The share of profit of associated companies is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and the movement in the other comprehensive income of associated companies is recognised in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income.

Unrealised profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group's and the Company's interest in the associate. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Where necessary, appropriate adjustments are made to the financial statements of associates to bring the accounting policies used in line with those adopted by the Group and the Company.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

2.8 Investments in structured entities

Structured entities are entities that have been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

The Company holds ownerships in one structured entity namely Swan Foundation. (Refer to note 8 (f)).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Financial assets and financial liabilities

i. ***Recognition and initial measurement***

The Group and the Company recognise deposits with financial institutions and loans and borrowings on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group and the Company become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for a financial asset or financial liability not measured at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. ***Classification and subsequent measurement***

Financial assets

Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group and the Company change their business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

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

– it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

– its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

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

– it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

– its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

The Group and the Company elect to present changes in the fair value of certain equity investments that are not held for trading in OCI. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. In addition, on initial recognition the Group and the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The Group and the Company have certain equity investments in the participating (Life) segments measured at FVTPL on initial recognition.

Business model assessment

The Group and the Company assess the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held for each portfolio of financial assets because this best reflects the way that the business is managed and information is provided to management.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's and the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Most of the Group and the Company's debt securities are held in separate portfolios for long-term yield. These securities may be sold, but such sales are not expected to be more than infrequent. The Group and the Company consider that these securities are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect the contractual cash flows.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are SPPI

For the purposes of this assessment, principal is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. However, the principal may change over time – e.g. if there are repayments of principal.

Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Group and the Company consider the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group and the Company consider:

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Financial assets and financial liabilities (cont'd)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	Measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss, unless they arise from derivatives designated as hedging instruments in net investment hedges.
Financial assets at FVOCI	Measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payment is established, unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.
Financial assets at amortised cost	Measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

All of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities fall into the category of 'financial liabilities at amortised cost'.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expenses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Interest on financial instruments

Interest income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is calculated on initial recognition of a financial instrument and is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

– the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or

– the amortised cost of the financial liability.

The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is its amortised cost before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Financial assets not credit-impaired on initial recognition	If the financial asset is not credit-impaired, then interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group and the Company estimate future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the asset, but not ECL.
	If the financial asset has become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, then interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.
Financial assets credit-impaired on initial recognition	Interest income is calculated by applying a credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.
Financial liabilities	Interest expenses are calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group and the Company estimate future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the liability.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Financial assets and financial liabilities (cont'd)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Interest on financial instruments (cont'd)

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method and other finance costs presented in profit or loss include interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. The interest on financial assets have presented as part of interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method and the interest on financial liabilities have been presented as part of the finance costs in profit or loss.

iii. Impairment

The Group and the Company recognise loss allowances for ECL on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Group and the Company measure loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except in the following cases, for which the amount recognised is 12-month ECL:

– debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and

– other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Financial instruments for which 12-month ECL are recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'. 12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised because of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'. Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised and that are credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 3 financial instruments'.

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Group and the Company are exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group and the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group and the Company expect to receive).

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is calculated using the model Expected Credit Loss = Exposure at Default (EAD) × Probability of Default (PD) × Loss Given Default (LGD).

> Exposure at Default (EAD): This refers to the total amount of the financial asset at the time of default.

> Probability of Default (PD): This represents the chance that a financial obligation will not be fulfilled within a given period.

> Loss Given Default (LGD): This is the percentage of exposure that the Group and Company expect to lose if a counterparty defaults.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

– significant financial difficulty of the debtor;

– a breach of contract such as a default or past-due event;

– the restructuring of an amount due to the Group or Company on terms that the Group or Company would not

otherwise consider;

– the debtor entering bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation becoming probable; or

– the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A financial asset that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Financial assets and financial liabilities (cont'd)

iii. Impairment (cont'd)

Presentation of loss allowances in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented as follows:

– financial assets measured at amortised cost: the loss allowance is deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group and the Company have no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Group and the Company determine that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Although the Group and the Company expect no significant recovery from amounts written off, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group and the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

iv. Derecognition and contract modification

Financial assets

The Group and the Company derecognise a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group and the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount at the date of derecognition and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss on equity investments designated as at FVOCI is not reclassified to profit or loss.

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Group and the Company evaluate whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

– Fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the new asset.

– Other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI is modified but not substantially, then the financial asset is not derecognised. If the asset had not been derecognised at 1 January 2023, then the Group and the Company recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset by discounting the modified contractual cash flows at the original effective interest rate and recognises the resulting adjustment to the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses; in other cases, it is presented as interest revenue.Any costs or fees incurred and modification fees received adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The Group and the Company generally derecognise a financial liability when its contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled. The Group and the Company also derecognise a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

If a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified but not substantially, then it is not derecognised.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Financial assets and financial liabilities (cont'd)

v. *Offsetting*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated and separate statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group and the Company have a legal right to set off the recognised amounts and they intend either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS® Accounting Standards.

vi. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand, cash held at banks and other short-term highly liquid invesments with original maturities of 3 months or less. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. The Group and the Company have elected to present the consolidated and separate statement of cash flows using the indirect method.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group and the Company review the carrying amounts of their tangible and intangible 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). Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the line "Impairment of non-financial assets".

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.11.1 Leases - as lessee

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

Identifying Leases

The Group and the Company account for a contract, or a portion of a contract, as a lease when they convey the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Leases are those contracts that satisfy the following criteria:

(a) There is an identified asset;

(b) Right to control the identified asset;

(c) The Group and the Company obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset; and

(d) The Group and the Company have the right to direct use of the asset.

The Group and the Company consider whether the lessor has substantive substitution rights. If the lessor does have those rights, the contract is not identified as giving rise to a lease.

In determining whether the Group and the Company obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset, the Group and the Company consider only the economic benefits that arise from the use of the asset, not those incidental to legal ownership or other potential benefits.

In determining whether the Group and the Company have the right to direct use of the asset, the Group and the Company consider whether they direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use. If there are no significant decisions to be made because they are pre-determined due to the nature of the asset, the Group and the Company consider whether they were involved in the design of the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use. If the contract or portion of a contract does not satisfy these criteria, the Group and the Company apply other applicable IFRS® Accounting Standards rather than IFRS 16 Leases.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.11.1 Leases - as lessee (cont'd)

Identifying Leases (cont'd)

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless (as is typically the case) this is not readily determinable, in which case the Group's and the Company's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the Group and the Company if it is reasonably certain to assess that option;
- any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised; and
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- initial direct costs incurred; and
- the amount of any provision recognised where the Group and the Company are contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset (typically leasehold dilapidations).

The lease liability is recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining useful life of the asset if, rarely, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term and if the cost of the asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option.

When the Group and the Company revise their estimate of the term of any lease (because, for example, it re-assesses the probability of a lessee extension or termination option being exercised), they adjust the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to make over the revised term, which are discounted at a revised discount rate. The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised. In both cases, an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortised over the remaining (revised) lease term.

When the Group and the Company renegotiate the contractual terms of a lease with the lessor, the accounting depends on the nature of the modification:

- if the renegotiation results in one or more additional assets being leased for an amount commensurate with the standalone price for the additional rights-of-use obtained, the modification is accounted for as a separate lease in accordance with the above policy.
- in all other cases where the renegotiated increases the scope of the lease (whether that is an extension to the lease term, or one or more additional assets being leased), the lease liability is remeasured using a revised discount rate, with the right-of-use asset being adjusted by the same amount.
- if the renegotiation results in a decrease in the scope of the lease, both the carrying amount of the lease liability and right-of-use asset are reduced by the same proportion to reflect the partial of full termination of the lease with any difference recognised in profit or loss. The lease liability is then further adjusted to ensure its carrying amount reflects the amount of the renegotiated payments over the renegotiated term, with the modified lease payments discounted at the revised discount rate. The right-of-use asset is adjusted by the same amount.

The revised discount rate is determined as the interest rate implicit in the lease for the remainder of the lease term, if that rate can be determined, or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the effective date of the modification, if the interest rate implicit in the lease can not be readily determined.

For contracts that both convey a right to the Group and the Company to use an identified asset and require services to be provided to the Group and the Company by the lessor, the Group and the Company have elected to account for the entire contract as a lease, i.e. it does allocate any amount of the contractual payments to, and account separately for, any services provided by the lessor as part of the contract.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.11.2 Leases - as Lessor

When the Group and the Company act as a lessor, they determine at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. The lease arrangements in which the Group and the Company are lessors have been assessed to be operating leases only.

To classify each lease, the Group and the Company make an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group and the Company consider certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

Rental income from investment properties is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and are included under "other operating income" in the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.12 Retirement Benefit Obligations

(i) Defined Benefit Plan

The following pension benefits are in place:

- The Group and the Company contribute to a defined benefit plan, the assets of which are held and administered by Swan Life Ltd.
- The Group and the Company contribute to a pension plan in respect of some employees who have a No Worse Off Guarantee (NWOG) that their benefits would not be worse than what they would have earned under a previous defined benefit plan.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the consolidated and separate statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually using the projected unit credit method.

For Defined Benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise of actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) is recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in 'Actuarial gains/(losses)' (note 19(a)(vi)) and shall not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Group and the Company determine the net interest expense/(income) on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability/(asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined liability/(asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense/(income) is recognised in the profit or loss.

Service costs comprising current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements are recognised immediately in the profit or loss. Plan service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment.

(ii) Defined Contribution Plan

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

The Group and the Company contribute to a multi-employer defined contribution retirement plan, with Swan Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (SDCPS), for all its qualifying employees (new entrants and their dependents). Payments to deferred contribution retirement plans are charged as an expense, in the profit or loss within the line item "Marketing and administrative expenses", as they fall due.

(iii) Gratuity on retirement

For employees who are not covered (or who are insufficiently covered by the above pension plans), the gratuity on retirement payable under the Workers' Rights Act 2019 represents a defined benefit obligation. The present value of this defined benefit obligation is calculated by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method, and is provided for similarly to the defined benefit plan of the Group and the Company. The obligations arising under this plan are not funded.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.12 Retirement Benefit Obligations (cont'd)

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when the employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits.

The Group and the Company recognise a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

(a) when the Group and the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and

(b) when the Group and the Company recognise costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, and involves the payment of termination benefits.

For termination benefits payable as a result of an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment, the time when the Group and the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of termination benefits is the earlier of:

(a) when the employee accepts the offer; and

(b) when a restriction (eg a legal, regulatory or contractual requirement or other restriction) on the the Group's and the Company's ability to withdraw the offer takes effect. This would be when the offer is made, if the restriction existed at the time of the offer.

For termination benefits payable as a result of the Group and the Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment, the Group and the Company can no longer withdraw the offer when the entity has communicated to the affected employees a plan of termination meeting all of the following criteria:

(a) Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made.

(b) The plan identifies the number of employees whose employment is to be terminated, their job classifications or functions and their locations (but the plan need not identify each individual employee) and the expected completion date.

(c) The plan establishes the termination benefits that employees will receive in sufficient detail that employees can determine the type and amount of benefits they will receive when their employment is terminated.

2.13 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises of current income tax, deferred tax and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is based on the taxable income for the year calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The amount of current tax payable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

The directors have assessed of the impact of IFRIC 23- Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments on the consolidated and separate financial statements and have concluded that there is no uncertain tax positions.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated and separate financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, 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 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 to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each of reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.13 Current and deferred income tax (cont'd)

Deferred tax (cont'd)

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that the Group and the Company are able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:-

- The Group and the Company have a legally enforceable right to set the recognised amount; and
- The Group and the Company intend to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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 and Company should remit 75% of the fund respectively to the Mauritian Tax Authorities. This practice is being interpreted and classified as taxation in the consolidated and separate financial statements (excluding foreign subsidiaries).

2.14 Insurance contracts

The Company, being Swan Life Ltd, is the only entity within the Group which deals with insurance business.

1. Summary of measurement methods

The Company issues the following contracts that are accounted for using different measurement methods:

- ***Term life insurance contracts***, which are life insurance contracts that provide either level or decreasing sum assured coverage for a limited period of time in exchange for renewable fixed premiums. The Company accounts for these policies applying the General Measurement Model (GMM);

- ***Fixed annuity contracts***, which provide the annuitant with a guaranteed income payout for life. These policies are accounted for applying the GMM;

- ***Deferred variable annuity contracts***, which provide the annuitant with a guaranteed income payout for life. The deferred variable annuity involves two phases: accumulation and payout. Cash flows of deferred variable annuity contracts vary with the return on underlying items in accumulation phase, but not thereafter. The minimum pre-determined guaranteed annuity rates are specified at contract's inception. These policies do not meet the criteria for measuring such contracts applying the Variable Fee Approach (VFA) and are accounted for applying the GMM;

- ***Investment contracts with discretionary participation features*** which provide the investor with the right to receive additional discretionary amounts contractually based on specified underlying items and that are expected to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits. The Company applies the VFA to these contracts;

- ***Investment-linked insurance policies***, which have life insurance coverage and investment components. The Company has an obligation to pay policyholders an amount equal to the value to specified underlying items, minus a variable fee for service. Those contracts are measured applying the VFA; and

- In addition to issuing all these insurance contract and investment contracts, the Company holds quota share reinsurance treaty for term and deferred variable annuity insurance policies, as well as for investment linked insurance policies, accounted applying **GMM**.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

2. Definitions and classifications

Products (Long term) sold by the Company are classified as insurance contracts when the Company accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder.

This assessment is made on a contract-by-contract basis at the contract issue date. In making this assessment, the Company considers all its substantive rights and obligations, whether they arise from contract, law or regulation.

The Company determines whether it contains significant insurance risk, by assessing if an insured event could cause the Company to pay to the policyholder additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario with commercial substance even if the insured event is extremely unlikely or the expected present value of the contingent cash flows is a small proportion of the expected present value of the remaining cash flows from the insurance contract.

Some contracts issued by the Company which have the legal form of an insurance contract but do not transfer significant insurance risk to the Company are not classified as insurance contracts and follow financial instruments or service contracts accounting applying IFRS 9 or IFRS 15 respectively.

The Company issues certain insurance contacts to allow policyholders to participate in investment returns with the Company, in addition to compensation for losses from insured risk. The Company assesses, on a contract-by-contract basis, whether participating contracts meet the definition of insurance contracts with direct participation features, which need to satisfy all three of the following criteria:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the Company expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns from the underlying items; and
- a substantial proportion of the cash flows that the Company expects to pay to the policyholder should be expected to vary with the cash flows from the underlying items.

In assessing whether the conditions above are met, the Company uses its expectations at the issue date of the contracts.

The Company applies its judgement to assess whether the amount expected to be paid to the policyholder constitutes a substantial share of fair value returns from the underlying items and whether the variable cash flows represent a substantial proportion of the cash flows.

The Company also issues investment contracts with discretionary participation features for some insurance contracts. These contracts have similar economic characteristics as insurance contracts and they are linked to the same pool of assets as insurance contracts. The Company applies insurance contract accounting to these contracts.

The Company holds reinsurance contracts to mitigate certain risk exposure. These are quota share reinsurance and facultative reinsurance contracts. A reinsurance contract is an insurance contract issued by a reinsurer to compensate the Company for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by the Company.

Throughout a product assessment exercice, the Company considers that all of its products are insurance contracts as per the definition and criterias under IFRS 17 except for those contracts that meet the definition of investment contract liabilities (refer to note 2.19).

3. Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

Some insurance contracts issued by the Company have several components in addition to the provision of the insurance coverage service, such as an investment component, an investment management service, an embedded derivative and a provision of some other distinct goods or non-insurance services.

The Company assesses its products to determine whether some of these components are distinct and need to be separated and accounted for applying other Standards. When these non-insurance components are non-distinct they will be accounted for together with the insurance component as part of the accounting for an insurance contract.

The Company first considers the need to separate distinct investment components before assessing the need to separate any non-insurance services component.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

3. Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts (cont'd)

<u>Separating investment components</u>

The Company issues certain life insurance policies which include an investment component under which the Company is required to repay to a policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event occurs. Investment components are only separated from the insurance contract if they are distinct. Those distinct investment components are accounted for applying IFRS 9.

In assessing whether an investment component is distinct, the Company considers whether the investment and insurance components are not highly interrelated and a contract with equivalent terms to the investment component is sold (or could be sold) separately in the same market or in the same jurisdiction by other entities (including entities issuing insurance contracts).

In determining whether investment and insurance components are highly interrelated the Company assesses whether it is unable to measure one component without considering the other and the policyholder is unable to benefit from one component unless the other component is present, i.e. whether cancelling one component also terminates the other. The Company has not identified any distinct investment components.

The Company applies IFRS 17 to account for non-distinct investment components as part of its insurance contracts.

4. Level of aggregation

The Company identifies portfolios by aggregating insurance contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together. In grouping insurance contracts into portfolios, the Company considers the similarity of risks rather than the specific labelling of the product lines. The Company determines that all contracts within each product line, as defined for management purposes, have similar risks and, therefore, represent a portfolio of contracts when they are managed together.

Each portfolio is sub-divided into groups of contracts to which the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS 17 are applied. At initial recognition, the Company segregates contracts based on when they were issued. A portfolio contains all contracts that were issued within a 12-month period. Each portfolio is then further disaggregated into three groups of contracts:

(a) contracts that are onerous on initial recognition;

(b) contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and

(c) any remaining contracts in the portfolio.

In determining the appropriate group, the Company measures a set of contracts together using reasonable and supportable information. The Company applies significant judgement in determining at what level of granularity it has sufficient information to conclude that all contracts within a set will be in the same group. In the absence of such information the Company assesses each contract individually.

The determination of whether a contract or a group of contracts is onerous is based on the expectations as at the date of initial recognition, with fulfilment cash flow expectations determined on a probability-weighted basis. The Company determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available to assess whether the contracts are onerous at initial recognition and whether the contracts not onerous at initial recognition have a significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently.

Reinsurance contracts held are assessed separately from underlying insurance contracts issued. The Company disaggregates a portfolio of its reinsurance contracts held into three groups of contracts:

a) those that on initial recognition have a net gain;

b) those that on initial recognition have a net cost that is not immediately recognised in profit or loss; and

c) those that on initial recognition have a net cost that is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

5. Recognition

The Company recognises groups of insurance contracts issued from the earliest of the following dates:

a) the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;

b) the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due (in the absence of a contractual due date, this is deemed to be when the first payment is received); and

c) when the Company determines that a group of contracts becomes onerous.

The Company recognises only contracts issued within a one-year period meeting the recognition criteria by the reporting date. Subject to this limit, a group of insurance contracts can remain open after the end of the current reporting period and new contracts are included to the group when they meet the recognition criteria in subsequent reporting periods until such time that all contracts expected to be included within the group have been recognised.

Investment contracts with discretionary participation features are initially recognised at the date the Company becomes a party to the contract.

6. Contract boundaries

The Company includes in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts all the future cash flows expected to arise within the boundary of each of the contract in the group.

The Company estimates expected future cash flows for a group of contracts at a portfolio level and then allocates them to the group using a systematic and rational basis.

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, and also from applicable laws and regulations. The Company determines that cash flows are within the boundary of a contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums or the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with services.

A substantive obligation to provide services ends when:

(i) the Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of a particular policyholder and as a result change the price charged or the level of benefits provided for the price to fully reflect the new level of risk; or

(ii) the boundary assessment is performed at a portfolio rather than individual contract level, there are two criteria that both need to be satisfied: the Company must have the practical ability to reprice the portfolio to fully reflect risk from all policyholders' and the Company's pricing must not take into account any risks beyond the next reassessment date.

In determining whether all the risks have been reflected either in the premium or in the level of benefits, the Company considers all risks that policyholders would transfer had it issued the contracts (or portfolio of contracts) at the reassessment date. Similarly, the Company concludes on its practical ability to set a price that fully reflects the risks in the contract or portfolio at a renewal date by considering all the risks that it would assess when underwriting equivalent contracts on the renewal date for the remaining coverage. The assessment on the Company's practical ability to reprice existing contracts takes into account all contractual, legal and regulatory restrictions. In doing so, the Company disregards restrictions that have no commercial substance. The Company also considers the impact of market competitiveness and commercial considerations on its practical ability to price new contracts and repricing existing contracts. Judgement is required to decide whether such commercial considerations are relevant in concluding as to whether the practical ability exists at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

7. Measurement of insurance contracts issued

7.1 Measurement at initial recognition for contracts other than PAA

The Company measures a group of contracts on initial recognition as the sum of the expected fulfilment cash flows within the contract boundary and the contractual service margin representing the unearned profit in the contracts relating to services that will be provided under the contracts.

Fulfilment cash flows (FCF) within contract boundary

The FCF are the current unbiased and probability-weighed estimates of the present value of the future cash flows, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. In arriving at a probability-weighted mean, the Company considers a range of scenarios to establish a full range of possible outcomes incorporating all the reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of expected future cash flows. The estimates of future cash flows reflect conditions existing at the measurement date including assumptions at that date about the future.

The Company estimates expected future cash flows for a group of contracts at a portfolio level and then allocated them to the groups in that portfolio in a systematic and rational way.

When estimating future cash flows, the Company includes all cash flows within the contract boundary including:

- premiums and any additional cash flows resulting from those premiums;
- claims paid, reported claims that have not yet been paid, claims incurred but not yet reported, future claims expected to arise from the policy and potential cash inflows from recoveries on future claims covered by existing insurance contracts;
- for deferred variable annuity, investment-linked insurance policies and investment contract with discretionary participation features, payments that vary based on the returns on underlying items and resulting from any embedded guarantees;
- an allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows attributable to the portfolio to which the issued contract belongs;
- claim handling costs;
- costs of providing contractual benefits in kind,
- policy administration and maintenance costs including recurring commissions that are expected to be paid to intermediaries for policy administration services only (recurring commissions that are insurance acquisition cash flows are treated as such in the estimate of future cash flows);
- transaction-based taxes;
- an allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts including overhead costs such as accounting, human resources, information technology and support, building depreciation, rent, and maintenance and utilities.
- costs incurred for performing investment activities that enhance insurance coverage benefits for the policyholder; and
- costs incurred for providing investment-related service to policyholders

For fulfilment cash flows of reinsurance contracts held, refer to section 8 below.

The cash flow estimates include both market variables, which are consistent with observable market prices, and non-market variables, which are not contradictory with market information and based on internally and externally derived data.

The Company updates its estimates at the end of each reporting period using all newly available, as well as historic evidence and information about trends. The Company determines its current expectations of probabilities of future events occurring at the end of the reporting period. In developing new estimates, the Company considers the most recent experience and earlier experience, as well as other information.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

7. Measurement of insurance contracts issued (cont'd)

7.1 Measurement at initial recognition for contracts other than PAA (cont'd)

Discount Rates

The time value of money and financial risk is measured separately from expected future cash flows with changes in financial risks recognised in profit or loss at the end of each reporting period.

The Company measures the time value of money using discount rates that reflect the liquidity characteristic's of the insurance contracts and the characteristics of the cash flows, consistent with observable current market prices and exclude the effect of factors that influence such observable market prices but do not affect the future cash flows of the insurance contracts (e.g. credit risk).

Expected future cash flows that vary based on the returns on any financial underlying items are discounted at rates that reflect this variability.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The Company measures the compensation it would require for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows arising from insurance contracts, other than financial risk separately as an adjustment for non-financial risk. The Company uses a hybrid approach that is materially equivalent to the Value at Risk (VaR) method targeting a specified confidence level in estimating the risk adjustment. The approach leverages the Mauritian capital requirement (STR) in determining the appropriate confidence level, which is then joined with the Provision for Adverse Deviation (PAD) approach to provide a pragmatic solution in calculating the Risk Adjustment for non-financial risk.

Contractual Service Margin (CSM)

The CSM is a component of the overall carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts representing unearned profit the Company will recognise as it provides insurance contract services over the coverage period.

At initial recognition, the Company measures the CSM at an amount that, unless a group of insurance contracts is onerous, results in no gains recognised in profit or loss arising from:

- the expected fulfilment cash flows of the group;
- the amount of any derecognised asset for acquisition cash flows allocated to the group; and and any other asset or liability previously recognised for cash flows related to the group; and
- any cash flows that have already arisen on the contracts as of that date.

If a group of contracts is onerous, the Company recognises a loss on initial recognition, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the Company being equal to the fulfilment cash flows, and the CSM of the Company being nil. A loss component is recognised for any loss on initial recognition of the group of insurance contracts (Refer to note 7.3 below)

The Company determines, at initial recognition, the Company's coverage units and allocates the Company's CSM based on the coverage units provided in the period.

Insurance acquisition cashflows

The Company includes insurance acquisition cash flows in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts if they are directly attributable to either the individual contracts in a group, or to the group itself, or the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs.

The Company estimates insurance acquisition cash flows not directly attributable to the group but directly attributable to the portfolio at a portfolio level and then allocates them to the group of newly written and renewed contracts on a systematic and rational basis.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

7. Measurement of insurance contracts issued (cont'd)

7.1 Measurement at initial recognition for contracts other than PAA (cont'd)

Insurance acquisition cashflows (cont'd)

The Company recognises an asset in respect of costs in securing a portfolio or group of insurance contracts, such as costs of selling and underwriting, when these costs are already paid before the recognition of the group of insurance contracts to which these costs relate to. The Company recognises such an asset for each existing or future group of insurance contracts to which insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated. Such assets are derecognised when the insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to the group of insurance contracts are included in the measurement of the group. The related portion of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is derecognised when the associated group of contracts is recognised, and its balance is included in the group's fulfilment cash flows. When only some of the insurance contracts expected to be included within the group is recognised as at the end of the reporting period, the Company determines the related portion of the asset that is derecognised and included in the group's fulfilment cash flows on the basis of a systematic and rational allocation method taking into consideration the timing of recognition of the contracts into the group.

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows to determine whether there is an indication that the asset has suffered an impairment. If any such indication exists, the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the expected net cash inflow for the associated future groups of contracts and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the difference. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the extent the impairment conditions no longer exist or have improved and the cumulative amount of impairment loss reversal does not exceed the impairment loss recognised for the asset in prior years.

7.2 Subsequent measurement under the general measurement model (GMM)

After initial recognition, at the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts will reflect a current estimate of the liability for incurred claims (LIC) as at that date and a current estimate of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC).

The LRC represents the Company's obligation to investigate and pay valid claims under existing contracts for insured events that have not yet occurred, comprising (a) fulfilment cash flows relating to future service and (b) the CSM yet to be earned.

The LIC includes the Company's liability to pay valid claims for insured events that have already incurred, other incurred insurance expenses arising from past coverage service and includes the liability for claims incurred but not yet reported. It also includes the Company's liability to pay amounts the Company is obliged to pay the policyholder under the contract, including repayment of investment components, when a contract is derecognised. The current estimate of LIC comprises the fulfilment cash flows related to current and past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

In estimating the total future fulfilment cash flows, the Company distinguishes between those relating to already incurred claims and those relating to future services.

At the end of each reporting period, the fulfilment cash flows are updated by the Company to reflect the current estimates of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows, as well as discount rates to ensure that the estimates measured in the statement of financial position are always current.

Experience adjustments are the difference between:

(a) Premium received (and any related cash flows paid such as insurance acquisition cash flows and insurance premium taxes) and the estimate at the beginning of the period of the amounts expected in the period; or

(b) The actual amounts of insurance service expenses incurred in the period (excluding insurance acquisition expenses) and the estimate at the beginning of the period of the amounts expected to be incurred in the period.

Experience adjustments relate to current or past service are recognised in profit or loss. For incurred claims (including incurred but not reported) and other incurred insurance service expenses, experience adjustments always relate to current or past service and are included in profit or loss as part of insurance service expenses.

Experience adjustments relating to future service are included in the LRC by adjusting the CSM. The release of the CSM depends on whether the contract does not participate, participates indirectly, or directly participates in the performance of the specified underlying items.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

7. Measurement of insurance contracts issued (cont'd)

7.2 Subsequent measurement under the general measurement model (GMM) (cont'd)

Subsequent to initial recognition, the CSM of a group of insurance contracts accretes interest at the discount rates 'locked in' on initial recognition, which represent a historic curve of discount rates that were applied for initial measurement. The curve is made up of discount rates used to discount those cash flows that do not vary with the returns of the underlying items.

The carrying amount of the CSM for insurance contracts without direct participating features at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount at the beginning of the period adjusted for:

- the effect of any new contracts added to the group;
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of CSM measured at the discount rates determined at initial recognition;
- the changes in fulfilment cash flows related to future service, except that:

  (i) such increases in fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, giving rise to a loss that results in the group of contracts becoming onerous or more onerous; or

  (ii) such decreases in fulfilment cash flows reverse a previously recognised loss on a group of onerous contracts;
- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period, determined by allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining coverage period.

Interest accretion on the CSM

For insurance contracts without direct participation features i.e. accounted for under the GMM, the interest rate used to accrete interest on the CSM is the one determined at the date of initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts. As more contracts are added to the existing groups in the subsequent reporting period, the discount rate applicable to the group on initial recognition is then re-estimated using a weighted average discount rate over the period the contracts in the group are issued.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Company re-estimates the LRC fulfilment cash flows, updating for changes in assumptions relating to financial and non-financial risks.

For insurance contracts without direct participating features, the following changes in fulfilment cash flows are considered to be related to future services and adjust (or 'unlock') the CSM:

- Experience adjustments relating to the premiums received in the period that relate to future services, and any related cash flows such as acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes measured at the 'locked in' discount rates applicable when the contracts in the group were initially recognised.
- The change in the estimate of the present value of expected future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage measured at the 'locked in' discount rates applicable when the contracts in the group were initially recognised.
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to future services. The Group has elected not to disaggregate the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between (i) a change related to non-financial risk and (ii) the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money. If the Group made such a disaggregation, it shall adjust the CSM for the change related to non-financial risk, measured at the discount rates applicable when the contracts in the group were initially recognised.
- Differences between the amount of investment components that were expected to be payable in the period and the amount of investment components that actually became payable. Both these amounts are measured at the discount rates applicable when the contracts in the group were initially recognised.

The following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

- Changes in fulfilment cash flows for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof;
- Changes in the fulfilment cash flows relating to the LIC; and
- Experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows)

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

7. Measurement of insurance contracts issued (cont'd)

7.2 Subsequent measurement under the general measurement model (GMM) (cont'd)

Recognition of the CSM in profit or loss

An amount of the CSM is released to profit or loss in each period during which the insurance contract services are provided.

In determining the amount of the CSM to be released in each period, the Company follows three steps:

- determine the total number of coverage units in the group. The amount of coverage units in the group is determined by considering for each contract the quantity of benefits provided under the contract and the expected coverage period.
- allocate the CSM at the end of the period (before any of it is released to profit or loss to reflect the insurance contract services provided in the period) equally to each of the coverage units provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future.
- recognise in profit or loss the amount of CSM allocated to the coverage units provided during the period.

The number of coverage units changes as insurance contract services are provided, contracts expire, lapse or surrender and new contracts are added into the group. The total number of coverage units depends on the expected duration of the obligations that the Company has from its contracts, which can differ from the legal contract maturity because of the impact of policyholder behaviour and the uncertainty surrounding future insured events. In determining a number of coverage units, the Company exercises judgement in estimating the likelihood of insured events occurring and policyholder behaviours to the extent that they affect expected period of coverage in the group, the different levels of service offered across periods (e.g. policyholder exercising an option and adding an additional coverage for a previously guaranteed price) and the 'quantity of benefits' provided under a contract.

In determining the number of coverage units, the Company applies the following methods:

- For non-profit risk products, such as term assurance, endowment, whole of life and credit insurance. The coverage units are calculated based on the value of expected sum assured.
- For non-profit immediate annuities, the value of expected recurring annuity payments
- For non-profit deferred annuities, the value of expected sum assured
- For non-profit pensions, the value of expected sum assured (pre-retirement) and recurring annuity payments (post-retirement)
- For non-profit permanent health insurance, the value of expected benefit payments
- For with-profit endowment, whole of life, deferred annuities, the value of the expected accumulated sum assured
- For with-profit immediate annuities, the value of expected recurring annuity payments
- For with-profit pensions, the value of expected accumulated sum assured (pre-retirement) and recurring annuity payments (post-retirement)
- For unit-linked products, the value of expected accumulated sum assured.

The amount of CSM allocated to each coverage unit changes over time, as the amount of CSM changes. The allocation of the CSM to coverage units is done at the end of the period, after reflecting all the other CSM adjustments (the accretion of interest and the effect of change in assumptions relating to future coverage), but before any of it is released to profit or loss. The amount of CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period is allocated equally to both the coverage units provided in the period and the remaining coverage units relating to future periods.

7.3 Subsequent measurement for direct participating contracts (accounted under VFA)

The Company issues insurance contracts with substantial investment-related services. When assessing whether a contract meets the definition of a direct participating contracts, the Company applies the definition of IFRS 17. Under the definition, direct participating insurance contracts are contracts for which:

- The contractual terms specify policyholder participation in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- The payment to the policyholder is expected to be a substantial share of fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- The Company expects a substantial proportion of the variability in the payments due to the policyholder to be due to changes in the fair value of the underlying items.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

7. Measurement of insurance contracts issued (cont'd)

7.3 Subsequent measurement for direct participating contracts (accounted under VFA) (cont'd)

The assessment of whether a contract meets the definition of a direct participating contract is performed on initial recognition using the Company's expectations existing at inception of the contract. In applying the definition of a direct participating contract, the Company considers the legal enforceability of the contractual link with the participating policyholder to a share of returns from a clearly defined pool of underlying items.

The Company's obligation to the policyholders consists of the obligation to pay policyholders the fair value of the underlying items less a variable fee for future services provided under the insurance contract.

In determining the policyholder's share of returns from the underlying items and how substantial the degree of variability in total payments to the policyholder is due to returns from underlying items, the Company makes the assessment:

- over the duration of the insurance contracts; and
- on a present value probability-weighted average basis.

When calculating the probability-weighted average of multiple scenarios where some of those scenarios result in the payments to the policyholder not equalling a substantial share of the fair value of the underlying items, the Company applies judgement of whether a contract meets the definition of a direct participating contract.

The CSM for direct participating contracts is measured using the variable fee approach (VFA).

The carrying amount of the CSM for direct participating contracts at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount at the beginning of reporting period adjusted for:

- The effect of any new contracts added to the group;
- The change in the amount of Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items except for:
  - the amount of CSM the Company chooses to present in profit or loss to offset the impact from its risk mitigation instruments;
  - the decrease in the amount of Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items that exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM giving rise to a loss that makes the associated group of contracts onerous, or that results in a loss for an existing onerous group becoming more onerous; or
  - the increase in the amount of Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items that reverses a previously recognised loss on an onerous group of contracts.
- The effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM
- The amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period. This amount is determined by allocating the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period (after all other adjustments but before any allocation) over the current and remaining coverage period based on the amount of coverage units provided in the period. This process is explained in section 7.2 above.

All CSM adjustments are measured considering a current measure of the time value of money with full allowance of its dependency on the financial variables affecting the fair value returns of the underlying items.

Applying the VFA, the changes in fulfilment cash flows that adjust the CSM are changes in the amount of the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items and changes in fulfilment cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of the underlying items. The changes in fulfilment cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of the underlying items are:

- changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks not arising from the underlying items, for example the impact of financial guarantees;
- experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period related to future service;
- changes in the estimate of future expected cash flows of the liability for remaining coverage;
- differences arising from timing of payment of investment components; and
- changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk related to future service.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

7. Measurement of insurance contracts issued (cont'd)

7.4 Onerous contracts

The Company considers an insurance contract to be onerous if the expected fulfilment cash flows allocated to the contract plus any previously recognised acquisition cash flows and any cash flows arising from the contract at the date of initial recognition in total result in a net cash outflow.

The onerous assessment is done on an individual contract level assessing future expected cash flows on a probability-weighted basis including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Contracts expected on initial recognition to be loss-making are grouped together and such groups are measured and presented separately. Once contracts are allocated to a group, they are not re-allocated to another group, unless they are substantively modified.

On initial recognition, the CSM of the group of onerous contracts is nil and the group's measurement consists entirely of fulfilment cash flows. A net outflow expected from a group of contracts determined to be onerous is considered to be the group's 'loss component'. It is initially calculated when the group is first considered to be onerous and is recognised at that date in profit or loss. The amount of the group's loss component is tracked for the purposes of presentation and subsequent measurement.

After the loss component is recognised, the Company allocates any subsequent changes in fulfilment cash flows of the LRC on a systematic basis between 'loss component' and 'LRC excluding the loss component'.

The subsequent changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the LRC to be allocated are:

- insurance finance income or expense,
- changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk recognised in profit or loss representing release from risk in the period; and
- estimates of the present value of future cash flows for claims and expenses released from the LRC because of incurred insurance service expense in the period.

The Company determines the systematic allocation of insurance service expenses incurred based on the percentage of loss component to the total outflows included in the LRC, excluding any investment component amount.

Any subsequent decreases relating to future service in fulfilment cash flows allocated to the group arising from changes in estimates of future cash flows and the risk adjustments for non-financial risk are allocated first only to the loss component, until it is exhausted. Once it is exhausted, any further decreases in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service create the group's CSM.

A group of insurance contracts becomes onerous (or more onerous) on subsequent measurement if the following amounts exceed the carrying amount of the CSM:

(a) for a group of direct participating contracts, the decrease in the amount of the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items; and

(b) unfavourable changes relating to future service in the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the group, arising from changes in estimates of future cash flows and the risk adjustments for non-financial risk.

For onerous groups of contracts, revenue is calculated as the amount of insurance service expense expected at the beginning of the period that form part of revenue and reflects only:

- the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk due to expected release from risk in the period (excluding the amount systematically allocated to the loss component);
- the estimates of the present value of future cash flows related to claims expected to incur in the period (excluding the systematic allocation to the loss component); and
- the allocation, based on the coverage units, of the portion of premiums that relates to the recovery of the insurance acquisition cash flows.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

7. Measurement of insurance contracts issued (cont'd)

7.4 Onerous contracts (cont'd)

All these amounts are accounted for in reduction of the LRC excluding the loss component.

The Company recognises amounts in insurance service expense related to the loss component arising from:

- changes in fulfilment cash flows arising from changes in estimates related to future service that establish or further increase the loss component;
- subsequent decreases in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future service and reduce the loss component until it is exhausted;
- changes, for direct participating contracts only, in the entity's share of decrease in the fair value of the underlying items, that result in or further increase the loss component;
- for direct participating contracts only, subsequent increases in the entity's share of the fair value of the underlying items that reduce the loss component until it is exhausted; and
- systematic allocation to the loss component arising both from changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk and from incurred insurance services expenses.

8. Reinsurance contracts held

8.1 Recognition

The Company uses facultative and treaty reinsurance to mitigate some of its risks exposures. Reinsurance contracts held are accounted under IFRS 17 when they meet the definition of an insurance contract, which includes the condition that the contract must transfer significant insurance risk.

Reinsurance contracts transfer significant insurance risk only if they transfer to the reinsurer substantially all the insurance risk relating to the reinsured portions of the underlying insurance contracts, even if a reinsurance contract does not expose the issuer (reinsurer) to the possibility of a significant loss. The effect of non-performance risk of the reinsurer is assessed at each reporting date and the effect of changes in the non-performance risk is recognised in profit or loss.

Reinsurance contracts held are accounted for separately from underlying insurance contracts issued and are assessed on an individual contract basis. In aggregating reinsurance contracts held, the Company applies the general approach and disaggregates a portfolio of its reinsurance contracts held into three groups of contracts:

(a) contracts that on initial recognition have a net gain;

(b) contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of resulting in a net gain subsequently; and

(c) any remaining reinsurance contracts held in the portfolio.

In determining the timing of initial recognition of a reinsurance contract, the Company assesses whether the reinsurance contract's terms provide protection on losses on a proportionate basis. The Company recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held that provides proportionate coverage:

(i) at the same time as the underlying contracts is recognised, or

(ii) for all the other reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage, at the start of the coverage period of that Company of reinsurance contracts; or at the initial recognition of any of the underlying insurance contracts, whichever is later.

The Company recognises a group of non-proportional reinsurance contracts at the earliest of the beginning of the coverage period of the group or the date an underlying onerous group of contracts is recognised. Cash flows are within the boundary of a reinsurance contract held, if they arise from the substantive rights and obligations of the cedant that exist during the reporting period in which the Company is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer.

The boundary of a reinsurance contract held includes cash flows resulting from the underlying contracts covered by the reinsurance contract. This includes cash flows from insurance contracts that are expected to be issued by the Company in the future if these contracts are expected to be issued within the boundary of the reinsurance contract held.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

8. Reinsurance contracts held (cont'd)

8.2 Reinsurance contracts held measured under the general measurement model

The Company's quota share life reinsurance and the excess of individual loss reinsurance contracts held are accounted for applying the measurement requirements of the general model for estimates of cash flows and discount rates. The Company measures the reinsurance contracts held and the underlying insurance contracts issued using consistent assumptions. The Company includes in the estimates of the present value of expected future cash flows for a group of reinsurance contracts held the effect of any risk of non-performance by the reinsurer, including the effects of any collateral and losses from disputes. The effect of non-performance risk of the reinsurer is assessed at each reporting date and the effect of changes in the non-performance risk is always recognised in profit or loss as part of the insurance service result.

In determining the asset representing the risk adjustment for non-financial risk transferred to the reinsurer, the Company assesses the amount of risk transferred by the Company to the reinsurer by calculating the risk adjustment of the underlying contracts before and after the effect of the reinsurance contracts held. The difference is then recognised as the asset representing the risk adjustment reinsured.

On initial recognition, the Company recognises any net cost or net gain on purchasing the group of reinsurance contracts held as a reinsurance CSM, unless the net cost of purchasing reinsurance coverage relates to events that occurred before the purchase of the group of reinsurance contracts, where the Company recognises such a cost immediately in profit or loss as an expense as part of insurance service result.

For a group of reinsurance contracts held covering an onerous underlying group of contracts, the Company adjusts the CSM of the group of reinsurance contracts held and recognise an income when a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group. A loss recovery component of the asset for the remaining coverage of a group of reinsurance contracts held is created and subsequently adjusted for any changes in the amount.

For a group of reinsurance contracts held, the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the CSM at the end of a reporting period to reflect changes in the FCF applying the same approach as for insurance contracts issued, except when the underlying contract is onerous and the change in the FCF for underlying insurance contracts is recognised in profit and loss by adjusting the loss component. The respective changes in reinsurance contracts is also recognised in profit and loss.

9. Investment contracts with discretionary participation features

The Company issues investment contracts with discretionary participating features (DPF) which provide the investor with the contractual right to receive a non-discretionary amount and, as a supplement to that amount, additional amounts that are expected to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits based on the return of a specified pool of contracts.

The Company recognises investments contracts with DPF at the date when the Company becomes a party to the contract. The investment contracts with DPF are aggregated in the same manner as insurance contracts. The Company identifies portfolios of such investment contracts with DPF and within that portfolio group them based on three expected profitability levels (onerous, marginally profitable, profitable) into groups of contracts issued not more than a year apart.

At initial recognition, similar to insurance contracts, for investment contracts with DPF, the Company estimates fulfilment cash flows consisting of the present value of expected future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk and establishes the initial CSM.

In estimating future cash flows, the Company considers the contract boundary which only includes cash flows if they result from a substantive obligation of the Company to deliver cash at a present or future date.

In estimating the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for investment contracts with DPF, the Company considers other non-financial risks, such as the risks arising from the contract holder behaviour (e.g. lapse risk) and expense risk.

The Company discounts cash flows using discount rates that reflect that variability. Where contracts provide guarantees of minimum return, because the return does not vary solely with the underlying items, the guarantee are also reflected in the discount rate that reflects the variability of underlying items.

The Company allocates the CSM over the group's whole duration period in a systematic way reflecting the transfer of investment services under a contract.

The Company measures investment contracts with DPF under the VFA because they meet the VFA criteria. See section 7.3 above for the accounting policies for direct participating contracts accounted under VFA.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

10. Modification and derecognition

The Company derecognises a contract if its terms are modified in a way that would have changed the accounting for the contract significantly had the new terms always existed, in which case a new contract based on the modified terms is recognised.

If a contract modification does not result in derecognition, the Company treats changes in cash flows caused by a modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

For insurance contracts accounted for applying the GMM, a change in the estimates of fulfilment cash flows results in a revised end of period CSM (before the current period allocation). A portion of the revised end of period CSM is allocated to the current period as if the revised CSM amount applied from the beginning of the period, but reflecting the change in the coverage units due to the modification during the period. This portion is calculated using updated coverage unit amounts determined at the end of the period and weighted to reflect the fact that the revised coverage existed for only part of the current period.

The Company derecognises an insurance contract when, and only when the contract is:

- extinguished (when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or
- modified and derecognition criteria are met.

When the Company derecognises an insurance contract from within a group of contracts, the Company:

- Adjust the FCF allocated to the group to eliminate the present value of the future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations that have been derecognised from the group;
- Adjust the CSM of the group for the change in the fulfilment cash flows (unless it relates to the increase or reversal of the loss component);
- Adjust the number of coverage units for expected remaining insurance contract service to reflect the coverage units derecognised from the group, and recognise in profit or loss in the period the amount of CSM based on that adjusted number.

When the Company derecognises an insurance contract because it transfers the contract to a third party, the Company adjusts the CSM of the group from which the contract has been derecognised for the difference between the change in the carrying amount of the group as a result of adjustment to FCF due to derecognition and the premium charged by a third party.

When the Company derecognises an insurance contract due to modification, derecognises an insurance contract and recognises a new insurance contract, the Company adjusts the CSM of the group from which the contract has been derecognised for the difference between the change in the carrying amount of the group as a result of adjustment to fulfilment cash flows due to derecognition and the premium the Company would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification.

11. Presentation

The Company has presented separately in the consolidated and seperate statement of financial position the carrying amount of portfolios of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, portfolio of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and those that are liabilities.

The Company disaggregates the amounts recognised in the consolidated and seperate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income into an insurance service result comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses, and insurance finance income or expenses.

The Company includes any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding insurance contracts are recognised in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of insurance contracts issued.

The Company does not disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between a financial and non-financial portion and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

11. Presentation (cont'd)

11.1 Insurance revenue

As the Company provides insurance services under a group of insurance contracts issued, it reduces its LRC and recognises insurance revenue, which is measured at the amount of consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

For groups of insurance contracts measured under the GMM, insurance revenue consists of the following:

i) The sum of the changes in the LRC:

(a) the insurance service expense incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding:

- amounts allocated to the loss component;
- amounts relating to risk adjustment for non-financial risk
- repayments of investment components;
- insurance acquisition expenses;

(b) amounts related to income tax that are specifically chargeable to the policyholder

(c) the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:

- changes included in insurance finance income or expenses;
- changes that relate to future service that adjust the CSM; and
- amounts allocated to the loss component;

(d) The amount of CSM for the services provided in the period.

(e) experience adjustments for premium receipts, if any

ii) The portion of acquisition cash flows that is determined by systematically allocating the portion of premiums that can be seen as recovering those cash flows to each period on the basis of the passage of time.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company considers whether there was a change in facts and circumstances indicating a need to change, on a prospective basis, the premium receipt allocation due to change in the expected pattern of claim occurrence for new and existing groups.

11.2 Insurance service expense

Insurance service expense arising from group insurance contracts issued comprises of:

- changes in the LIC due to claims and expenses incurred in the period excluding repayment of investment components;
- other directly attributable expenses;
- amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows, which is recognised at the same amount in both insurance service expense and insurance contract revenue;
- changes in the LIC due to claims and expenses incurred in prior periods (related to past service); and
- changes in the LRC related to future service that do not adjust the CSM, because they are changes in the loss components of groups of onerous contracts.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

11. Presentation (cont'd)

11.3 Income or expenses from reinsurance contacts held

The Company presents income or expenses from a group of reinsurance contracts held and insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss for the period separately. Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held are split into the following two amounts:

- amount recovered from reinsurer; and
- an allocation of the reinsurance premium paid, provided together they equal total income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held.

The Company presents cash flows that are contingent on claims as part of the amount recovered from reinsurer. Ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts are presented as a reduction in the premiums to be paid to the reinsurer.

11.4 Insurance finance income and expense

Insurance finance income or expense presents the effect of the time value of money and the change in the time value of money, together with the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

The use of OCI presentation for insurance finance income and expense

The use of the OCI option for groups of insurance contracts issued by the Company has been considered necessary to reduce accounting mismatch and as such disaggregation of insurance finance income and expenses has been performed.

For contracts with cash flows not affected by underlying items

For contracts with cash flows not affected by underlying items, the Company has elected to present all insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss.

For contracts with cash flows affected by underlying items not meeting the definition of direct participating contracts

For those groups of insurance contracts for which changes in financial risk assumptions do not have a substantial effect on the amounts paid to the policyholder, the systematic allocation uses the discount rates curve locked in at initial recognition of the group.

When changes in financial risk have a substantial effect on the amounts paid to the policyholders, in determining the systematic allocation of total finance income or expense, the Company applies one of two approaches:

· using a discount rate that allocates the remaining expected insurance finance income or expense over the expected remaining duration of the group of contracts at a constant rate; or

· for contracts that use a crediting rate to determine the amount due to the policyholders, use an allocation based on the amount credited in the period and expected to be credited in future periods.

The Company considers which approach to apply on a portfolio-by-portfolio basis.

12. Transition

The Company has adopted IFRS 17 retrospectively, applying the modified retrospective approach and the fair value approach when the fully retrospective approach was impracticable. The Company applied the full retrospective approach to all insurance contracts, which were issued subsequent to 1 January 2020; the modified retrospective approach to all insurance contracts, which were issued between 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2019 and the fair value approach to the remaining insurance policies issued before 1 January 2015.

12.1 Contracts measured under the fully retrospective approach

The Company concluded that reasonable and supportable information that was necessary to apply the fully retrospective approach was available for all insurance contracts issued within three years prior to transition.

Applying the fully retrospective approach, the Company identified, recognised and measured each group of insurance contracts and assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as if IFRS 17 had always applied, derecognised any existing balances that would not exist had IFRS 17 always been applied and recognised any resulting net difference in equity. As permitted under the transition requirements of IFRS 17, the Company did not perform any impairment assessment on the assets for insurance acquisition cash flows relating to periods prior to transition.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Insurance contracts (cont'd)

12. Transition (cont'd)

12.2 Contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach

The Company assessed historical information available to the Company and determined that all reasonable and supportable information necessary for applying the fully retrospective approach was not available for groups of insurance contracts issued between eight to three years prior to the transition date. The Company elected to apply the modified retrospective approach, which was intended to achieve the closest possible outcome to the fully retrospective application maximizing the use of information available to the Company.

The Company applied some modifications in the following areas:

- assessments of insurance contracts or groups of insurance contracts that are required to be made at inception or initial recognition, such as assessments of insurance contracts profitability, eligibility for PAA and for meeting the criteria of direct participating contracts, and identification of discretionary cash flows for deferred variable annuity contracts;
- estimation of expected future cash flows discount rates and risk adjustment for non-financial risk as at the date of initial recognition;
- the determination of the CSM for direct participating contracts and other insurance contracts;
- the determination of insurance finance income or expense; and
- the Company chose not to change the accounting treatment of accounting estimates made in previous interim financial statements

12.3 Contracts measured under the fair value approach

The Company concluded that reasonable and supportable information for application of the modified retrospective approach was not available for all insurance contracts issued more than eight years prior to the date of transition and therefore applied the fair value approach for those contracts.

2.15 Revenue recognition

(i) Insurance Revenue

Only Swan Life Ltd, the Company, is an Insurance business and as such recognised an Insurance Revenue.

Refer to note 2. 14 (Section 11.1) for accounting policy on revenue recognition for insurance contracts.

(ii) Investment Income, Other Income and Other Operating Income (Non- Insurance)

Investment Income, Other income and other operating earned by the Group and the Company comprise of rental income, interest income, dividend income, management fee and commission income.

a. Outside the scope of IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

(i) Rental income - accrue on a straight line basis over term of the lease.

(ii) Interest income - on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(iii) Dividend income - when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

The above are recognised as part of investment income and other income.

a. Under the scope of IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

The Group and the Company earned management fee and commission income, recognised within the income statement under the line 'Other income' and are accounted within the scope of IFRS 15.

The income is based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer. The Group and the Company recognise revenue when they transfer control over a service to a customer.

The five steps in the model are as follows:

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

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.15 Revenue recognition (cont'd)

(ii) Investment Income, Other Income and Other Operating Income (Non- Insurance) (cont'd)

Disaggregation of revenue, performance obligations and significant judgments applied under IFRS 15:

Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control - at a point of time or over time - requires judgement.

Type of service	Source of revenue	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, significant payment terms
Management and Consultancy services	Fees and Commission Income	The Group and the Company provide management and consultancy services (investment, actuarial and pension administration) to its customers. On the other hand, the Group and the Company receive commmission income from its Reinsurers. The fee and commission income shall be calculated on a pro rata basis for any partial period. Therefore, revenue in the form of fees and commission income is recognised over time. Fees and Commissions are receivable quarterly or annually, depending on the terms and conditions of the agreements.

2.16 Foreign currencies

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated and separate financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using Mauritian rupees, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate ("functional currency"). The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Mauritian rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) 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 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.

Translation differences on non-monetary items are recognised directly in profit or loss except for equity instruments,classified as Financial assets at fair value through OCI, are included in the fair value reserve in other comprehensive income. Transalation differences arising on debts instruments, denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in directly in profit or loss.

(c) Translation of foreign entities

The results and financial position of foreign entities which have a functional currency different from that of the functional currency of the Company, are translated as follows:

(i) assets and liabilities are translated at the end of the reporting period rate;

(ii) income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and

(iii) the resulting exchange differences are recognised in the 'foreign exchange difference reserve', as a separate component of equity.

In the event of disposal, such translation differences are recognised in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group and the Company have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

2.18 Dividend payable

Dividend payable is recognised as a liability in the consolidated and separate financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared. It includes dividend payable to Non-controlling interest.

2.19 Investment contract liabilities

Investment contracts without DPF which do not contain sufficient insurance risk are not considered as insurance contracts and are accounted for as a financial liability under IFRS 9.

Deposits collected and benefit payments under investment contracts without DPF are not accounted for through the income statement, except for fees attributed to those contracts, but are accounted for directly through the statement of financial position as an adjustment to the investment contract liability, which reflects the account balance.

Those contracts classified as investment contracts are unit-linked contracts relating to pension schemes, with measurement directly linked to the underlying investment assets, which are portfolios maintained to meet specific investment objectives of policyholders who generally bear the credit and market risks on those investments. The liabilities are carried at fair value determined with reference to the accumulation value (current unit value). The costs of policy administration, investment management, surrender charges and certain policyholder taxes assessed against customers' account balances are included in other income as fee income.

2.20 Share capital and reserves

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

Refer to note 15 (b) for details of each reserve.

2.21 Marketing and administrative expenses

Marketing and administrative expenses, comprising mainly of staff costs are accounted under accrual basis. Fees payable are also accounted under accrual basis.

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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS

The Group and the Company issue contracts that transfer insurance or financial risk or both. This section summarises the main risks linked to long-term insurance business and the way they are managed.

A description of the significant risk factors is given below together with the risk management policies applicable.

3.1 Insurance risks

The Company is the only entity within the Group which deals with insurance business. The Company has set up an Enterprise Risk Management Framework required under the Insurance (Risk Management) Rules 2016 made by the Financial Services Commission under section 130 of the Insurance Act and section 93 of the Financial Services Act 2007.

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

The Company is exposed to different elements of insurance risks:

For life insurance policies:

- Mortality risk - the risk of losses arising from to life insurance policyholders death being earlier than expected,
- Morbidity risk - the risk of losses arising from life insurance policyholders health experience being different than expected; and
- Longevity risks - the risk of losses arising from the increase in life expectancy of policyholders.
- Premium risk - the risk that premiums charged to policyholders are less than claims cost on business written, and
- Reserve risk - the risk that the claims reserves are insufficient to cover all claims.

The Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

(a) **Insurance contracts**

(i) Concentration, frequency and severity of claims

For contracts where death is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could increase the overall frequency of claims are epidemics or wide spread changes in lifestyle, such as eating, smoking and exercise habits, resulting in earlier or more claims than expected. For contracts where survival is the insured risk, the most significant factor is continued improvement in medical science and social conditions that would increase longevity. Insurance risk is therefore subject to contract holders' behaviours and the impact of contract holders' behaviours have been factored into the assumptions used to measure insurance liabilities.

For contracts with fixed and guaranteed benefits and fixed future premiums, there are no mitigating items and conditions that reduce the insurance risk accepted. This is influenced by the frequency of the claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements. The underwriting strategy is intended to ensure that the risks underwritten are well diversified in terms of type of risk and the level of insured benefits. For example, the Company balances death risk and survival risk across its portfolio. Medical selection is also included in the Company's underwriting procedures with premiums varied to reflect the health condition and family medical history of the applicants. The Company has defined group-wide retention limit on any single life insured and reinsures the excess of the insured benefit over its retention limit. The retention limit is further reinsured through a Catastrophe Risk Reinsurance treaty. The Company does not have any reinsurance covers for contracts that insure survival risk.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.1 Insurance risks (cont'd)

(a) **Insurance contracts (cont'd)**

(i) Concentration, frequency and severity of claims (cont'd)

Long term insurance

The table below presents the concentration of insured benefits across bands of insured benefits per individual life assured

Benefits assured per life assured at the end of 2023	THE GROUP & THE COMPANY	
	Total benefits insured Before reinsurance	
	Rs'000	%
Rs'000		
0-1000	26,253,348	22%
1000-2000	16,094,784	14%
>2000	76,118,378	64%
	118,466,511	100%

Benefits assured per life assured at the end of 2022	THE GROUP & THE COMPANY	
	Total benefits insured Before reinsurance	
	Rs'000	%
Rs'000		
0-1000	26,817,812	23%
1000-2000	16,035,555	14%
>2000	74,478,452	63%
	117,331,819	100%

*The above amounts represent the gross value of total benefits insured, prior to reinsurance.

The following table for annuity insurance contracts illustrates the concentration of risk in bands that group these contracts in relation to the amount payable per annum as if the annuities were in payment at the year end.

Annuities payable per annum per life insured	THE GROUP & THE COMPANY			
		2023		2022
	Rs'000	%	Rs'000	%
Rs'000				
0 -10	8,335	1%	7,838	1%
10 - 20	29,196	3%	27,010	3%
20 - 30	35,302	4%	32,830	4%
30 - 50	67,353	7%	62,006	7%
50 - 100	132,121	14%	121,428	14%
100+	643,128	71%	602,193	71%
	915,437	100%	853,304	100%

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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.1 Insurance risks (cont'd)

(a) **Insurance contracts (cont'd)**

(ii) Claims development

The claims relate to death and disability claims and unit-linked claims of the Company. The table below illustrates the closing balance of outstanding claims appearing in the consolidated and separate statement of financial position:

	2023	2022	2021
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Liability for incurred claims	193,241	195,777	172,136

(iii) Sensitivities

The following table details the impact of changes in key assumptions on the Company's profit and loss, equity and CSM before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance held. This analysis is based on a change in one risk variable with all other variables held constant. Sensitivity analysis assumes that changes to variables can be made independently, which is very unlikely to occur in practice. There were no changes made from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

		Year ended 2023					
	Change in assumption	CSM		Profit & Loss		Equity	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Mortality	5%	(19,516)	(14,070)	(310)	(310)	(310)	(310)
Mortality	-5%	19,528	14,077	310	310	310	310
Morbidity	5%	(15,761)	(13,951)	(389)	(389)	(389)	(389)
Morbidity	-5%	15,787	13,155	375	375	375	375
Longevity	5%	(16,451)	(16,451)	(821)	(821)	(821)	(821)
Longevity	-5%	15,863	15,863	731	731	731	731
Expenses	10%	(63,895)	(63,895)	(5,561)	(5,561)	(5,561)	(5,561)
Expenses	-10%	65,634	65,634	3,817	3,817	3,817	3,817
Lapse rate	10%	(52,341)	(45,706)	518	518	518	518
Lapse rate	-10%	56,526	49,624	(937)	(937)	(937)	(937)
Interest rate	-1%	(119,168)	(119,168)	(125)	(125)	(44,769)	(59,618)
Market value of equities and properties	-10%	(349,725)	(349,725)	(7,103)	(7,103)	(7,103)	(7,103)

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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.1 Insurance risks (cont'd)

(a) **Insurance contracts (cont'd)**

(iii) Sensitivities (cont'd)

	Change in assumption	Year ended 2022					
		CSM		Profit & Loss		Equity	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Mortality	5%	(19,785)	(14,530)	(403)	(403)	(403)	(403)
Mortality	-5%	19,813	14,554	388	388	388	388
Morbidity	5%	(15,799)	(13,127)	(182)	(182)	(182)	(182)
Morbidity	-5%	15,809	13,136	182	182	182	182
Longevity	5%	(13,864)	(13,864)	(947)	(947)	(947)	(947)
Longevity	-5%	13,729	13,729	528	528	528	528
Expenses	10%	(61,271)	(61,271)	(5,283)	(5,283)	(5,283)	(5,283)
Expenses	-10%	61,700	61,700	4,848	4,848	4,848	4,848
Lapse rate	10%	(52,567)	(45,158)	(1,242)	(1,242)	(1,242)	(1,242)
Lapse rate	-10%	57,029	49,318	2,092	2,092	2,092	2,092
Interest rate	-1%	(84,198)	(84,198)	(565)	(565)	(32,499)	(47,094)
Market value of equities and properties	-10%	(190,256)	(190,256)	(2,027)	(2,027)	(2,027)	(2,027)

3.2 Financial risks

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

The components of this financial risks are:

- Market risk (which includes currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk);
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Capital management; and
- Fair value estimation.

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements.

The Group's and the Company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and control, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date administrative and information systems.

The Group and the Company regularly review their risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice. The Board recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management policies and systems in place. To this end, there is a clear organisational structure with delegated authorities and responsibilities from the Board to Board Committees, executives and senior management. Individual responsibility and accountability are designed to deliver a disciplined, conservative and constructive culture of risk management and control.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
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YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)

3.2.1 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 interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates.

The Group and the Company have established policies which set out the principles that they expect to adopt in respect of management of the key market risks to which they are exposed. The Group and the Company monitor adherence to this market risk policy through the Company's Investment Committee. The Company's Investment Committee are responsible for managing market risk at Group and Company level.

The financial impact from market risk is monitored at board level through investment reports which examine the impact of changes in market risk on investment returns and asset values. The Group's and the Company's market risk policy sets out the principles for matching liabilities with appropriate assets, the approaches to be taken when liabilities cannot be matched and the monitoring processes that are required.

(i) **Currency risk**

The Group:

The Group has assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than MUR and accordingly is exposed to currency risk.

The Company:

The Company purchases reinsurance contracts internationally, thereby exposing it to foreign currency fluctuations. The Company's primary exposures are with respect to the Euro and US Dollar.

The Group and the Company have a number of investments in foreign currencies, namely US Dollar (USD), Japanese Yen (JPY), Euro (EUR), Swiss Franc (CHF), Pound Sterling (GBP), South African Rand (ZAR), Seychellois Rupee (SCR) and Rwandan Franc (RWF) which are exposed to currency risk. Separate disclosures and sensitivity analysis for other currencies have not been shown due to their exposure being not material.

The Investment Committee closely monitors currency risk exposures against pre-determined limits. Exposure to foreign currency exchange risk is not hedged.

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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)
3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)
3.2.1 Market risk (cont'd)
(i) Currency risk (cont'd)

The Group's financial and insurance assets and liabilities by currency are detailed below:

At December 31, 2023	Rs.	JPY	USD	EUR	Others*	Total
Financial and insurance assets	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
- Financial assets at FVOCI	680,862	4,598	417,110	44,033	473	1,147,076
- Financial assets at FVPL	13,710,456	66,364	9,111,279	706,938	3,665	23,598,702
- Debt instruments at amortised cost (Gross)	15,173,503	-	4,599,083	29,656	-	19,802,242
- Loans and receivables at amortised cost (Gross)	7,224,491	-	-	-	-	7,224,491
- Loans and advances towards finance leases (Gross)	2,235,603	-	-	-	-	2,235,603
- Other receivables (Gross)	1,223,400	-	24,917	578	195	1,249,090
- Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents (Gross)	1,423,001	-	3,211,614	27,113	40,697	4,702,425
	41,671,316	70,962	17,364,003	808,318	45,030	59,959,629
Less allowances for credit impairment (Refer to 3.2.2)						(153,898)
Total						59,805,731
Financial and Insurance liabilities						
- Lease liabilities	57,217	-	-	-	-	57,217
- Other payables	1,363,760	-	208	102	641	1,364,711
- Dividend payable	181,622	-	-	-	-	181,622
- Borrowings	1,278,615	-	-	-	-	1,278,615
- Net insurance contract liabilities	42,733,018	-	-	-	-	42,733,018
- Net reinsurance contract liabilities	85,797	-	-	-	-	85,797
- Investment contract liabilities	10,704,425	-	-	-	-	10,704,425
	56,404,454	-	208	102	641	56,405,405

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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)
3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)
3.2.1 Market risk (cont'd)
(i) Currency risk (cont'd)

The Group's financial and insurance assets and liabilities by currency are detailed below:

At December 31, 2022	Rs.	JPY	USD	EUR	Others*	Total
Financial and insurance assets	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
- Financial assets at FVOCI	686,312	3,757	239,421	21,271	369	951,130
- Financial assets at FVPL	13,496,230	54,373	9,189,462	335,035	3,008	23,078,108
- Debt instruments at amortised cost (Gross)	15,003,605	-	3,851,115	26,925	-	18,881,645
- Loans and receivables at amortised cost (Gross)	6,113,789	-	-	-	-	6,113,789
- Other receivables (Gross)	282,712	-	34,068	14	2	316,796
- Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents (Gross)	2,196,011	-	1,817,749	111,659	50,118	4,175,537
	37,778,659	58,130	15,131,815	494,904	53,497	53,517,005
Less allowances for credit impairment (Refer to 3.2.2)						(101,556)
Total						53,415,449
Financial and Insurance liabilities						
- Lease liabilities	17,866	-	-	-	-	17,866
- Other payables	357,054	-	291	-	200	357,545
- Dividend payable	171,989	-	-	-	-	171,989
- Net reinsurance contract liabilities	97,192	-	-	-	-	97,192
- Net insurance contract liabilities	40,371,836	-	-	-	-	40,371,836
- Investment contract liabilities	9,451,257					9,451,257
	50,467,194	-	291	-	200	50,467,685

*Others consist of the CHF, GBP, ZAR, SCR and RWF

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)
3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)
3.2.1 Market risk (cont'd)
(i) Currency risk (cont'd)

The Company's financial and insurance assets and liabilities by currency are detailed below :

At December 31, 2023	Rs.	JPY	USD	EUR	Others*	Total
Financial and insurance assets	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
- Financial assets at FVOCI	652,782	4,598	290,283	26,406	101	974,170
- Financial assets at FVPL	13,710,456	66,364	9,111,279	706,938	3,665	23,598,702
- Debts instruments at amortised cost (Gross)	15,173,502	-	4,063,438	-	-	19,236,940
- Loans and receivables at amortised cost (Gross)	7,963,305	-	-	-	-	7,963,305
- Other receivables (Gross)	991,411	-	-	-	-	991,411
- Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents (Gross)	1,039,528	-	3,119,924	25,578	36,666	4,221,696
	39,530,984	70,962	16,584,924	758,922	40,432	56,986,224
Less allowances for credit impairment (Refer to 3.2.2)						(137,866)
Total						56,848,358
Financial and Insurance liabilities						
- Lease liabilities	24,652	-	-	-	-	24,652
- Other payables	1,096,432	-	-	-	471	1,096,903
- Dividend payable	181,622	-	-	-	-	181,622
- Net reinsurance contract liabilities	85,797	-	-	-	-	85,797
- Net insurance contract liabilities	42,733,018	-	-	-	-	42,733,018
- Investment contract liabilities	10,704,425	-	-	-	-	10,704,425
	54,825,946	-	-	-	471	54,826,417

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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)
3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)
3.2.1 Market risk (cont'd)
(i) Currency risk (cont'd)

At December 31, 2022	Rs.	JPY	USD	EUR	Others*	Total
Financial and insurance assets	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
- Financial assets at FVOCI	660,066	3,757	208,480	21,271	69	893,643
- Financial assets at FVPL	13,496,230	54,373	9,189,462	335,035	3,008	23,078,108
- Debts instruments at amortised cost (Gross)	15,003,605	-	3,301,077	-	-	18,304,682
- Loans and receivables at amortised cost (Gross)	6,113,789	-	-	-	-	6,113,789
- Other receivables (Gross)	277,870	-	-	-	-	277,870
- Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents (Gross)	1,911,458	-	1,742,552	107,471	44,484	3,805,965
	37,463,018	58,130	14,441,571	463,777	47,561	52,474,057
Less allowances for credit impairment (Refer to 3.2.2)						(95,904)
Total						52,378,153
Financial and Insurance liabilities						
- Lease liabilities	16,511	-	-	-	-	16,511
- Other payables	372,407	-	-	-	-	372,407
- Dividend payable	171,989	-	-	-	-	171,989
- Net reinsurance contract liabilities	97,192	-	-	-	-	97,192
- Net insurance contract liabilities	40,371,836	-	-	-	-	40,371,836
- Investment contract liabilities	9,451,257	-	-	-	-	9,451,257
	50,481,192	-	-	-	-	50,481,192

*Others consist of the CHF, GBP, ZAR, SCR and RWF.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)

3.2.1 Market risk (cont'd)

(i) Currency risk (cont'd)

Sensitivity

If the rupee had weakened/strengthened against the following currencies with all variables remaining constant, the impact on the Profit or Loss, Other comprehensive income and Equity for the year would have been as shown below mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses.

The Group

	JPY			USD			EUR			OTHERS		
	P&L	OCI	Equity	P&L	OCI	Equity	P&L	OCI	Equity	P&L	OCI	Equity
	+/- 3%	+/- 3%	+/- 3%	+/- 3%	+/- 3%	+/- 3%	+/- 3%	+/- 3%	+/- 3%	+/- 3%	+/- 3%	+/- 3%
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
- At December 31, 2023												
- Financial assets at FVOCI	-	138	138	-	12,513	12,513	-	1,321	1,321	-	14	14
- Financial assets at FVPL	1,991	-	1,991	273,338	-	273,338	21,208	-	21,208	110	-	110
- Debts instruments at amortised cost (Gross)	-	-	-	137,972	-	137,972	890	-	890	-	-	-
- Other receivables (Gross)	-	-	-	748	-	748	17	-	17	6	-	6
- Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents (Gross)	-	-	-	96,348	-	96,348	813	-	813	1,221	-	1,221
	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
- At December 31, 2022												
- Financial assets at FVOCI	-	113	113	-	7,183	7,183	-	638	638	-	11	11
- Financial assets at FVPL	1,631	-	1,631	275,684	-	275,684	10,051	-	10,051	90	-	90
- Debts instruments at amortised cost (Gross)	-	-	-	115,533	-	115,533	808	-	808	-	-	-
- Other receivables (Gross)	-	-	-	1,022	-	1,022	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents (Gross)	-	-	-	54,532	-	54,532	3,350	-	3,350	1,504	-	1,504

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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)

3.2.1 Market risk (cont'd)

(i) Currency risk (cont'd)

Sensitivity (cont'd)

The Company

	JPY			USD			EUR			OTHERS		
	P&L	OCI	Equity	P&L	OCI	Equity	P&L	OCI	Equity	P&L	OCI	Equity
	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
- At December 31, 2023												
- Financial assets at FVOCI	-	138	138	-	8,708	8,708	-	792	792	-	3	3
- Financial assets at FVPL	1,991	-	1,991	273,338	-	273,338	21,208	-	21,208	110	-	110
- Debts instruments at amortised cost (Gross)	-	-	-	121,903	-	121,903	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents (Gross)	-	-	-	93,598	-	93,598	767	-	767	1,100	-	1,100
	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
- At December 31, 2022												
- Financial assets at FVOCI	-	113	113	-	6,254	6,254	-	638	638	-	2	2
- Financial assets at FVPL	1,631	-	1,631	275,684	-	275,684	10,051	-	10,051	90	-	90
- Debts instruments at amortised cost (Gross)	-	-	-	99,032	-	99,032	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents (Gross)	-	-	-	52,277	-	52,277	3,224	-	3,224	1,335	-	1,335

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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)

3.2.1 Market risk (cont'd)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the Group and Company's investments in long term debt securities and income securities (Debt instruments at amortised cost), short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents and Loans and receivables at amortised cost which are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates. Exposure to interest rate risk is monitored by the Investment Committee through a close matching of assets and liabilities. The impact of exposure to sustained low interest rates is also regularly monitored. The interest rates on finance leases are fixed and not material and have not been disclosed in the below table.

The interest rate profiles of the financial assets of the Group and Company as at December 31, were as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	%	%	**%**	%
Debt instruments at amortised cost	**2.55 -15.17**	1.25 - 12.25	**2.55 -15.17**	1.25 - 12.25
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	**3.90 - 17.60**	3.125 - 17.10	**3.90 - 17.60**	3.125 - 17.10
Short term deposits and Cash and cash	**0.00 -5.70**	1.90-3.10	**0.00 -5.70**	1.90-3.10

The analysis that follows is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit before tax and equity.

	2023		2022	
	P&L	**Equity**	P&L	Equity
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000	Rs'000
	+/-0.15%		+/-2.45%	
The Group				
Debt instruments at amortised cost	**2,769**	**2,769**	115,182	115,182
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	**7,859**	**7,859**	115,818	115,818
Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents	**8,850**	**8,850**	33,477	33,477
	19,478	**19,478**	264,477	264,477
The Company				
Debt instruments at amortised cost	**2,769**	**2,769**	115,182	115,182
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	**7,859**	**7,859**	115,818	115,818
Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents	**8,850**	**8,850**	33,477	33,477
	19,478	**19,478**	264,477	264,477

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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)
3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)
3.2.1 Market risk (cont'd)

(ii) Interest rate risk (cont'd)

Changes in interest rate also affect the carrying amount of insurance liabilities as cash flows are discounted using risk-free yield curves adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the cash flows and the liquidity of the insurance contracts. Refer to note 3.1 (a)(iii) for sensitivity analysis on insurance and reinsurance contracts.

Management regularly monitors the sensitivity of reported interest rate movements.

(iii) Equity price risk

The Group and the Company are subject to price risk due to daily changes in the market values of its equity securities portfolio. Equity price risk is actively managed in order to mitigate anticipated unfavourable market movements. In addition, local insurance regulations set out investment concentration as part as overall prudent portfolio investment policy.

The Group and the Company do not have material holdings in unquoted equity securities. The Investment Committee actively monitors equity assets owned directly by the Group and the Company as well as concentrations of specific equity holdings. Equity price risk is also mitigated as the Group and Company hold diversified portfolios of local and foreign investments in various sectors of the economy.

Sensitivity

The impact on the P&L/ OCI and equity had the equity market values increased/decreased with other assumptions left unchanged would have been as follows:

	2023			2022		
	OCI	**P&L**	**Equity**	OCI	P&L	Equity
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Change in share price			**+/-8%**			+/-14%
The Group	**86,281**	**-**	**86,281**	124,027	-	124,027
The Company	**72,449**	**-**	**72,449**	115,979	-	115,979

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)

3.2.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group and the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instruments fails to meet all or part of their obligations. The Group's and the Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to:

- reinsurance contract assets in terms of amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid;
- investment in debt instruments at amortised cost;
- short term deposits and Cash and Cash equivalents;
- loans and receivables;
- loans and advances toward finance leases; and
- Other receivables.

Financial assets presented in the consolidated and separate statement of financial position are net of expected credit loss allowances, based on management's prior experience and forward looking environment.

At 31 December 2023, the maximum exposure to credit risk from insurance contracts is Rs 656m (2022: MUR 651m), which primarily relates to premiums receivable for services that the Company has already provided.

Reinsurance credit exposures - The Company

The Company is exposed to concentrations of risks with respect to its reinsurers due to the nature of the life reinsurance treaty. The Company is exposed to the possibility of default by its reinsurers in respect of their share of insurance liabilities and refunds in respect of claims already paid.

The Company manages its reinsurance counterparty exposures and the reinsurance department has a monitoring role over this risk. The Company's largest reinsurance counterparty is Swiss Re. At December 31, 2023, the reinsurance assets recoverable was Rs. 37.8m (2022: Rs.13.1m).

This exposure is monitored on a regular basis for any shortfall in the claims history to verify that the contract is progressing as expected and that no further exposure for the Company will arise.

Management also monitors the financial strength of reinsurers and there are policies in place to ensure that risks are ceded to top-rated and credit worthy reinsurers only.

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of reinsurance contract assets:

	THR GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
Reinsurance contract assets	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Within Investment grade (A to AAA)	**37,787**	13,099
	37,787	13,099

Investment in debt instruments at amortised cost

The Group and the Company's investment in debts instruments at amortised cost comprises mainly of investment in deposits, bills, notes and bonds issued by governments and corporates. Prior to any investment, a credit assessment is undertaken by the Group's and Company's Investment Managers based on information gathered from the institutions, the public domain as well as credit rating agencies. These investments are held primarily with reputable and credit-worthy institutions comprising of the Government of Mauritius, Bank of Mauritius, other local and international financial and non-financial entities.

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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)

3.2.2 Credit risk (cont'd)

Short term deposits and cash and cash equivalents

Shor term deposits and cash and cash equivalents include cash held with local banks as well as internationally renowned banks and cash equivalents in the form of short-term treasury bills. The Directors have assessed that the credit risk is low as cash and cash equivalents are held with reputable institutions duly licensed and rated investment grade by credit rating agencies.

Loans and receivables and Loans and advances toward finance leases

For loans, all borrowers undergo a credit assessment undertaken by credit specialists of the Group and the Company. The credit assessment is based on a credit scoring model that takes into account the qualitative and quantitative metrics of the borrowers. The metrics are derived from historical and forecasted information gathered from the borrowers, external parties including credit rating agencies, exchanges and the public domain. In mitigating credit risk, the Group and the Company ensures that the credit assessment is based on informed and thorough research, that borrower's debt service capacity is established and that loans are secured through guarantees and/ or adequate security interests.

The following table provides information regarding the carrying value of financial assets that have been impaired.

	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due and impaired	Expected credit loss allowances	Impaired	Carrying amount at year end
THE GROUP	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**		**Rs'000**
2023					
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	**19,714,037**	**88,205**	**(88,205)**	**-**	**19,714,037**
- Other receivables	**1,242,989**	**6,101**	**(6,101)**	**-**	**1,242,989**
-Loans and receivables at amortised cost	**6,901,278**	**323,213**	**(43,292)**	**-**	**7,181,199**
-Loans and advances towards finance leases	**2,226,039**	**9,669**	**(9,564)**	**(105)**	**2,226,039**
-Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents	**4,695,689**	**6,736**	**(6,736)**	**-**	**4,695,689**
2022					
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	18,819,833	61,812	(61,812)	-	18,819,833
- Other receivables	305,153	8,038	(8,038)	-	305,153
-Loans and receivables at amortised cost	5,821,002	292,787	(26,006)	-	6,087,783
-Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents	4,169,837	5,700	(5,700)	-	4,169,837
THE COMPANY					
2023					
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	**19,151,228**	**85,712**	**(85,712)**	**-**	**19,151,228**
- Other receivables	**989,025**	**2,386**	**(2,386)**	**-**	**989,025**
-Loans and receivables at amortised cost	**7,640,092**	**323,213**	**(43,292)**		**7,920,013**
-Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents	**4,215,220**	**6,476**	**(6,476)**	**-**	**4,215,220**
2022					
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	18,242,870	61,812	(61,812)	-	18,242,870
- Other receivables	275,484	2,386	(2,386)	-	275,484
-Loans and receivables at amortised cost	5,821,002	292,787	(26,006)	-	6,087,783
-Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents	3,800,265	5,700	(5,700)	-	3,800,265

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
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YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)

3.2.2 Credit risk (cont'd)

Loss allowance

The following tables shows the expected credit loss allowance by class of financial instrument. Further disclosures are disclosed in each of the financial instrument respective note.

			THE GROUP					
			2023			2022		
		Note	At Jan 01,	Movement	At Dec 31,	At Jan 01,	Movement	At Dec 31,
			Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
	ECL Allowances on:							
(i)	Cash and cash equivalent	33(b)	5,700	1,036	6,736	3,072	2,628	5,700
(ii)	Debts instruments at amortised cost	10(m)	61,812	26,393	88,205	45,392	16,420	61,812
(iii)	Other receivables	13(c)	8,038	(1,937)	6,101	11,997	(3,959)	8,038
(iv)	Loans and receivables	11(a)	26,006	17,286	43,292	33,745	(7,739)	26,006
(v)	Loans and advances towards finance leases*	12(c)	-	9,564	9,564	-	-	-
			101,556	52,342	153,898	94,206	7,350	101,556

*Movement includes balance from acquisition of subsidiary amounting to Rs000's 8,345.

			THE COMPANY					
			2023			2022		
		Note	At Jan 01,	Movement	At Dec 31,	At Jan 01,	Movement	At Dec 31,
			Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
	ECL Allowances on:							
(i)	Cash and cash equivalent	33(b)	5,700	776	6,476	3,072	2,628	5,700
(ii)	Debts instruments at amortised cost	10(m)	61,812	23,900	85,712	45,392	16,420	61,812
(iii)	Other receivables	13(c)	2,386	-	2,386	2,385	1	2,386
(iv)	Loans and receivables	11(a)	26,006	17,286	43,292	33,745	(7,739)	26,006
			95,904	41,962	137,866	84,594	11,310	95,904

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)

3.2.3 Liquidity risk

The tables below analyse the Group's and Company's financial assets and liabilities to the relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining years of repayment.

THE GROUP

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities:

		Undiscounted cash flows				
At December 31, 2023	Carrying Amount	<1 year	1 to 5 years	>5 years	On demand	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
- Financial assets at FVOCI	1,147,076	-	-	-	1,147,076	1,147,076
- Financial assets at FVPL	23,598,702	-	-	-	23,598,702	23,598,702
- Debt instruments at amortised cost (Gross)	19,802,242	3,272,498	8,967,640	13,994,104	125,952	26,360,194
- Loans and receivables at amortised cost (Gross)	7,224,491	1,892,375	2,129,962	6,123,772	-	10,146,109
- Loans and advances towards finance leases (Gross)	2,226,039	61,867	1,433,356	740,380	-	2,235,603
- Other receivables (Gross)	1,249,090	1,249,090	-	-	-	1,249,090
- Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents (Gross)	4,702,425	4,702,425	-	-	-	4,702,425
	59,950,065	11,178,255	12,530,958	20,858,256	24,871,730	69,439,199
Less allowances for credit impairment (Refer to 3.2.2)	(153,898)					
Total	59,796,167					
Financial and Insurance liabilities						
- Investment contract liabilities	10,704,425	-	-	10,704,425	-	10,704,425
- Lease liabilities	57,217	16,730	26,453	22,070	-	65,253
- Borrowings	1,278,615	752,544	878,901	-	-	1,631,445
- Bank Overdraft	77,833	77,833	-	-	-	77,833
- Other payables	1,364,711	1,364,711	-	-	-	1,364,711
- Dividend payable	181,622	181,622	-	-	-	181,622
	13,664,423	2,393,440	905,354	10,726,495	-	14,025,289

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YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)

3.2.3 Liquidity risk (cont'd)

THE GROUP

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities: (cont'd)

At December 31, 2022	Carrying Amount	Undiscounted cash flows				
		<1 year	1 to 5 years	>5 years	On demand	Total
Financial assets						
- Financial assets at FVOCI	951,130	-	-	-	951,130	951,130
- Financial assets at FVPL	23,078,108	-	-	-	23,078,108	23,078,108
- Debt instruments at amortised cost (Gross)	18,881,645	2,384,804	9,100,560	13,493,789	-	24,979,153
- Loans and receivables at amortised cost (Gross)	6,161,271	746,649	1,693,140	6,729,279	-	9,169,068
- Other receivables (Gross)	316,796	316,796	-	-	-	316,796
- Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents (Gross)	4,175,537	4,175,537	-	-	-	4,175,537
	53,564,487	7,623,786	10,793,700	20,223,068	24,029,238	62,669,792
Less allowances for credit impairment (Refer to 3.2.2)	(101,556)					
Total	53,462,931					
Financial liabilities						
- Investment contract liabilities	9,407,722	-	-	9,407,722	-	9,407,722
- Lease liabilities	17,866	7,106	12,370	-	-	19,476
- Other payables	357,545	357,545	-	-	-	357,545
- Dividend payable	171,989	171,989		-	-	171,989
	9,955,122	536,640	12,370	9,407,722	.	9,956,732

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)

3.2.3 Liquidity risk (cont'd)

THE COMPANY

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities:

At December 31, 2023	Carrying Amount	Undiscounted cash flows				
		<1 year	1 to 5 years	>5 years	On demand	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial assets						
- Financial assets at FVOCI	974,170	-	-	-	974,170	974,170
- Financial assets at FVPL	23,598,702	-	-	-	23,598,702	23,598,702
- Debt instruments at amortised cost (Gross)	19,236,940	3,231,592	8,744,052	13,746,197	-	25,721,841
- Loans and receivables at amortised cost (Gross)	7,963,305	1,892,375	2,868,776	6,123,772	-	10,884,923
- Other receivables (Gross)	991,411	991,411	-	-	-	991,411
- Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents (Gross)	4,221,696	4,221,696	-	-	-	4,221,696
	56,986,224	10,337,074	11,612,828	19,869,969	24,572,872	66,392,743
Less allowances for credit impairment (Refer to 3.2.2)	(137,866)					
Total	56,848,358					
Financial liabilities						
- Investment contract liabilities	10,704,425	-	-	10,704,425	-	10,704,425
- Lease liabilities	24,652	9,682	18,294	-	-	27,976
- Other payables	1,096,903	1,096,903	-	-	-	1,096,903
- Dividend payable	181,622	181,622	-	-	-	181,622
	12,007,602	1,288,207	18,294	10,704,425	-	12,010,926

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)
3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)
3.2.3 Liquidity risk (cont'd)

THE COMPANY

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities: (cont'd)

At December 31, 2022	Carrying Amount	Undiscounted cash flows <1 year	1 to 5 years	>5 years	On demand	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Financial assets						
- Financial assets at FVOCI	893,643	-	-	-	893,643	893,643
- Financial assets at FVPL	23,078,108	-	-	-	23,078,108	23,078,108
- Debt instruments at amortised cost (Gross)	18,304,682	2,366,096	8,888,634	13,068,327	-	24,323,057
- Loans and receivables at amortised cost (Gross)	6,113,789	746,649	1,693,140	6,729,279	-	9,169,068
- Other receivables (Gross)	277,870	277,870	-	-	-	277,870
- Short term deposits and Cash and cash equivalents (Gross)	3,805,965	3,805,965	-	-	-	3,805,965
	52,474,057	7,196,580	10,581,774	19,797,606	23,971,751	61,547,711
Less allowances for credit impairment (Refer to 3.2.2)	(95,904)					
Total	52,378,153					
Financial liabilities						
- Investment contract liabilities	9,407,722	-	-	9,407,722	-	9,407,722
- Lease liabilities	16,511	5,814	12,263	-	-	18,077
- Other payables	425,337	372,407	52,930	-	-	425,337
- Dividend payable	171,989	171,989	-	-	-	171,989
	10,021,559	550,210	65,193	9,407,722	-	10,023,125

All of the above financial and insurance assets/liabilities disclosures exclude property and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, intangible assets, investments in subsidiary companies, investment in associated companies, deferred tax assets, seized properties, current tax assets, prepayments, retirement benefit obligations and current tax liabilities.

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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)
3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)
3.2.3 Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The following table summarises the maturity profile of groups of insurance contract issued and groups of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities of the Group and the Company based on the estimates of the present value of the future cash flows expected to be paid out in the periods presented.

Maturity analysis of insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY							
		Undiscounted cashflows						
	Carrying Amount	**<1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3years**	**3-4 years**	**4-5 years**	**>5years**	**Total**
At December 31, 2023								
Insurance contract liabilities	**42,733,018**	**1,175,726**	**1,215,826**	**1,092,693**	**1,073,741**	**1,595,028**	**36,697,065**	**42,850,079**
Reinsurance contract liabilities	**85,797**	**36,285**	**32,787**	**30,367**	**27,839**	**25,161**	**268,718**	**421,157**
	42,818,815	**1,212,011**	**1,248,613**	**1,123,060**	**1,101,580**	**1,620,189**	**36,965,783**	**43,271,236**
At December 31, 2022								
Insurance contract liabilities	40,371,836	1,099,985	1,136,174	1,150,626	1,060,386	1,313,578	35,492,524	41,253,273
Reinsurance contract liabilities	97,192	43,535	39,124	35,373	32,474	29,567	273,905	453,978
	40,469,028	1,143,520	1,175,298	1,185,999	1,092,860	1,343,145	35,766,429	41,707,251

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)

3.2.4 Capital Management

The main objectives of the Company when managing capital are:

- to maintain at all times the Minimum Capital Requirement as required by the Insurance Act 2005, i.e. as determined by the Company's actuary at the higher of:

  (a) a stress test requirement determined in accordance with guidelines issued by the Financial Services Commission; or

  (b) the higher of an amount of Rs.25m or an amount representing 13 weeks' operating expenses.
- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing insurance contracts and other services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company is required to maintain at all times a solvency margin that is at least equal to the Minimum Capital Requirement.

The Company's capital and solvency margins are above the minimums required by the Insurance Act 2005 and proper internal controls are in place to ensure that they remain so.

3.2.5 Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or broker price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Group and the Company determine fair values using other valuation techniques.

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument. The Group and the Company measure fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

  Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments but for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI and Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which observable market prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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3. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)
3.2 Financial risks (cont'd)

3.2.6 Financial instruments by category and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial and insurance assets/ liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial and insurance assets/ liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

				THE GROUP				THE COMPANY			
				2023		2022		2023		2022	
	IFRS 9 classification	Fair Value Hierarchy	Notes	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
				Rs000's	Rs000's	Rs000's Restated	Rs000's	Rs000's	Rs000's	Rs000's Restated	Rs000's
Financial assets at fair value through OCI:											
-Quoted securities	FVOCI	Level 1	Note 10	902,488	902,488	806,716	806,716	851,761	851,761	778,695	778,695
-Investment funds	FVOCI	Level 2	Note 10	176,024	176,024	79,189	79,189	53,845	53,845	49,723	49,723
-Unquoted securities	FVOCI	Level 3	Note 10	68,562	68,562	65,225	65,225	68,562	68,562	65,225	65,225
Financial assets at fair value through P&L:											
-Quoted securities	FVTPL	Level 1	Note 10	19,369,863	19,369,863	19,117,018	19,117,018	19,369,863	19,369,863	19,117,018	19,117,018
-Investment funds	FVTPL	Level 2	Note 10	1,611,614	1,611,614	1,269,076	1,269,076	1,611,614	1,611,614	1,269,076	1,269,076
-Unquoted securities	FVTPL	Level 3	Note 10	2,617,227	2,617,227	2,692,014	2,692,014	2,617,227	2,617,227	2,692,014	2,692,014
Debt instruments at amortised cost	Amortised cost	NA	Note 10	19,714,037	20,422,189	18,819,833	19,745,828	19,151,228	19,942,636	18,242,870	19,168,865
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Amortised cost	NA	Note 11	7,181,199	7,181,199	6,087,783	6,087,783	7,920,013	7,920,013	6,087,783	6,087,783
Loans and advances towards finance leases	Amortised cost	NA	Note 12	2,226,039	2,226,039	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	Amortised cost	NA	Note 13/28(b)	1,242,989	1,242,989	305,153	305,153	989,025	989,025	275,484	275,484
Short term deposits and Cash and Cash Equivalents	Amortised cost	NA	Note 33(b)	4,695,689	4,695,689	4,169,837	4,169,837	4,215,220	4,215,220	3,800,265	3,800,265
				59,805,731		53,411,844		56,848,358		52,378,153	
Financial and insurance liabilities											
Net insurance contract liabilities	NA	NA	23(A)	42,733,018	42,733,018	40,371,836	40,371,836	42,733,018	42,733,018	40,371,836	40,371,836
Net reinsurance contract assets	NA	NA	23(B)	85,797	85,797	97,192	97,192	85,797	85,797	97,192	97,192
Investment contract liabilities	NA	NA	21	10,704,425	10,704,425	9,407,722	9,407,722	10,704,425	10,704,425	9,407,722	9,407,722
Lease liabilities	Amortised cost	NA	Note 5A	57,217	57,217	17,866	17,866	24,652	24,652	16,511	16,511
Other payables	Amortised cost	NA	Note 17	1,364,711	1,364,711	357,545	357,545	1,096,903	1,096,903	425,337	425,337
Dividend payable	Amortised cost	NA	Note 31	181,622	181,622	171,989	171,989	181,622	181,622	171,989	171,989
				55,126,790		50,424,150		54,826,417		50,490,587	

All of the above financial and insurance assets/liabilities disclosures exclude property and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties, intangible assets, investments in subsidiary companies, investment in associated companies, deferred tax assets, seized properties, current tax assets, prepayments, retirement benefit obligations and current tax liabilities.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Estimates and judgements 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 Group and the Company make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

4.1 Insurance contracts - The Company

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 occurrence of 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. This assessment is performed after separation of non-closely related derivatives, distinct investment components and promises to transfer distinct goods and non-insurance services. Refer to note 2.14 section 2 for more details.

Separation of insurance contracts into components from insurance contracts:

The Company issues some insurance contracts that combine protection for the policyholder against different types of insurance risks in a single contract. IFRS 17 does not require or permit separating insurance components of an insurance contract unless the legal form of a single contract does not reflect the substance of its contractual rights and obligations. Overriding the 'single contract' unit of account presumption involves significant judgement and is not an accounting policy choice. In determining whether a legal contract does not reflect its substance such that separate insurance elements are required to be recognised, the Company considers the interdependency between the different risks covered, the ability of all components to lapse independently of each other and the ability to price and sell the components separately.

Consideration whether there are investment components:

The Company considers all the terms of the contracts it issues to determine whether there are amounts payable to policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of contract cancellation, maturity, and the occurrence or non-occurrence of insured event. Some amounts, once paid by policyholder, are repayable to policyholder in all circumstances. The Company considers such payments to meet the definition of investment component, notwithstanding that the amount repayable varies over the term of the contract as it is repayable only after it has first been paid by the policyholder.

Determination of contract boundary:

The measurement of a group 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, and also from applicable law and regulation. Cash flows are considered to be outside of the contract boundary if the Company has practical ability to reprice existing contracts to reflect their reassessed risks and if the contract's pricing for coverage up to the date of reassessemnt considers only the risks till that 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. In doing so, the Company disregards restrictions that have no commercial substance. The Company also applies judgement to decide whether commercial considerations are relevant. Refer to note 2.14 section 6 for more details.

Level of aggregation:

The Company defines the portfolio as insurance contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Contracts within a product lines are expected to be in the same portfolio as they have similar risks and are managed together. The assessment of which risks are similar and how contracts are managed requires the exercise of judgement.

Assessment of directly attributable cash flows:

The Company applies 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 group of insurance contracts only if they are directly attributable to either the individual contracts in a group, or to the group itself, or the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. When estimating FCF, the Company also allocates to the FCF fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts. Refer to note 2.14 section 7 for more details.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

4.1 Insurance contracts - The Company (cont'd)

Assessment of whether the retrospective approach on transition is impracticable:

The Company assessed all information available and determined that it would be impracticable to apply the fully retrospective approach to all insurance contracts. Refer to note 2.14 section 12 for more details.

Disaggregation of changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk:

The Company does not disaggregate the risk adjustment for non-financial risk into an insurance service component and an insurance finance component, which would otherwise require a significant judgement and additional disclosure. The Company presents changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk included in the LRC that do not relate to future service as insurance revenue and changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk related to current and past service as insurance service expense.

Risk adjustments are determined separately from estimates from the present value of future cash flows, using the confidence level technique.

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 75th percentile (the target confidence level) over the expected present value of the future cash flows.

Technique for estimation of future cash flows:

In estimating FCF included in the contract boundary, the Company considers all the range of possible outcomes in an unbiased way specifying the amount of cash flows, timing and a probability of each scenario reflecting conditions existing at the measurement data, using a probability-weighted average expectation. The probability-weighted average represents the probability-weighted mean of all possible scenarios. In determining possible scenarios, the Company uses all the reasonable and supportable information available to them without undue cost and effort, which includes information about past events, current conditions and future forecasts.

Cash flow estimates include both market variables directly observed in the market or derived directly from markets and non-market variables such as mortality rates, accident rates, average claim costs, probabilities of severe claims, policy surrender rates. The Company maximizes the use of observable inputs for market variables and utilises internally generated group-specific data. For life insurance contracts, the Company uses national statistic data for estimating the mortality rates as the national statistic data is more current than internal mortality statistics.

Method of estimating discounts rates:

In determining discount rates for different products, the Company uses the bottom-up or top-down approaches.

For cash flows of non-participating contracts that do not depend on underlying items, the Company applies the bottom-up approach. Under this approach, the Company estimates discount rates as points on a liquid risk-free rate curve for the same currency and duration as the cash flows of insurance contract with a premium for the illiquidity of the insurance contract to be explicitly added to the risk-free rate. The liquidity premium adjusts for the fact that yield curves derived from observable market prices reflect liquid assets, whereas insurance contracts are difficult to sell, or surrender quickly without incurring significant costs. The Company applies judgement in determining the liquidity characteristics of the group of insurance contracts.

The Company uses the top-down approach to determine discounts rates for all other insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 17. Applying this approach, the Company uses the yield curve created by market rates of return implied in the fair value of a reference portfolio of assets and adjusts it to exclude the effects of risks present in the assets, but not in the insurance cash flows, except for the differences in liquidity, which need not be eliminated. The Company excludes the market risk premiums for credit risk of the underlying items that are only relevant to assets included in the reference portfolio by looking to the market price of credit derivatives as a reference point.

The table below illustrates the discount rates used to discount the insurance cashflows:

2023:	**3.7% -7.2%**
2022:	3.9% -7.7%

4.2 Impairment of other assets

At the end of each reporting period, management reviews and assesses the carrying amounts of other assets and where relevant writes them down to their recoverable amounts based on best estimates, ie. the higher of fair value less cost to sell or value in use.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

4.3 Pension benefits

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 changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Group and the Company determine the appropriate discount rate at the end of the year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 19.

4.4 Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market

The fair value of securities not quoted in an active market are determined by the Group and the Company using valuation techniques including third party transactions values, earnings, net asset value or discounted cash flows, whichever is considered to be appropriate. The Group and the Company exercise judgement and estimates on the quantity and quality of pricing sources used. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

4.5 Asset lives and residual values

Property and equipment and intangible assets (except for goodwill) are depreciated and amortised respectively over their estimated useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The estimated lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In reassessing the estimated useful life an asset, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values. Consideration is also given to the extent of current profits and losses on the disposal of similar assets. The depreciation/amortisation rates and methods have been disclosed in note 2.2 and note 2.3.

4.6 Involvement with unconsolidated structured entities

The Group and the Company have concluded that portfolio companies in which it invests, but that it does not consolidate, meet the definition of structured entities because:

- the voting rights in the funds are not dominant rights in deciding who controls them because they relate to administrative tasks only; and
- the investee's activities are restricted by its prospectus.

Refer to note 8(f) for details of involvement with unconsolidated structured entities.

4.7 Control over subsidiaries

The directors of the Group and the Company assessed whether or not the Group and the Company have control over their subsidiaries based on whether the Group and the Company have the practical ability to direct their relevant activities unilaterally. In making their judgment, the directors considered the Group's absolute size of holding in these subsidiaries and the relative size of and dispersion of the shareholdings owned by the other shareholders. After assessment, the directors concluded that the Group and the Company have sufficient dominant voting interest to direct the relevant activities of these subsidiaries and therefore the Group and the Company have control over them. Note 8 describes all the entities that have been identified as subsidiaries of the Group and the Company.

4.8 Significant influence over associates

The directors of the Group and the Company assessed whether or not the Group and the Company have significant influence over its associates. In making their judgment, the directors considered the nature and structure of the relationship and other facts and circumstances. The directors have concluded that the Group and the Company have significant influence over its associates as detailed in note 9.

The holding stakes in the associated companies is 49%/50%. Swan General Ltd, the holding Company, controls these entities. Accordingly, the directors have concluded that Swan Life Ltd has significant influence over these entities.

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5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

(a) THE GROUP

		Freehold land and buildings	Furniture fixtures & fittings	Computer equipment	Operating Lease equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
COST							
At January 1, 2022		308,951	89,245	76,119	-	27,043	501,358
Additions		-	710	4,474	-	-	5,184
Disposals		-	-	(2,191)	-	-	(2,191)
At December 31, 2022		**308,951**	**89,955**	**78,402**	**-**	**27,043**	**504,351**
Additions		**-**	**12,043**	**2,694**	**3,574**	**5,376**	**23,687**
Acquisition of subsidiary	Note 37	**-**	**19,773**	**8,939**	**89,620**	**4,291**	**122,623**
Disposals		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(11,293)**	**-**	**(11,293)**
At December 31, 2023		**308,951**	**121,771**	**90,035**	**81,901**	**36,710**	**639,368**
DEPRECIATION							
At January 1, 2022		91,514	75,179	63,363	-	12,146	242,202
Charge for the year		5,772	3,541	10,481	-	3,293	23,087
Disposal adjustments		-	-	(2,191)	-	-	(2,191)
At December 31, 2022		**97,286**	**78,720**	**71,653**	**-**	**15,439**	**263,098**
Charge for the year		**5,772**	**6,536**	**5,164**	**7,354**	**3,287**	**28,113**
Acquisition of subsidiary	Note 37	**-**	**15,545**	**8,709**	**26,734**	**4,157**	**55,145**
Disposal adjustments		**-**	**-**		**(6,430)**	**-**	**(6,430)**
At December 31, 2023		**103,058**	**100,801**	**85,526**	**27,658**	**22,883**	**339,926**
CARRYING AMOUNTS							
At December 31, 2023		**205,893**	**20,970**	**4,509**	**54,243**	**13,827**	**299,442**
At December 31, 2022		211,665	11,235	6,749	-	11,604	241,253

For both 2023 and 2022, there were no transactions under finance lease and no non cash disposals.

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5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

(b) THE COMPANY	Buildings	Furniture fixtures & fittings	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
COST					
At January 1, 2022	288,601	78,371	68,801	27,041	462,814
Additions	-	709	3,571	-	4,280
Disposals	-	-	(145)	-	(145)
At December 31, 2022	**288,601**	**79,080**	**72,227**	**27,041**	**466,949**
Additions	**-**	**11,125**	**2,336**	**982**	**14,443**
At December 31, 2023	**288,601**	**90,205**	**74,563**	**28,023**	**481,392**
At January 1,2022	**91,593**	**64,237**	**58,189**	**12,150**	**226,169**
Charge for the year	5,772	3,523	9,556	3,286	22,137
Disposal adjustments	-	-	(145)	-	(145)
At December 31, 2022	**97,365**	**67,760**	**67,600**	**15,436**	**248,161**
Charge for the year	**5,772**	**3,662**	**4,216**	**3,068**	**16,718**
At December 31, 2023	**103,137**	**71,422**	**71,816**	**18,504**	**264,879**
CARRYING AMOUNTS					
At December 31, 2023	**185,464**	**18,783**	**2,747**	**9,519**	**216,513**
At December 31, 2022	191,236	11,320	4,627	11,605	218,788

For both 2023 and 2022, all additions have been financed by cash and there were no transactions under finance lease.

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5A.(i) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	THE GROUP	THE COMPANY
Buildings	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Carrying amount at January 1, 2022	7,184	4,841
Additions	15,160	15,160
Depreciation	(4,909)	(3,784)
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022/ January 01, 2023	**17,435**	**16,217**
Acquisition of subsidiary (Refer to note 37)	**26,799**	**-**
Additions	**17,581**	**15,098**
Derecognition	**(1,492)**	**-**
Depreciation	**(10,453)**	**(7,579)**
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	**49,870**	**23,736**

(ii) LEASE LIABILITIES

	THE GROUP	THE COMPANY
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At January 1, 2022	7,887	5,352
Additions	15,160	15,160
Interest expense	577	465
Lease payments	(5,758)	(4,466)
At December 31, 2022/January 01, 2023	**17,866**	**16,511**
Acquisition of subsidiary (Refer to note 37)	**32,817**	**-**
Additions	**17,581**	**15,098**
Derecognition	**(1,646)**	**-**
Interest expense	**1,890**	**1,017**
Lease payments	**(11,291)**	**(7,974)**
At December 31, 2023	**57,217**	**24,652**

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5A.(i) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Analysed as:

Following a change in legislation, as from the year of assessment 2021/22, a company carrying out life insurance business will have to pay tax at the rate of 10% of its relevant profit or its income tax payable as computed under the current tax rules, whichever is the higher. The relevant profit is the annual profit, adjusted for any capital gain or loss, attributable to the shareholders of the Company included in the statement of profit or loss as capital gain or loss is disregarded for tax purposes.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Current	**9,204**	6,346	**8,744**	5,098
Non-current	**48,013**	11,520	**15,908**	11,413
	57,217	17,866	**24,652**	16,511

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended.

(iii)

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Interest expense (Included in finance costs - Note 30)	**1,890**	577	**1,017**	465

The total cash outflows for leases in 2023 was Rs 11,591,000 (2022: Rs 5,758,000) for the Group and Rs 8,274 (2022: Rs 4,466,000) for the Company.

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6A. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	THE GROUP	THE COMPANY
	Rs'000	Rs'000
COST		
At January 1, 2022	545,710	504,050
Additions	1,444	1,444
Disposals	(6,169)	(6,169)
At December 31,2022/ January 01, 2023	**540,985**	**499,325**
Additions	**143,571**	**143,571**
Disposals	**(2,521)**	**(2,521)**
At December 31, 2023	**682,035**	**640,375**
DEPRECIATION		
At January 1, 2022	123,605	122,593
Charge for the year	9,117	9,117
At December 31, 2022/ January 01, 2023	**132,722**	**131,710**
Charge for the year	**9,123**	**9,123**
At December 31, 2023	**141,845**	**140,833**
CARRYING AMOUNTS		
At December 31, 2023	**540,190**	**499,542**
At December 31, 2022	408,263	367,615

(i) The fair value of investment properties is estimated as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
At December 31,	**1,688,961**	1,563,835	**1,608,946**	1,469,110

The investment properties were last revalued in September 2023 by Messrs Noor Dilmohamed & Associates, an independent professionally qualified valuer. The fair value was determined on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties using comparative cost approach and income capitalization approach. The valuation is performed every 3 years.

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6A. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONT'D)

The valuation of the investment properties has been valued using unobservable inputs and are classified under level 3 hierarchy in the fair value hierarchy table as per IFRS 13

The following have been recognised in the profit or loss.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Rental income	40,935	29,458	35,640	27,135
Direct operating expenses from investment properties that generate rental income	9,925	9,662	9,408	9,080
Direct operating expenses from investment properties that do not generate rental income	9,859	10,459	9,871	10,459

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Less than one year	35,697	33,537	29,867	28,242
One to two years	22,418	18,154	16,057	13,104
Two to three years	17,207	14,424	10,846	9,549
Three to four years	13,860	10,142	7,809	5,267
Four to five years	10,289	7,105	4,459	2,230
More than five years	16,602	46,700	13,687	4,775
Total	116,073	130,062	82,725	63,167

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7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(a) THE GROUP

	Goodwill	Computer software	Asset in progress	Other intangibles	Customer portfolio	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'002	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
COST						
At January 1, 2022	66,122	20,580	-	28,477	55,375	170,554
Additions	-	10,729	-	-	-	10,729
At December 31, 2022/ January 01, 2023	66,122	31,309	-	28,477	55,375	181,283
Acqusition of subsidiary (Refer note 37)	-	53,740	4,000	-	-	57,740
Additions	-	4,126	588	-	-	4,714
At December 31, 2023	66,122	89,175	4,588	28,477	55,375	243,737
AMORTISATION						
At January 1, 2022	-	18,712	-	22,777	49,837	91,326
Charge for the year	-	3,895	-	1,898	5,538	11,331
At December 31, 2022/ January 01, 2023	-	22,607	-	24,675	55,375	102,657
Acqusition of subsidiary (Refer note 37)	-	38,806	-	-	-	38,806
Charge for the year	-	5,893	-	1,898	-	7,791
At December 31, 2023	-	67,306	-	26,573	55,375	149,254
CARRYING AMOUNTS						
At December 31, 2023	66,122	21,869	4,588	1,904	-	94,483
At December 31, 2022	66,122	8,702	-	3,802	-	78,626

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7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONT'D)

(b) THE COMPANY

	Computer software	Other intangibles	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
COST			
At January 1, 2022	13,629	28,477	42,106
Additions	1,205	-	1,205
At December 31, 2022/ January 01, 2023	**14,834**	**28,477**	**43,311**
Additions	-	-	-
At December 31, 2023	**14,834**	**28,477**	**43,311**
AMORTISATION			
At January 1, 2022	12,393	22,777	35,170
Charge for the year	1,106	1,898	3,004
At December 31, 2022/ January 01, 2023	**13,499**	**24,675**	**38,174**
Charge for the year	**939**	**1,898**	**2,837**
At December 31, 2023	**14,438**	**26,573**	**41,011**
NET BOOK VALUES			
At December 31, 2023	**396**	**1,904**	**2,300**
At December 31, 2022	1,335	3,802	5,137

8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

(a) UNQUOTED

	THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At January 1,	**548,512**	548,512
Additions	**4,729**	-
At December 31,	**553,241**	548,512

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8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONT'D)

(b) The financial statements of the following subsidiaries, incorporated in Mauritius, have been included in the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The subsidiaries have a reporting date of December 31st and operate on the local market.

Name of subsidiaries	Class of shares held	Stated capital	Nominal value of investment	Proportion of ownership interest: Direct	Proportion of ownership interest: Indirect	Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests	Place of business	Country of incorporation	Main business
		Rs'000	Rs'000	%	%	%			
· Manufacturers' Distributing Station Limited	Ordinary	961	47,686	99.80%	-	0.20%	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Investment company
· Société de la Croix (c)	Parts	2,500	-	0%	99.80%	0.20%	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Investment holding
· Société de la Montagne (c)	Parts	45,604	-	0%	99.80%	0.20%	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Investment holding
· Société de la Rivière (c)	Parts	2,500	-	0%	99.80%	0.20%	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Investment entity
· Swan Pensions Ltd	Ordinary	4,100	22,825	100%	-	-	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Pension and fund administration
· Swan Financial Solutions Ltd	Ordinary	586,876	469,500	80.00%	-	20.00%	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Investment company
· Swan Wealth Managers Ltd	Ordinary	1,600	-	0%	80.00%	20.00%	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Fund management and investment consulting
· Swan Securities Ltd	Ordinary	10,000	-	0%	80.00%	20.00%	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Stockbroking
· Swan Corporate Advisors Ltd **	Ordinary	1,300	4,729	100%	0.00%	0.00%	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Advisory
· Swan Pensions Rwanda (SPR) Ltd	Ordinary	2,485	-	0%	60.00%	40.00%	Rwanda	Rwanda	· Pension administration
· Swan Foundation*	Limited by guarantee	1	1	50.00%	-	50.00%	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Management of Swan Group CSR fund (not consolidated)
· Swan Actuarial Services Ltd	Ordinary	1,100	8,500	100%	-	0%	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Actuarial services
· Swan Wealth Investment Holding Ltd	Ordinary	160,810	-	0%	80.00%	20.00%	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Investment company
· Rogers Capital Finance Ltd	Ordinary	750,020	-	0%	40.80%	59.20%	Port Louis	Mauritius	· Leasing and factoring
			553,241						

* Swan foundation is not consolidated. Refer to note 8 (f) for details.

** During financial year 2023, the Company holds Swan Corporate Advisors Ltd 100% (2022:80% indirect holding).

(c) The Company owns 99.80% of the three above-named Sociétés through Manufacturers' Distributing Station Limited.

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8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONT'D)

(d) Details for subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Profit/(loss) allocated to non-controlling interests during the year	Accumulated non-controlling interests at December 31,
2023	Rs'000	Rs'000
· Manufacturers' Distributing Station Limited (group)	7	232
· Swan Financial Solutions Ltd	(291)	(50,774)
· Swan Wealth Managers Ltd	46,173	354,125
· Swan Securities Ltd	4,578	24,074
· Swan Corporate Advisors Ltd	-	-
· Swan Pensions Rwanda (SPR) Ltd	-	530
· Rogers Capital Finance Ltd	2,643	188,990
	53,110	517,177
2022		
· Manufacturers' Distributing Station Limited (group)	5	228
· Swan Financial Solutions Ltd	(1,442)	(39,883)
· Swan Wealth Managers Ltd	46,248	307,918
· Swan Securities Ltd	1,653	20,475
· Swan Corporate Advisors Ltd	643	654
· Swan Pensions Rwanda (SPR) Ltd	(19)	715
	47,088	290,107

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8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONT'D)

(e) Summarised financial information on subsidiaries

(i)

Name of subsidiary	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit/(loss) after tax	Other comprehensive income for the year	Total comprehensive income for the year	Dividend paid to non-controlling interests
2023	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
· Manufacturers' Distributing Station Limited (group)	1,704	51,979	631	-	4,523	3,451	-	3,451	3
· Swan Pensions Ltd	124,824	9,509	24,530	11,981	101,670	26,243	(2,290)	23,953	-
· Swan Financial Solutions Ltd	60,287	531,501	904	-	57,000	55,547	-	55,547	10,600
· Swan Wealth Managers Ltd	194,597	816,525	27,685	7,087	297,288	230,984	169	231,153	-
· Swan Securities Ltd	92,127	69,794	57,394	6,094	41,472	22,968	1,106	24,074	1,200
· Swan Corporate Advisors Ltd	10,466	-	2,416	-	6,025	3,486	-	3,486	-
· Swan Pensions Rwanda (SPR) Ltd	2,954	394	200	-	-	(46)	-	(46)	-
· Swan Actuarial Services Ltd	44,543	196	20,741	-	44,826	21,941	-	21,941	-
· Swan Wealth Investment Holding Ltd	104	160,705	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
· Rogers Capital Finance Ltd	300,825	2,376,310	979,907	1,377,995	86,159	4,465	-	4,465	-
2022									
· Manufacturers' Distributing Station Limited (group)	10,689	96,632	1,374	-	4,033	6,500	-	6,500	3
· Swan Pensions Ltd	116,712	8,231	41,119	5,954	87,827	17,854	(82)	17,772	-
· Swan Financial Solutions Ltd	57,955	531,501	1,119	-	80,000	72,789	-	72,789	13,000
· Swan Wealth Managers Ltd	248,966	578,899	23,361	9,607	301,676	231,297	(2,144)	229,153	-
· Swan Securities Ltd	69,141	47,294	30,938	5,063	28,494	8,134	(2,970)	5,164	1,000
· Swan Corporate Advisors Ltd	6,145	-	1,582	-	5,070	3,217	-	3,217	-
· Swan Pensions Rwanda (SPR) Ltd	2,954	394	200	-	-	(46)	-	(46)	-
· Swan Actuarial Services Ltd	28,360	341	16,671	-	34,803	17,107	-	17,107	-

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8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONT'D)

(e) Summarised financial information on subsidiaries (cont'd)

(ii) Summarised cash flow information:

Name of subsidiary	Operating activities	Investing activities	Financing activities	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
2023	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
· Manufacturers' Distributing Station Limited (group)	2,942	(1,007)	(1,500)	435
· Swan Pensions Ltd	22,421	(1,366)	(11,881)	9,174
· Swan Financial Solutions Ltd	(1,641)	57,000	(53,000)	2,359
· Swan Wealth Managers Ltd	237,675	(214,449)	(52,412)	(29,186)
· Swan Securities Ltd	54,620	(19,940)	(6,645)	28,035
· Swan Corporate Advisors Ltd	4,165	-	-	4,165
· Swan Pensions Rwanda (SPR) Ltd	-	-	-	-
· Swan Actuarial Services Ltd	27,284	-	(10,000)	17,284
· Swan Wealth Investment Holding Ltd	-	-	-	-
· Rogers Capital Finance Ltd	34,598	5,401	(72,285)	(32,286)
2022	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
· Manufacturers' Distributing Station Limited (group)	2,510	432	(2,500)	442
· Swan Pensions Ltd	11,580	(219)	(10,881)	480
· Swan Financial Solutions Ltd	(1,055)	78,000	(100,000)	(23,055)
· Swan Wealth Managers Ltd	215,541	(202,429)	(79,412)	(66,300)
· Swan Securities Ltd	(25,620)	(7,360)	(1,292)	(34,272)
· Swan Corporate Advisors Ltd	(56)	-	-	(56)
· Swan Pensions Rwanda (SPR) Ltd	12	-	-	12
· Swan Actuarial Services Ltd	2,215	-	-	2,215

The summarised financial information above is the amount before intra-group eliminations.

(f) **Interest in structured entities not consolidated**

(i) **Swan Foundation**

Swan Foundation is a non-profit and limited by guarantee organisation.

Being a limited by guarantee entity, Swan Foundation does not have share capital nor shareholders, but instead has members who act as guarantors.

Both Swan Life Ltd and Swan General Ltd had made a capital injection in prior years of Rs.500 to Swan Foundation, which represents the Group's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in Swan Foundation.

The main activity of the organisation is to collect Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions from the Group companies in order to donate to approved Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) and other approved corporate partners. Swan Foundation is governed by CSR guidelines.

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8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONT'D)

(f) **Interest in structured entities not consolidated (cont'd)**

(i) **Swan Foundation (cont'd)**

Yearly contribution made to Swan Foundation represents 50% of CSR amount (equivalent to 2% of Taxable profit of Group Companies). The amount paid is recognised as an expense within the 'Income tax expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss and accrued as 'Other payables' within Current Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Group and the Company did not provide any financial support to the unconsolidated structured entity and has no intention of providing financial or other support.

Name of Entity	Country of incorporation	Contributors	Amount	Holdings
Swan Foundation	Mauritius	Swan Life Ltd	Rs.500	50%

Below are the summarised results and financial position of the unconsolidated structured entity:

	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Revenue	967	1,090
Surplus for the year	39	(1)
Current Assets	255	204
Current Liabilities	254	203
Total Equity	1	1

(g) For subsidiary companies having different reporting date, management accounts have been prepared at 31 December 2023, with the exception of Rogers Capital Finance Ltd, where audited financial information have been consolidated for the period from 1 January 2023 to 30 September 2023 as it is impracticable to receive audited financial information as at 31 December 2023. Management has also assessed whether any adjustments shall be made for the effects of significant transactions or events that occur between 01 October 2023 to 31 December 2023. The difference between the end of reporting period of the mentioned subsidiary company is not more than three months.

9. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
(a) **The Company**		
At January 1,	4,364	4,364
Additions	-	-
At December 31,	4,364	4,364

	2023	2022
(b) **Group's share of net assets**	Rs '000	Rs '000
At January 1,	33,883	34,714
Share of results of associated companies	(682)	572
Share of other comprehensive income	2,716	(1,733)
Exchange differences on translation	218	330
At December 31,	36,135	33,883

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9. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES (CONT'D)

(c) **Details of each of the associates at the end of the reporting year are as follows:**

Name	Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount	Year end	Nature of business	Principal place of business	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest Direct
	2023	2022					
	Rs'000	Rs'000					
Swan Corporate Affairs Ltd	500	500	Dec-31	Secretarial	Port Louis	Mauritius	50%
Swan International Co Ltd	114	114	Dec-31	Reinsurance brokers and consultants	Port Louis	Mauritius	49%
Swan Wealth International Ltd	3,750	3,750	Dec-31	Investment holding	Port Louis	Mauritius	50%
	4,364	4,364					

There have been no change during the year in the percentage holding in the above associated companies.

The associated companies are not listed companies and thus, there are no quoted market prices available for their shares. The above entities are also held by Swan General Ltd, the holding company. Effectively, the holding company controls these entities. Hence, at 49%/50%, Swan Life Ltd can only influence decision making.

(d) **Summarised financial information in respect of each of the associated companies is set out below:**

Name	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenue	Profit/ (loss) after tax	Other comprehensive income for the year	Total comprehensive income for the year	Dividend received during the year
2023	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Swan Corporate Affairs Ltd	6,396	8,149	3,320	-	4,344	799	-	799	-
Swan International Co Ltd	6,149	52,379	5,358	-	2,070	(2,982)	5,988	3,006	-
Swan Wealth International Ltd	7,500	-	36	-	-	760	-	760	-
2022									
Swan Corporate Affairs Ltd	11,570	2,266	3,411	-	4,654	772	-	772	-
Swan International Co Ltd	4,840	46,443	1,086		1,538	458	(2,863)	(2,405)	-
Swan Wealth International Ltd	7,500	-	795	-	-	(83)	-	(83)	-

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9. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES (CONT'D)

(e) **Reconciliation of summarised financial information (cont'd)**

Name	Opening net assets January 1,	Profit/ (loss) for the year	Other comprehensive income for the year	Other equity movement	Dividend	Closing net assets December 31,	Ownership interest	Interest in associates	Goodwill	Carrying value
2023	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	%	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Swan Corporate Affairs Ltd	10,429	799	-	-	-	11,228	50%	5,614	-	5,614
Swan International Co Ltd	50,194	(2,982)	5,988	-	-	53,200	49%	26,067	721	26,788
Swan Wealth International Ltd	6,705	760	-	-	-	7,465	50%	3,733	-	3,733
										36,135
2022										
Swan Corporate Affairs Ltd	9,657	772	-	-	-	10,429	50%	5,215	-	5,215
Swan International Co Ltd	52,599	458	(2,863)	-	-	50,194	49%	24,594	721	25,315
Swan Wealth International Ltd	6,788	(83)	-	-	-	6,705	50%	3,353	-	3,353
										33,883

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10. INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

(a)

	THE GROUP 2023			
	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial assets at: FVPL	FVOCI	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Balance at January 1,	18,881,645	23,078,108	951,130	42,910,883
Additions	19,042,881	1,320,563	127,289	20,490,733
Disposals	-	(2,307,116)	(4,721)	(2,311,837)
Matured during the year	(18,190,627)	-	-	(18,190,627)
Movement in fair value	-	1,507,147	73,378	1,580,525
Movement in accrued interests	58,239	-		58,239
Exchange differences	10,104	-		10,104
At December 31,	19,802,242	23,598,702	1,147,076	44,548,020
Less expected credit loss allowance (m)	(88,205)	-	-	(88,205)
	19,714,037	23,598,702	1,147,076	44,459,815

	THE GROUP 2022			
	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial assets at: FVPL	FVOCI	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
	Restated	Restated	Restated	Restated
Balance at January 1,	16,626,681	27,759,172	1,150,496	45,536,349
Additions	4,235,457	3,466,581	39,875	7,741,913
Disposals	-	(4,732,148)	(114,736)	(4,846,884)
Matured during the year	(2,066,086)	-	-	(2,066,086)
Movement in fair value	-	(3,415,497)	(124,505)	(3,540,002)
Movement in accrued interests	40,561	-	-	40,561
Exchange differences	45,032	-	-	45,032
At December 31,	18,881,645	23,078,108	951,130	42,910,883
Less expected credit loss allowance (m)	(61,812)	-	-	(61,812)
	18,819,833	23,078,108	951,130	42,849,071

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10. INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONT'D)

Analysed as follows:	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Non-current:		
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	1,147,076	951,130
Financial assets at fair value through P&I	23,598,702	23,078,108
Debt instruments at amortised cost	15,697,393	17,017,519
	40,443,171	41,046,757
Current		
Debt instruments at amortised cost	4,016,644	1,802,314
	44,459,815	42,849,071

(i)

	THE GROUP			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At December 31, 2023				
Financial assets at FVOCI	902,488	176,026	68,562	1,147,076
Financial assets at FVPL	19,369,863	1,611,612	2,617,227	23,598,702
At December 31, 2022				
Financial assets at FVOCI	806,716	79,189	65,225	951,130
Financial assets at FVPL	19,117,018	1,269,076	2,692,014	23,078,108

(b)

	THE COMPANY 2023			
	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial assets at: FVPL	FVOCI	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Balance at January 1,	18,304,682	23,078,108	893,643	42,276,433
Additions	19,014,718	1,320,563	7,408	20,342,689
Disposals	-	(2,307,116)	(146)	(2,307,262)
Matured during the year	(18,149,946)	-	-	(18,149,946)
Movement in fair value	-	1,507,147	73,265	1,580,412
Movement in accrued interests	63,891	-	-	63,891
Exchange differences	3,595	-	-	3,595
At December 31,	19,236,940	23,598,702	974,170	43,809,812
Less expected credit loss allowance (m)	(85,712)	-	-	(85,712)
	19,151,228	23,598,702	974,170	43,724,100

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10. INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONT'D)

(b)

	THE COMPANY			
	2022			
	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Financial assets at: FVPL	FVOCI	Total
	Rs'000 Restated	Rs'000 Restated	Rs'000 Restated	Rs'000 Restated
Balance at January 1,	16,170,384	27,759,172	1,114,074	45,043,630
Additions	4,117,587	3,466,581	12,635	7,596,803
Disposals	-	(4,732,148)	(110,125)	(4,842,273)
Matured during the year	(2,066,086)	-	-	(2,066,086)
Movement in fair value	-	(3,415,497)	(122,941)	(3,538,438)
Movement in accrued interests	44,981	-	-	44,981
Exchange differences	37,816	-	-	37,816
At December 31,	18,304,682	23,078,108	893,643	42,276,433
Less expected credit loss allowance (m)	(61,812)	-	-	(61,812)
	18,242,870	23,078,108	893,643	42,214,621

Analysed as follows:	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Non-current		
Financial assets at FVOCI	**974,170**	893,643
Financial assets at FVPL	**23,598,702**	23,078,108
Debt instruments at amortised cost	**15,153,013**	16,459,264
	39,725,885	40,431,015
Current		
Debt instruments at amortised cost	**3,998,215**	1,783,606
	43,724,100	42,214,621

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10. INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONT'D)

(i)

	THE COMPANY			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At December 31, 2023				
Financial assets at FVOCI	**851,761**	**53,847**	**68,562**	**974,170**
Financial assets at FVPL	**19,369,863**	**1,611,612**	**2,617,227**	**23,598,702**
At December 31, 2022				
Financial assets at FVOCI	778,695	49,723	65,225	893,643
Financial assets at FVPL	19,117,018	1,269,076	2,692,014	23,078,108

(c) The non cash transactions were as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Non-cash additions	**140,054**	178,366	**136,212**	177,717
Non-cash disposals	**4,160**	40,342	**4,160**	40,342

(d) Level 2 investments are based on the net assets value of the funds and amounts to Rs 1,787 m (2022: Rs 1,348 m) and Rs 1,665 m (2022: Rs 1,319 m) for the Group and the Company respectively. The net asset value is based on the market price of the underlying quoted securities as at December 31, 2023. There has been no change in the valuation technique.

(e) The Group and the Company recognise transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

During the financial year, there were no transfers within level 3 (2022: Rs 66.1 m from level 3 to level 1).

(f) The table below shows the changes in level 3 instruments:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At January 1,	**2,757,239**	2,095,566
Additions	**20,389**	669,251
Transfer from Level 1	**-**	(66,065)
Disposals	**(53,789)**	(67,937)
Movement in fair value	**(38,050)**	126,424
At December 31,	**2,685,789**	2,757,239

(g) Included as part of above balance, investments made in securities of related parties is Rs'000 5,807,572 (2022: Rs'000 5,919,111) by the Group and Rs'000 5,685,432 (2022: Rs'000 5,923,475) by the Company.

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10. INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONT'D)

(g) The table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used at December 31, 2023 in measuring Financial assets at fair value through OCI and fair value through profit or loss investments categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Description	Fair value at December 31, 2023 Rs'000	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity to changes in significant unobservable inputs
A.	264,268	Price-Earning multiple	(i) Market multiple	2.96x -11.99x	A decrease in market multiple by 10% would decrease value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 26,427 while an increase in market multiple by 10% would increase the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 26,427.
			(ii) Discount rate	10%	A decrease in discount rate by 10% would increase value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 2,936 while an increase in discount rate by 10% would decrease the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 2,936.
B.	585,925	Price Book Value	(i) Market multiple	0.32x -1.38x	A decrease in market multiple by 10% would decrease value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 58,593 while an increase in market multiple by 10% would increase the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 58,593.
			(ii) Discount rate	10%	A decrease in discount rate by 10% would increase value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's 6,510 while an increase in discount rate by 10% would decrease the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 6,510.
C.	121,750	Discounted net asset value (NAV)	(i) Discount rate	10%	A decrease in discount rate by 10% would increase value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's 1,353 while an increase in discount rate by 10% would decrease the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 1,353.
D.	1,713,846	Cost	No unobservable input is used	NA	NA
	2,685,789				

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10. INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONT'D)

Description	Fair value at December 31, 2022 Rs'000	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity to changes in significant unobservable inputs
A.	591,860	Price-Earning multiple	(i) Market multiple	7.77x -11.74x	A decrease in market multiple by 10% would decrease the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 13,381 while an increase in market multiple by 10% would increase the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 13,381.
			(ii) Discount rate	10%	A decrease in discount rate by 10% would increase the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 1,486 while an increase in discount rate by 10% would decrease the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 1,486.
B.	112,301	Price Book Value	(i) Market multiple	0.71x -0.89x	A decrease in market multiple by 10% would decrease the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 11,230 while an increase in market multiple by 10% would increase the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 11,230.
			(ii) Discount rate	10%	A decrease in discount rate by 10% would increase the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's 1,238 while an increase in discount rate by 10% would decrease the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 1,238
C.	269,023	Discounted net asset value (NAV)	(i) Discount	10%	A decrease in discount by 10% would increase the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's 2,989 while an increase in discount by 10% would decrease the value of the unquoted investment by Rs000's. 2,989.
D.	1,139,672	Price of recent investment	No unobservable input is used	NA	NA
E.	644,383	NAV and Cost	No unobservable input is used	NA	NA
	2,757,239				

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10. INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONT'D)

(h) Debts instruments at amortised cost comprise of Mauritius Government Securities, listed and unquoted Debenture Stocks and Treasury Bills with interest rates varying from 1.25% to 12.25% (2022: 1.25% to 12.25%).

(i) Financial assets at fair value through OCI comprise of listed, quoted and unquoted financial assets.

(j) None of the financial assets are either past due or impaired.

(k) The maturity of financial assets are disclosed in note 3.2.3.

(l) Financial instruments by category and fair values are disclosed in note 3.2.6.

(m) **Loss allowance:**

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening balance to the closing balance of the loss allowance for investment in debt instruments at amortised cost.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Debt instruments at amortised cost.				
Balance at 01 January	61,812	45,392	61,812	45,392
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	26,393	16,420	23,900	16,420
Balance at 31 December	88,205	61,812	85,712	61,812

11. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
		Restated		Restated
Loans on residential properties	1,672,191	2,518,310	2,392,305	2,518,310
Loans on business properties	5,259,402	3,303,172	5,259,402	3,303,172
Personal loans	164,522	168,518	164,522	168,518
Cumulative accrued interests	128,376	123,789	147,076	123,789
Less expected credit loss allowance (see note (a) below)	(43,292)	(26,006)	(43,292)	(26,006)
	7,181,199	6,087,783	7,920,013	6,087,783
Analysed as follows:-				
Non-current	5,747,715	5,684,708	6,486,529	5,684,708
Current	1,433,484	403,075	1,433,484	403,075
	7,181,199	6,087,783	7,920,013	6,087,783

(a) Movements on the expected credit loss allowance on loans and receivables are as follows:

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11. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
	2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Gross Carring amount				
At January 1,	4,831,120	955,710	326,886	6,113,716
New assets originated	1,085,700	983,150	8,116	2,076,966
Assets derecognised or repaid	(242,927)	(213,740)	(28,617)	(485,284)
Transfers to Stage 1	306,055	(306,055)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(236,323)	236,323	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Write offs	(6,552)	(107)	(936)	(7,595)
	5,737,073	1,655,281	305,449	7,697,803

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
	2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Expected credit loss allowance	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At January 1,	16,539	7,279	2,188	26,006
New assets originated	10,655	3,568	816	15,039
Assets derecognised or repaid	(1,280)	(811)	(251)	(2,342)
Transfers to Stage 1	4,009	(4,009)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,315)	2,315	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	2,588	1,877	320	4,785
Write offs	(108)	(83)	(5)	(196)
	30,088	10,136	3,068	43,292

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11. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Gross Carring amount				
At January 1,	5,345,220	896,141	361,848	6,603,209
New assets originated	574,052	45,275	8,483	627,810
Assets derecognised or repaid	(909,965)	(156,911)	(44,157)	(1,111,033)
Transfers to Stage 1	181,238	(181,238)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(355,466)	355,466	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(712)	712	-
Write offs	(3,959)	(2,311)	-	(6,270)
At December 31,	4,831,120	955,710	326,886	6,113,716

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Expected credit loss allowance				
At January 1,	22,076	8,723	2,946	33,745
New assets originated	567	117	-	684
Assets derecognised or repaid	(3,429)	(1,264)	(690)	(5,383)
Transfers to Stage 1	1,503	(1,503)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,174)	2,174	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(6)	6	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(1,818)	(782)	(74)	(2,674)
Write offs	(186)	(180)	-	(366)
At December 31,	16,539	7,279	2,188	26,006

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11. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(b) The rate of interest on loans vary from 3.125% to 14.95% (2022: 4.25% to 14.00%). The repayment terms for the loans varies between annually, semi-annually, quarterly and monthly and are all secured loans except for personal loans which consists of both secured and non-secured loans.

(c) The non-covered portion of impaired loans and receivables are secured by fixed charge collaterals on immovable properties. Expected credit loss allowance has been booked according to statistical models.

(d) The credit risk on loans and receivables is disclosed in note 3.2.2.

(e) The carrying amounts of loan and receivables approximate their fair values.

(f) The carrying value of loans and receivables that have been provided for impairment is disclosed in note 3.2.2.

(g) Interest income accrued on non-performing loans amounted to Rs 13.0m during the year for the Group and the Company (2022: Rs 4.2m).

(h) For the financial year ended December 31, 2023, an amount of Rs. 7.5m has been written off (2022: Rs. 6.2m).

(i) Out of loans on business properties, an amount of Rs. 4,014m and Rs. 3,874m for the Group and the Company respectively is receivable from related parties.(2022: Rs. 2,889m for both the Group and the Company respectively). Refer to note 38 for details on related parties' transactions.

12. LOANS AND ADVANCES TOWARDS FINANCE LEASES

(a) **Loans and advances towards finance leases**

	THE GROUP	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Gross carrying amount on loans and advances towards finance leases	**2,235,603**	-
Less allowance for ECL	**(9,564)**	-
	2,226,039	-
Made up of:		
Current	**541,218**	
Non-current	**1,684,821**	
	2,226,039	-

(b) **Remaining term to maturity**

	THE GROUP	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Up to 3 months	**8,443**	-
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	**10,948**	-
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	**42,476**	-
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	**1,433,356**	-
Over 5 years	**740,380**	-
Loans and advances towards finance leases before allowance for ECL	**2,235,603**	-

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12. LOANS AND ADVANCES TOWARDS FINANCE LEASES (CONT'D)

(c) **Allowance for ECL**

	THE GROUP	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Opening balance	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	8,345	-
Charge for the period (Note 29 (b))	1,219	-
Closing balance	9,564	-
Amount written off (Note 29(b))	105	-

At reporting date, the analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to loans and advances towards finance leases is as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	1,807,135	76,648	45,392	1,929,175
New assets originated or purchased	604,666	-	-	604,666
Assets derecognised or repaid	(286,978)	(7,032)	(4,228)	(298,238)
Transfers to Stage 1	52,931	(40,976)	(11,955)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(55,716)	61,606	(5,890)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(2,337)	(10,488)	12,825	-
Closing balance	2,119,701	79,758	36,144	2,235,603
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	1,904	202	6,239	8,345
New assets originated or purchased	433	-	-	433
Assets derecognised or repaid	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	1,026	(105)	(921)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(43)	207	(164)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(24)	24	-
Changes in ECL during the period	(1,486)	1,486	786	786
Closing balance	1,834	1,766	5,964	9,564
Total	2,117,867	77,992	30,180	2,226,039

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13. OTHER RECEIVABLES

		THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
		2023	2022	**2023**	2022
		Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
			Restated		Restated
	· Other receivables	1,198,890	206,880	884,950	99,832
	· Prepayments	3,568	2,340	-	-
	· Receivables from related parties:				
	- Holding company	32,803	92,902	31,199	90,086
	- Subsidiary companies	-	-	62,211	74,845
	- Entities under common control	14,792	13,409	13,051	13,107
		1,250,053	315,531	991,411	277,870
	Less Expected credit loss allowances on:				
(i)	Other receivables	6,101	8,038	2,386	2,386
		6,101	8,038	2,386	2,386
	Net other receivables	1,243,952	307,493	989,025	275,484
	Non-current receivables				
	· Other receivables	2,605	3,605	-	-

(a) The credit risk on other receivables is disclosed in note 3.2.2.

(b) The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above.

(c) The Group and the Company do not hold any collateral security for other receivables. Expected credit allowances has been calculated based on probability of defaults using statistical and forward looking approach.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
		Restated		Restated
At January 1,	8,038	11,799	2,386	2,385
(Reversal)/Charge for the year	(1,304)	(768)	-	1
Amount written off	(633)	(2,993)	-	-
At December 31,	6,101	8,038	2,386	2,386

(d) The carrying value of other receivables which have been impaired is disclosed in note 3.2.2.

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

(f) Currency analysis of other receivables is disclosed in note 3.2.1.

(g) The non-current other receivables are due and payable within 10 years from the end of the reporting period.

(h) For the financial year ended December 31, 2023, there were no impairment for the Group (2022: Rs 88k) and the Company respectively (2022: Nil).

(i) Other receivables consists mainly of dividend receivable from corporates and rental receivable from clients.

They are interest-free and unsecured.

(j) Other receivables includes amounts from other related parties (Other than holding, subsidiaries and entities under common control) amouting to Rs000's 529,423 and Rs000's 356,856 for the Group and the Company respectively. (2022: Rs000's 422,595 and Rs000's 412,207 for the Group and the Company respectively). Refer to note 37 for details on the related parties's transactions.

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14. SEIZED PROPERTIES

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Carrying amount at January 1,	**92,637**	45,441
Additions	**220**	47,196
Disposals	-	-
Carrying amount at December 31,	**92,857**	92,637

15. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

(a) **Share Capital**

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Auhorised:		
At 31 December, 2,632,210 ordinary shares at a par value of Rs. 10	**26,322**	26,322
Issued and fully paid:		
At 31 December, 2,632,210 ordinary shares at a par value of Rs. 10	**26,322**	26,322

Each share confers to its holders the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company and a proportional right to dividends.

(b) **Reserves**

Fair value reserve

Fair value reserve comprises of the cumulative net change in the fair value of Financial assets at fair value through OCI recognised in Equity until the investments are derecognised or impaired.

Other reserves

Other reserves comprise mainly of the below components:

(i) The Group's share of its associates' post acquision other comprehensive income movements are recognised in other reserves.

(ii) In 2012, as a result of the restructuring of the investment management business of the then, The Anglo-Mauritius Assurance Society Limited (now Swan Life Ltd) and Rogers and Company Limited. As part of this exercise, The Anglo-Mauritius Assurance Society Limited disposed 100% of the shares held in Anglo-Mauritius Investment Managers Limited ("AMIM") (now, Swan Wealth Managers Ltd) against an 80% share in Anglo-Mauritius Financial Solutions Limited ("AMFS") (now, Swan Financial Solutions Ltd) for a consideration of Rs 469.5m. This resulted into a gain of Rs 468.4m and was transferred from the then Life Assurance Fund to other reserves since it is solely attributable to the shareholders of the Company.

Actuarial gains/(losses)

The actuarial gains/(losses) reserve represents the cumulative remeasurement of defined benefit obligation recognised.

Foreign exchange difference reserves

These reserves include exchange differences arising on retranslation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

Amalgamation reserves

The amalgamation reserves relates to the amalgamation of Cim Life Ltd (CLL) with and into the Company on June 30, 2012 whereby the Company issued 132,210 new ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each to Rogers and Company Limited (RCL) in consideration for the net assets of CLL.

Non-distritutable reserves (NDR)

As part of the adoption of IFRS 17, a Non-distributable Reserve (NDR) has been created to capture the equity impact arising from the derecognition of prudential margins historically embedded under IFRS 4. This reserve is not available for immediate dividend distribution and will be managed in accordance with the the Company's prudential reserve policy.

Insurance finance reserve

The insurance finance reserve comprises the cumulative insurance finance income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income.

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16. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

	THE GROUP	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At January 1,	**290,107**	258,084
Net Increase due to new acquisiton of new subsidiary	**185,693**	-
Share of profit (note 8(d))	**53,110**	47,088
Share of reserves	**70**	(1,062)
	53,180	46,026
Dividend declared	**(11,803)**	(14,003)
At December 31,	**517,177**	290,107

17. OTHER PAYABLE AND LIABILITIES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
		Restated		Restated
· Other payables and accruals (d)	**1,042,070**	312,403	**748,850**	282,183
· Benefits payable to investment contract holders	**309,892**	26,784	**309,892**	26,784
· Amounts due to related parties:				
- Holding company	**12,749**	18,358	**9,953**	17,651
- Subsidiary companies	-	-	**28,208**	45,789
	1,364,711	357,545	**1,096,903**	372,407

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Non-current:				
Other payables (Refer to note (c))	-	52,930	-	52,930

(a) Currency analysis of Other payables is disclosed in note 3.2.1.

(b) The carrying amounts of other payables, accruals and payables to related parties approximate their fair values.

(c) Other payables and accruals includes amount payables to other related parties (Other than holding and subsidiaries) amouting to Rs000's 118,527 and Rs000's 3,750 for the Group and the Company respectively. (2022: Rs000's 57,295 and Rs000's 56,680 for the Group and the Company respectively). Refer to note 37 for details on the related parties's transactions.

(d) The other payables and accruals are principally amounts due to suppliers, professional service providers and consultants . They are unsecured and interest free.

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18. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the balance sheet method at 17% (2022: 17%).

(a) There is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred income tax assets and liabilities when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority on the same entity. The following amounts are shown in the consolidated and separate statement of financial position:

	THE GROUP	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Deferred tax assets	48,778	4,307
Deferred tax liabilities	(346)	(208)
	48,432	4,099

(b) The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	THE GROUP	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At January 1,	4,099	3,916
Acqusition of subsidiary (note 37)	44,112	-
Debited to profit or loss (note 22)	(10)	(561)
Credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	231	744
At December 31,	48,432	4,099

(c) The movement on the deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same fiscal authority on the same entity, is as follows:

(i) Deferred tax liabilities

	Right-of-use assets	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At January 1, 2022	399	399
Credited to profit or loss	(191)	(191)
At December 31, 2022	208	208
Charged to profit or loss	138	138
At December 31, 2023	346	346

(ii) Deferred tax assets:

	Accelerated capital	Retirement benefit obligations	Lease liabilities	Expected credit losses	Other provisions	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000		Rs'000
At January 1, 2022	32	2,239	431	1,613	-	4,315
(Charged)/credited to profit or loss	(384)	485	(201)	(652)	-	(752)
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	744	-	-	-	744
At December 31, 2022	(352)	3,468	230	961	-	4,307
Acqusition of subsidiary (note 37)	-	-	-	44,112	-	44,112
(Charged)/credited to profit or loss	140	(296)	124	126	34	128
Charged to other comprehensive income		231			-	231
At December 31, 2023	(212)	3,403	354	45,199	34	48,778

*Unrecognised deferred tax assets for the Group and the Company has been disclosed in note 22 (e).

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19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Amount recognised in the statement of financial position:				
Defined pension benefits (note (a) (ii))	124,743	146,909	124,327	144,670
Other post retirement benefits (note (b) (i))	52,683	71,919	32,262	53,758
	177,426	218,828	156,589	198,428
Analysed as follows:				
Non-current liabilities	177,426	218,828	156,589	198,428
Amount charged to profit or loss (note 29(a)):				
Defined pension benefits (note (a) (v))	27,088	20,557	26,675	20,262
Other post retirement benefits (note (b) (iv))	(16,932)	32,232	(16,362)	26,740
	10,156	52,789	10,313	47,002
Amount credited to other comprehensive income:				
Defined pension benefits (note (a) (vi))	(17,505)	42,392	(16,253)	39,846
Other post retirement benefits (note (b) (v))	(2,183)	(805)	(4,795)	(2,636)
	(19,688)	41,587	(21,048)	37,210

(a) **Defined pension benefits**

(i) The plan is a defined benefit arrangement, with benefits based on final salary. It provides for a pension at retirement and a benefit on death or disablement in service before retirement. The assets of the fund are held and administered by Swan Life Ltd.

The plan is a defined benefit top-up arrangement, whereby ex-CIM employees who are members of the Rogers Pension Fund receive a top-up to their defined contribution benefit at normal retirement age to ensure that the pension they will receive is at least as much as the pension they would have received under the previous defined benefit plan rules.

The assets of the plan are invested in a combination of 60% growth assets (equities, property and alternative investments) and 40% matching assets (fixed income and cash).

The Group and the Company also operate a final salary defined benefit pension plan for some employees. The assets are held separately from the Group under the control of the Management Committee of Rogers Money Purchase Retirement Fund (RMPRF). The Group contributes to the pension plan in respect of some employees who have a No Worse Off Guarantee (NWOG) so that their benefits would not be worse than what they would have earned under a previous defined benefit plan.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the defined benefits obligations were carried out at December 31, 2023. The present value of the defined benefit obligations, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The Group and the Company have historically paid discretionary bonuses to their pensioners which are also taken into account in the actuarial valuation of the pension fund for funding purposes.

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19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

(a) **Defined pension benefits (cont'd)**

(ii) The amount recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Present value of funded obligations	540,714	513,818	532,333	499,675
Fair value of plan assets	(415,971)	(366,909)	(408,006)	(355,005)
Liability in the statement of financial position	124,743	146,909	124,327	144,670

The reconciliation of the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit liability is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At January 01,	146,909	134,923	144,670	132,591
Charged to profit or loss	27,088	20,557	26,675	20,262
(Credited)/Charged to other comprehensive income	(17,505)	42,392	(16,253)	39,846
Employer's contributions	(31,749)	(50,963)	(30,765)	(48,029)
At December 31,	124,743	146,909	124,327	144,670

(iii) The movement in the defined benefit obligations over the year is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At January 01,	513,818	406,569	499,675	395,819
Current service cost	18,590	15,964	18,290	15,701
Interest cost	28,969	17,071	28,315	16,624
Actuarial gains	(8,911)	74,214	(8,109)	71,531
Benefits paid	(11,752)	-	(5,838)	-
At December 31,	540,714	513,818	532,333	499,675

(iv) The movement in the fair value of plan assets over the year is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At January 1	366,909	271,646	355,005	263,228
Expected return on plan assets	21,494	12,478	20,937	12,063
Actuarial gains	8,594	31,822	8,144	31,685
Scheme expenses	(312)	-	(307)	-
Employer contributions	31,748	50,963	30,764	48,029
Cost of insuring risk benefits	(710)	-	(699)	-
Benefits paid	(11,752)	-	(5,838)	-
At December 31,	415,971	366,909	408,006	355,005

The Company and its subsidiaries have a retirement pension fund for its employees which is internally managed. The assets, which are not legally separate, are included as part of financial assets at fair value and debt instruments at amortised cost.

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19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

(a) **Defined pension benefits (cont'd)**

(v) The amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Current service cost	18,590	15,964	18,290	15,701
Interest cost	7,476	4,593	7,379	4,561
Scheme expenses	312	-	307	-
Cost of insuring risk benefits	710	-	699	-
Total included in employee benefit expense	27,088	20,557	26,675	20,262

(vi) The amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income are as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Liability experience gains	14,555	20,183	14,859	18,735
Losses on pension scheme assets	(8,594)	(31,822)	(8,144)	(31,685)
Actuarial gains arising from changes in financial assumptions	(23,466)	54,031	(22,968)	52,796
	(17,505)	42,392	(16,253)	39,846

(vii) The assets of the Group plan are invested in the Deposit Administration Policy underwritten by Swan Life Ltd. The Deposit Administration Policy is a pooled insurance product for Group Pension Schemes. It is a long-term investment Policy which aims to provide a smooth progression of return from one year to the next without the regular fluctuations associated with asset-linked investments such as Equity funds. Moreover, the Deposit Administration Policy offers a minimum guaranteed return of 4.0% p.a.

The assets backing the Deposit Administration Policy form part of the Life Assurance Fund of Swan Life Ltd so that the breakdown of the assets above corresponds to a notional allocation of the underlying investments based on long term strategic asset allocation of the Deposit Administration policy.

(viii) The principal actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	%	%	%	%
Discount rate	5.70/5.90%	5.70% to 5.90%	5.70%	5.70%
Future long-term salary increases	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Future guarantee pension increases	0% to 3%	0% to 3%	0% to 3%	0% to 3%
NPS ceiling increases	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Post retirement annuity rates	Swan Rates 2023/ RPF Rates 2023	Swan Rates 2022/ RPF Rates 2022	Swan Rates 2023/ RPF Rates 2023	Swan Rates 2022/ RPF Rates 2022

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19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

(a) Defined pension benefits (cont'd)

(ix) Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligations at end of reporting period:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Increase due to 1% decrease in discount rate	40,520	41,138	39,932	40,430
Decrease due to 1% increase in discount rate	36,245	36,574	35,705	35,926
Increase due to 1% increase in salary increase assumption	38,681	39,858	38,126	39,229
Decrease due to 1% decrease in salary increase assumption	35,076	36,088	34,550	35,497

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on sensibly possible changes of the discount rate or salary increase rate occurring at the end of the reporting period if all other assumptions remained unchanged.

The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

(x) The defined benefit pension plan exposes the Group and the Company to actual risks, such as investment, interest, longevity and salary risks.

·Interest rate risk – If the yields on Government Bonds and Treasury Bills decrease, the liabilities would be calculated using a lower discount rate, and would therefore increase.

·Investment risk – For funded benefits, the expected returns on assets is aligned with the discount rate. Should the actual return on the assets of the plan be lower than the discount rate, a deficit will arise.

·Salary risk – If salary increases are higher than assumed, the liabilities would increase giving rise to actuarial losses.

·Mortality / Longevity risk – Lower pensioner mortality in retirement will result in pensions being paid for longer than expected.

·Withdrawal risk – Lower than expected withdrawals before retirement will result in more employees receiving pension benefits than expected giving rise to actuarial losses.

·Liquidity risk – This risk arises if the Company's actual net cash flows are not sufficient to pay for the unfunded gratuity benefits when they become due.

(xi) The funding requirements are based on the pension fund's actuarial measurement framework set out in the funding policies of the plan.

(xii) The Group and the Company expect to pay Rs 31.6m and Rs 31.3m respectively in contributions to their post-employment benefit plans for the year ending December 31, 2023.

(xiii) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 7-14 years for the Group and the Company at the end of the reporting period (2022: 5-15 years for the Group and 9 -15 years for the Company)

(b) Other post retirement benefits

Other post retirement benefits comprise of residual retirement gratuities. Under the Workers Rights Act 2019 (WRA), employees are entitled to a retirement gratuity from which a portion of equivalent amount of the pension from the defined benefit and defined contribution can be offset. It is possible to have a residual liability from the retirement gratuity and any residual liabilities have been recognised in the Retirement Benefit Obligations at December 31, 2023.

The plan provides statutory benefits in terms of the Workers' Rights Act in the form of a lump sum on retirement or death in service. For employees who are members of a pension plan, half of any lump sum plus 5 years of pension payments (in respect of the employer's share of contributions only) payable from the pension plan are offset against the gross benefit due.

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19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

(b) Other post retirement benefits (cont'd)

(i) The amount recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of funded obligation are as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Post retirement benefits	52,683	71,919	32,262	53,758

(ii) The reconciliation of the opening balances to the closing balances for the post retirement benefits is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At January 1,	71,919	40,938	53,758	30,100
Acquisition of subisidiary	218	-	-	-
(Credited)/Charged to profit or loss	(16,932)	32,232	(16,362)	26,740
Credited to other comprehensive income	(2,183)	(805)	(4,795)	(2,636)
Benefits paid	(339)	(446)	(339)	(446)
At December 31,	52,683	71,919	32,262	53,758

(iii) The movement in the defined benefit obligations over the year is as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
At January 1,	71,919	40,938	53,758	30,100
Acquisition of subisidiary	218	-	-	-
Past service costs	(26,229)	5,996	(22,263)	21,113
Current service cost	5,180	24,521	2,846	4,372
Net interest cost	4,117	1,715	3,055	1,255
Actuarial gains	(2,183)	(805)	(4,795)	(2,636)
Benefits paid	(339)	(446)	(339)	(446)
At December 31,	52,683	71,919	32,262	53,758

(iv) The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Past service costs	(26,229)	5,996	(22,263)	21,113
Current service cost	5,180	24,521	2,846	4,372
Net interest cost	4,117	1,715	3,055	1,255
Total included in employee benefit expense	(16,932)	32,232	(16,362)	26,740

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19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

(b) Other post retirement benefits (cont'd)

(v) The amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income are as follows:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Actuarial loss/(gains) arising from changes in financial assumptions	(2,879)	(4,922)	848	(3,714)
Liability experience gain due to change in financial assumptions	696	4,117	(5,643)	1,078
	(2,183)	(805)	(4,795)	(2,636)

(vi) The principal actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes were:

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Discount rate	4.90-5.80 %	5.70-5.90 %	5.00%	5.70%
Salary increase	3.00-3.50%	4.00%	3.50%	4.00%
Future pension increases	0% to 3%	0% to 3%	0% to 3%	0% to 3%
NPS ceiling increases	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Average retirement age	60/65 years	60 years	60 years	60 years
Post retirement annuity rates	Swan Rates 2023 or RPF Rates 2023	Swan Rates 2022 or RPF Rates 2022	Swan Rates 2023 or RPF Rates 2023	Swan Rates 2022 or RPF Rates 2022

(vii) Sensitivity analysis on defined benefits obligations at end of the reporting period

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Impact on present value of defined benefit obligation:				
Increase due to 1% decrease in discount rate	9,753	10,791	5,680	7,902
Decrease due to 1% increase in discount rate	7,375	8,933	4,637	6,553
Increase due to 1% increase in salary increase assumption	8,772	9,882	5,042	6,986
Decrease due to 1% decrease in salary increase assumption	6,921	8,271	4,116	5,849

The 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.

(viii) The defined benefit pension plan exposes the Group and the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market (premium) risk.

(ix) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 7 -21 years for the Group and 14 years for the Company at the end of the reporting period (2022: 8 -19 years for the Group and 13 years for the Company).

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20. BORROWINGS

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Borrowings can be split as follows:		
Bank loans (b)	1,063,304	-
Other bank loans - unsecured	75,269	-
Loan from related parties	140,042	-
	1,278,615	-
Represented by:		
Non current	638,963	-
Current	639,652	-
	1,278,615	-

(a) The interest on borrowings ranges from 5.70% to 7.30% p.a.

(b) Bank loans can be analysed as follows:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Less than 1 year	405,376	-
Later than one year and not later than two years	326,352	-
Later than two years and not later than five years	331,576	-
	1,063,304	-

21. INVESTMENT CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
At beginning of year	9,407,722	9,276,860
Investment return from underlying assets	768,575	(250,311)
Recurring investment management fees deducted * (Note 28C)	(94,376)	(84,513)
Contributions received	1,686,274	1,146,298
Benefits paid	(1,063,770)	(680,612)
At end of year	10,704,425	9,407,722
Non-current	10,704,425	9,407,722
Current**	309,892	26,784

* Recurring fees are fees charged based on a percentage of the value of assets under management. (pertaining to investment contracts)

**The current portion relate to oustanding benefit payable to investment contract holder which have been reclassified to other payables (Note 17).

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22. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
(a) *Income tax charge*				
Current tax on the adjusted profit for the year at 10%-30% (2022: 10%-30%)	57,131	38,388	38,498	22,897
Corporate social responsibility tax at 2% (2022: 2%)	2,406	2,030	-	-
Over provision in prior year	110	(11,498)	-	(9,452)
Movement in deferred tax (note 18(b))	10	561	-	-
Tax charge for the year	59,657	29,481	38,498	13,445

Tax rates applicable in:	2023	2022
Mauritius (The Company)	Refer to note (ii)	
Mauritius (Subsidiaries)	15%	15%
Rwanda (Subsidiary)	30%	30%

(i) Up to June 30, 2021, Swan life Ltd, the Company was liable to income tax at a rate of 15% on its taxable income.

(ii) Following a change in legislation effective in 2021, a company carrying out life insurance business is liable to a tax at the rate of 10% of its relevant profit (method 1) or 15% of its taxable income (method 2), whichever is the higher.

Relevant profit relates to profit attributable to shareholders in respect of an income year:

(i) as reduced by capital gain attributable to shareholders where such gain has been credited to the separate statement of profit and loss; and

(ii) as increased by any capital loss attributable to shareholders where such loss has been debited to the separate statement of profit and loss.

(iii) The accumulated tax losses arising from one method of tax calculation is not set off against the other method.

(b)

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Tax calculated at 10%-30% (2022: 10%-30%)	104,251	101,376	46,363	46,003
Corporate social responsibility tax at 2% (2022: 2%)	2,406	2,030	-	-
Income not subject to tax	(61,125)	(79,025)	(7,865)	(23,106)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	14,048	15,970	-	-
Over/(Under) provision in prior year	110	(11,498)	-	(9,452)
Others	10	794	-	-
Foreign tax credit	(43)	(166)	-	-
Unrecognised tax losses and deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
	59,657	29,481	38,498	13,445

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22. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONT'D)

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
(c) *Net current tax liabilities*				
Balance as at January 1,	30,247	46,010	22,898	37,712
Current tax on the adjusted profit for the year at 10%-30% (2022: 10%-30%)	57,131	38,388	38,498	22,897
Corporate social responsibility tax at 2% (2022: 2%)	2,406	2,030	-	-
Under/(over) provision in prior year	110	(11,498)	-	(9,452)
Amount paid during the year	(31,057)	(34,985)	(22,898)	(28,259)
Tax deducted at source	(1,637)	-	(1,398)	-
Payment under Advance Payment System (APS)	(11,253)	(9,698)	-	-
	45,947	30,247	37,100	22,898
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities	45,947	30,247	37,100	22,898
	45,947	30,247	37,100	22,898

(d) Non-deductible expenses comprise mostly of depreciation of property, plant and equipment, amortisation of intangible assets and loss on foreign exchange and income not subject to tax which mainly includes dividends received and interest income.

(e) *Unrecognised deferred tax assets*

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the Group and the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

	THE GROUP & THE COMPANY			
	2023		2022	
	Gross amount	Tax effect	Gross amount	Tax effect
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Deductible temporary differences	301,191	51,202	261,578	44,468
Tax losses	6,985,229	1,187,489	4,200,058	714,010
	7,286,420	1,238,691	4,461,636	758,478

(f) *Tax losses carried forward*

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows:

	THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Year 1	1,625,204	-
Year 2	-	1,610,756
Year 3	2,589,302	-
Year 4	-	2,589,302
Year 5	-	-
Lapsed during the year	2,770,723	-
	6,985,229	4,200,058

* The tax losses expire on a rolling basis over 5 years.

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23. INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS

The breakdown of groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held, that are in an asset position and those in a liability position is set out in the table below:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
	2023		2022	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	Assets	Liabilities
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000	Rs'000
Insurance contracts issued				
Life insurance contracts	-	42,733,018	-	40,371,836
	-	42,733,018	-	40,371,836
Reinsurance contracts held				
Reinsurance contracts	-	85,797	-	97,192
	-	85,797	-	97,192
Split of insurance contracts issued:				
Non-Current	-	41,557,292	-	39,271,851
Current	-	1,175,726	-	1,099,985
	-	42,733,018	-	40,371,836
Split of Reinsurance contract held:				
Non-Current	-	49,512	-	53,657
Current	-	36,285	-	43,535
	-	85,797	-	97,192

The Group and the Company disaggregate information to provide disclosure in respect of life insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held separately. This disaggregation has been determined based on how the Group and the Company are managed.

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23(A). INSURANCE CONTRACTS

(i) Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued, showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims, is disclosed in the table below:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY				THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
	2023				2022			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage				Liabilities for remaining coverage			
	Excluding loss component	**Loss component**	**Liabilities for Incurred Claims**	**Total**	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liabilities for Incurred Claims	Total
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	**Rs'000**	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Net opening balance	40,134,861	41,198	195,777	40,371,836	41,954,998	42,693	172,136	42,169,827
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI								
Insurance revenue (Note 23 F(i))	(2,065,460)	-	-	(2,065,460)	(1,980,642)	-	-	(1,980,642)
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	-	-	1,412,458	1,412,458	-	-	1,604,044	1,604,044
Amortisation of insurance acquisition costs	110,083	-	-	110,083	112,050	-	-	112,050
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	-	30,056	-	30,056	-	(1,495)	-	(1,495)
Experience adjustment related to insurance acquisition cashflows	61	-	-	61	945	-	-	945
	110,144	30,056	1,412,458	1,552,658	112,995	(1,495)	1,604,044	1,715,544
Investment Component	(2,193,722)	-	2,193,722	-	(2,140,669)	-	2,140,669	-
Insurance service result	(4,149,038)	30,056	3,606,180	(512,802)	(4,008,316)	(1,495)	3,744,713	(265,098)
Net finance (income) expenses from insurance contracts	2,746,389	-	-	2,746,389	(1,714,176)	-	-	(1,714,176)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(1,402,649)	30,056	3,606,180	2,233,587	(5,722,492)	(1,495)	3,744,713	(1,979,274)
Cash flows								
Premiums received for insurance contracts issued	3,959,606	-	-	3,959,606	4,129,779	-	-	4,129,779
Net cash received from policy loan assets	6,316	-	-	6,316	7,661	-	-	7,661
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(229,611)	-	-	(229,611)	(235,085)	-	-	(235,085)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	(3,608,716)	(3,608,716)	-	-	(3,721,072)	(3,721,072)
Total cash flows	3,736,311	-	(3,608,716)	127,595	3,902,355	-	(3,721,072)	181,283
Net closing balance	42,468,523	71,254	193,241	42,733,018	40,134,861	41,198	195,777	40,371,836

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23(A). INSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT'D)

(ii)

Analysis by measurement component – Contracts not measured under the PAA

The table below presents a roll-forward of the net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing estimates of the present value of future cash flows, risk adjustment and CSM for portfolios.

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY				THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
	2023				2022			
	Estimates of the PV of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total	Estimates of the PV of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Net opening balance	37,275,910	124,572	2,971,354	40,371,836	38,815,337	136,525	3,217,965	42,169,827
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI								
Changes related to future services								
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	69,513	4,470	(73,983)	-	213,549	1,660	(215,209)	-
Changes in estimates: losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(144)	57	-	(87)	(25,201)	(425)	-	(25,626)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(310,991)	14,095	327,038	30,142	(238,302)	16,141	246,289	24,128
Changes that relate to current services				-				
CSM recognised for transfer of services	-	-	(313,964)	(313,964)	-	-	(313,578)	(313,578)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	(23,921)	-	(23,921)	-	(24,099)	-	(24,099)
Experience adjustments	(184,860)	-	(20,112)	(204,972)	82,007	-	(7,930)	74,077
Insurance service result	(426,482)	(5,299)	(81,021)	(512,802)	32,053	(6,723)	(290,428)	(265,098)
Net finance expenses/(income) from insurance contracts	2,696,260	9,586	40,543	2,746,389	(1,752,763)	(5,230)	43,817	(1,714,176)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	2,269,778	4,287	(40,478)	2,233,587	(1,720,710)	(11,953)	(246,611)	(1,979,274)
Cash flows				-				
Premiums received for insurance contracts issued	3,959,606	-	-	3,959,606	4,129,779	-	-	4,129,779
Net cash received from policy loan assets	6,316	-	-	6,316	7,661	-	-	7,661
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(229,611)	-	-	(229,611)	(235,085)	-	-	(235,085)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	(3,608,716)	-	-	(3,608,716)	(3,721,072)	-	-	(3,721,072)
Total cash flows	127,595	-	-	127,595	181,283	-	-	181,283
Net closing balance	39,673,283	128,859	2,930,876	42,733,018	37,275,910	124,572	2,971,354	40,371,836

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23(B). REINSURANCE CONTRACTS

(i) **Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims**

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY				THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
	2023				2022			
	Assets for Remaining Coverage				Assets for Remaining Coverage			
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Assets for Incurred claims	Total	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Assets for Incurred claims	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Net opening balance	110,291	-	(13,099)	97,192	157,470	-	(8,633)	148,837
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI:								
(i) Allocation of Reinsurance Premium Paid (Note 23F(ii))	51,435	-	-	51,435	34,988	-	-	34,988
(ii) Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	-	-	(58,821)	(58,821)	-	-	(27,347)	(27,347)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	51,435	-	(58,821)	(7,386)	34,988	-	(27,347)	7,641
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	16,488	-	-	16,488	(10,710)	-	-	(10,710)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	67,923	-	(58,821)	9,102	24,278	-	(27,347)	(3,069)
Cash flows								
Premiums paid to reinsurers net of commision received	(54,630)	-	-	(54,630)	(71,457)	-	-	(71,457)
Reinsurance recoveries	-	-	34,133	34,133	-	-	22,881	22,881
Total cash flows	(54,630)	-	34,133	(20,497)	(71,457)	-	22,881	(48,576)
Net closing balance	123,584	-	(37,787)	85,797	110,291	-	(13,099)	97,192

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23(B). REINSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONT'D)

(ii) Analysis by measurement component – Contracts not measured under the PAA

The table below presents a roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing estimates of the present value of future cash flows, risk adjustment and CSM for reinsurance held portfolios.

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY				THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
	2023				2022			
	Estimates of the PV of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total	Estimates of the PV of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Net opening balance	296,280	(9,968)	(189,120)	97,192	229,662	(7,807)	(73,018)	148,837
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI								
Changes related to future services								
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(11,610)	2,799	8,811	-	74,461	(2,686)	(71,775)	-
Contracts initially recognised in the period	67,293	(4,552)	(62,741)	-	40,138	(1,808)	(38,330)	-
Changes that relate to current services								
CSM recognised for transfer of services	-		29,936	29,936	-	-	27,272	27,272
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	1,702	-	1,702	-	2,057	-	2,057
Experience adjustments	(59,028)	-	20,004	(39,024)	9,136	-	(30,824)	(21,688)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	(3,345)	(51)	(3,990)	(7,386)	123,735	(2,437)	(113,657)	7,641
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	22,513	(519)	(5,506)	16,488	(8,541)	276	(2,445)	(10,710)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	19,168	(570)	(9,496)	9,102	115,194	(2,161)	(116,102)	(3,069)
Cash flows								
Premiums paid to reinsurers net of commision received	(54,630)	-	-	(54,630)	(71,457)	-	-	(71,457)
Reinsurance recoveries	34,133	-	-	34,133	22,881	-	-	22,881
Total cash flows	(20,497)	-	-	(20,497)	(48,576)	-	-	(48,576)
Net closing balance	294,951	(10,538)	(198,616)	85,797	296,280	(9,968)	(189,120)	97,192

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23(C). EFFECT OF CONTRACTS INITIALLY RECOGNISED IN THE YEAR - INSURANCE CONTRACTS

The components of new business for insurance contracts issued included in the life insurance unit is disclosed in the table below:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY		
	2023			2022		
	Onerous contracts issued	Remaining contracts issued	Total	Onerous contracts issued	Remaining contracts issued	Total
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Estimates of PV of future cash outflows excluding Insurance acquisition cash flows	(33,051)	(203,620)	(236,671)	(13,235)	(58,974)	(72,209)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(22,180)	(44,537)	(66,717)	(38,328)	(237,545)	(275,873)
	(55,231)	(248,157)	(303,388)	(51,563)	(296,519)	(348,082)
Estimates of PV of future cash inflows	25,636	588,744	614,380	28,484	557,901	586,385
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(547)	(13,549)	(14,096)	(1,049)	(15,092)	(16,141)
Contractual service margin	-	(327,038)	(327,038)	-	(246,290)	(246,290)
	25,089	248,157	273,246	27,435	296,519	323,954
Losses recognised on initial recognition	(30,142)	-	(30,142)	(24,128)	-	(24,128)

23(D). EFFECT OF CONTRACTS INITIALLY RECOGNISED IN THE YEAR -REINSURANCE CONTRACTS

The components of new business for reinsurance contracts held portfolios included in the life insurance unit is disclosed in the table below:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY			
	contracts initiated without loss recovery component		contracts initiated with loss recovery component	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Estimates of PV of future cash outflows	-	30,704	-	-
Estimates of PV of future cash inflows	(86,017)	(117,055)	-	-
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	4,552	1,808	-	-
Income recognised on initial recognition	-	-	-	-
CSM	(81,465)	(84,543)	-	-

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23(E). CONTRACTUAL SERVICE MARGIN RECOGNITION IN PROFIT OR LOSS

The following table sets out when the Group and the Company expect to recognise the remaining CSM in profit or loss after the reporting date for contracts not measured under the PAA:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY						
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	>5 years	Total
2023	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Insurance contracts	213,174	190,868	178,100	166,637	155,522	2,026,575	2,930,876
Reinsurance contracts	(42,960)	(34,300)	(26,507)	(19,745)	(14,030)	(61,074)	(198,616)
2022							
Insurance contracts	213,641	188,517	172,177	160,561	150,396	2,086,062	2,971,354
Reinsurance contracts	(26,442)	(22,982)	(19,753)	(17,068)	(14,742)	(88,133)	(189,120)

The Group and the Company expect to recognise the CSM in profit or loss for existing contracts within 30+ years, which represents the longest coverage period for the contracts in force issued by the Group and the Company. The expected timeline for the CSM recognition for reinsurance contracts held is in line with insurance contracts issued.

23(F) CSM BY TRANSITION APPROACH

The impact on the current period of the transition approaches adopted to establishing CSMs for insurance contracts portfolios included in the life insurance unit is disclosed in the table below:

(i) INSURANCE CONTRACTS

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY				
	2023 Contracts under:				
	Full Retrospective	Modified Retrospective	Fair Value	Not transitioned	TOTAL
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Opening CSM	488,558	1,045,727	1,261,915	175,154	2,971,354
Changes that relate to current service					
CSM recognised in profit and loss for services provided	(43,250)	(62,925)	(101,543)	(106,246)	(313,964)
Changes that relate to future service					
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(4,562)	(22,703)	(69,323)	22,605	(73,983)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	-	-	-	327,038	327,038
Experience adjustments	(3,760)	(18,627)	(5,859)	8,134	(20,112)
Insurance finance expenses	4,062	14,990	14,498	6,993	40,543
Closing CSM	441,048	956,462	1,099,688	433,678	2,930,876
Insurance revenue	287,923	586,677	816,389	374,471	2,065,460

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23(F) CSM BY TRANSITION APPROACH (CONT'D)

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY				
	2022 Contracts under:				
	Full Retrospective	Modified Retrospective	Fair Value	Not transitioned	TOTAL
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Opening CSM	553,610	1,188,458	1,475,897	-	3,217,965
Changes that relate to current service					
CSM recognised in profit and loss for services provided	(60,755)	(71,515)	(108,784)	(72,524)	(313,578)
Changes that relate to future service					
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(9,098)	(85,413)	(120,769)	71	(215,209)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	-	-	-	246,289	246,289
Experience adjustments	449	(4,551)	(1,028)	(2,800)	(7,930)
Insurance finance expenses	4,352	18,748	16,599	4,118	43,817
Closing CSM	488,558	1,045,727	1,261,915	175,154	2,971,354
Insurance revenue	291,490	622,683	832,837	233,632	1,980,642

(ii) REINSURANCE CONTRACTS

	2023 Contracts under:				2022 Contracts under:			
	Full Retrospective	Fair Value	Not transitioned	TOTAL	Full Retrospective	Fair Value	Not transitioned	TOTAL
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Opening CSM	47,051	95,147	46,922	189,120	35,186	37,832	-	73,018
Changes that relate to current service								
CSM recognised in profit and loss for services provided	(6,281)	(6,698)	(16,957)	(29,936)	(7,533)	(13,240)	(6,499)	(27,272)
Experience adjustments	532	(17,797)	(2,739)	(20,004)	8,650	23,867	(1,693)	30,824
Changes that relate to future service								
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(5,767)	(32,874)	29,830	(8,811)	9,481	45,510	16,784	71,775
Contracts initially recognised in the period			62,741	62,741	-	-	38,330	38,330
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	1,924	3,582	-	5,506	1,267	1,178	-	2,445
Closing CSM	37,459	41,360	119,797	198,616	47,051	95,147	46,922	189,120
Allocation of Reinsurance Premium Paid	5,123	13,530	32,782	51,435	2,227	4,272	28,489	34,988

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24. INSURANCE REVENUE

The table below presents an analysis of the total insurance revenue recognised in the period for contracts not measured under PAA:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Contracts not measured under the PAA		
Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage		
	1,641,611	1,569,656
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses (net of investment components)		
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	**23,921**	24,099
CSM recognised for transfer of services	**313,964**	313,578
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	**110,083**	112,050
Experience Adjustments	**(10,879)**	(26,528)
Allocation of loss component	**(13,240)**	(12,213)
Total insurance revenue	**2,065,460**	1,980,642

25. INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSE

The table below presents an analysis of the total insurance service expense incurred in the period for contracts not measured under PAA:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	**1,412,458**	1,604,044
Amortisation of insurance acquisition costs	**110,083**	112,050
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	**30,056**	(1,495)
Experience adjustment related to insurance acquisition cashflows	**61**	945
Total insurance service expenses	**1,552,658**	1,715,544

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26. NET INSURANCE FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following table analyses the Group's and the Company's net financial result in profit or loss and OCI:

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Net finance (expenses)/income from insurance contracts		
Interest accreted to insurance contracts using current financial assumptions	**(9,004)**	(23,989)
Interest accreted to insurance contracts using locked-in rate	**22,737**	11,018
Interest on policy loan	**3,662**	3,155
Due to changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	**(128,930)**	(56,937)
Changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participating contracts	**(2,634,854)**	1,780,929
	(2,746,389)	1,714,176
Represented by:		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss	**(2,715,196)**	1,802,728
Amounts recognised in OCI	**(31,193)**	(88,552)
	(2,746,389)	1,714,176

27. NET REINSURANCE RESULTS

	THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Net income /(expenses) from reinsurance contracts	**7,386**	(7,641)
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts		
Interest accreted to reinsurance contracts using locked-in rate	**10,635**	27,210
Due to changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	**(27,123)**	(16,500)
	(16,488)	10,710
Total net reinsurance results	**(9,102)**	3,069
Net finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts represented by:		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss	**(11,154)**	(8,403)
Amounts recognised in OCI	**(5,334)**	19,113
	(16,488)	10,710

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28. INVESTMENT INCOME AND OTHER INCOME

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
A. INTEREST INCOME CALCULATED USING EFFECTIVE INTEREST METHOD:				
Interest income on loans and receivables	1,530,088	1,212,958	1,531,405	1,200,475
Interest income on Loans and advances towards finance leases	86,159	-	-	-
	1,616,247	1,212,958	1,531,405	1,200,475
B. OTHER INVESTMENT REVENUES				
Dividend income	589,432	457,601	641,286	521,058
Fair value of investment in financial asset at FVPL	1,507,147	(3,415,497)	1,507,147	(3,415,497)
	2,096,579	(2,957,896)	2,148,433	(2,894,439)
C. OTHER INCOME				
Fee and commission income	380,234	360,352	28,641	30,847
Rental income	47,780	29,458	35,640	27,135
(Loss on exchange) / Gain	(25,429)	1,812	(35,587)	(5,182)
Miscellaneous income *	35,019	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) on disposal of financial instrument at amortised cost	28,946	-	28,946	(105)
Profit on disposal of investment properties	6,261	11,024	6,261	11,024
Profit on disposal of property and equipment	260	63	-	3
	473,071	402,709	63,901	63,722
Total investment income and other income	4,185,897	(1,342,229)	3,743,739	(1,630,242)

Included as part of other income, investment income attributable to related parties amounts to Rs'000 333,049 (2022: Rs'000 233,451) of the Group and Rs'000 390,946 (2022: Rs'000 296,747) of the Company.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
D. REVENUE FROM INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT SERVICES				
Investment management fees relating to investment contracts (Refer to note 21)	94,376	84,513	94,376	84,513
TOTAL	4,280,273	(1,257,716)	3,838,115	(1,545,729)

*Miscellaneous income consists of operating cost recharged to a related entity of the Group.

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29. EXPENSES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
		Restated		Restated
Employee benefits expenses(a)	353,933	334,099	236,243	255,741
Depreciation and Amortisation	55,416	48,432	36,258	38,043
Fees payable	88,239	89,355	211,436	209,502
Finance cost (Refer to note 30)	45,775	583	1,017	465
Impairment and allowances for credit impairment (b)	52,330	16,899	49,557	17,580
Maintenance expenses	16,870	17,686	16,870	17,686
Management expenses	60,715	64,503	-	-
Marketing expense	29,324	27,481	24,757	20,876
Telecommunication expenses	11,061	12,516	11,061	12,516
Administrative and other general expenses*	132,419	121,589	89,647	94,301
	846,082	733,143	676,846	666,710
Represented by:				
Non-insurance activities	568,985	461,214	399,749	394,781
Insurance service expenses	277,097	271,929	277,097	271,929
	846,082	733,143	676,846	666,710

*Other general expenses includes travel and entertainment, bank charges, office related expenses, other general operating expenses

		THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
(a)	Analysis of employee benefit expense:	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
	Salaries and wages	232,785	179,950	131,410	120,168
	Retirement benefit obligations:				
	- defined benefit plans (note 19)	10,156	52,789	10,313	47,002
	- defined contribution plans	10,530	13,147	8,562	8,388
	Other cost	100,462	88,213	85,958	80,183
		353,933	334,099	236,243	255,741

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29. EXPENSES (CONT'D)

(b) IMPAIRMENT AND ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT IMPAIRMENT

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
(a) Impairment of Financial assets :				
(i) Loans and receivables (note 11 (h))	7,595	6,270	7,595	6,270
(ii) Other receivables (note 13 (h))	-	88	-	-
(iii) Loans and advances towards finance leases (Note 12)	105	-	-	-
(b) Movement in allowances for credit impairment of financial assets:				
(i) Loans and receivables (note 11 (a))	17,286	(7,739)	17,286	(7,739)
(ii) Loans and advances towards finance leases (Note 12)	1,219	-	-	-
(iii) Debt instruments at amortised cost (Note 10)	26,393	16,420	23,900	16,420
(iv) Other receivables (note 13 (c))	(1,304)	(768)	-	1
(v) Cash and cash equivalements (Note 33(b))	1,036	2,628	776	2,628
	52,330	16,899	49,557	17,580

30. FINANCE COSTS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Interest expense:				
- Lease (note 5A(iii))	1,890	577	1,017	465
- Interest on borrowings and bank overdrafts	43,885	6	-	-
	45,775	583	1,017	465

31. DIVIDEND PAYABLE

	THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000
Final dividend of Rs. 69.01 per ordinary share (2022: Rs. 65.34)	181,622	171,989

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32. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	623,102	507,166	425,131	348,138
Weighted Average Number of ordinary shares (Basic)	2,632,210	2,632,210	2,632,210	2,632,210
Basic/Diluted Earnings per share (Rs/cts)	236.72	192.68	161.51	132.26

The calculation of basic earning per share has been based on the above profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

33. (a) NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Cash generated from operations					
Profit for the year before income tax expense		735,869	583,735	463,629	361,583
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation on property and equipment	5	28,113	23,087	16,718	22,137
Depreciation on investment properties	6	9,123	9,117	9,123	9,117
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	7,791	11,331	2,837	3,004
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	5A	10,453	4,909	7,579	3,784
Profit on sale of property and equipment	28	(260)	(63)	-	(3)
Profit on sale of Investment properties	28	(6,261)	(11,024)	(6,261)	(11,024)
Impairment and allowances for credit impairment	29(b)	52,330	16,899	49,557	17,580
Interest expense	30	45,775	583	1,017	465
Dividend income	28	(589,432)	(457,601)	(641,286)	(521,058)
Interest income	28	(1,530,088)	(1,212,958)	(1,531,405)	(1,200,475)
Fair value of investment in financial assets through P&L	28	(1,507,147)	3,415,497	(1,507,147)	3,415,497
Net gain on exchange	28	25,429	(1,812)	35,587	5,182
Amortisation of non-current payable		-	(245)	-	(245)
Changes in working capital					
- Other receivables		(416,364)	99,551	(710,185)	46,116
- Other payables		758,998	(90,444)	685,768	(81,447)
- Retirement benefit obligations	19	(21,932)	1,380	(20,791)	(1,473)
- Movement in investment contract liabilities	21	1,296,703	130,862	1,296,703	130,862
- Movement in insurance contract liabilities		2,329,989	(1,886,543)	2,329,989	(1,886,543)
- Movement in reinsurance contract liabilities		(16,729)	(32,532)	(16,729)	(32,532)
- Share of results of associated companies, net of dividend	9	682	(572)	-	-
Cash generated from operations		1,213,042	603,157	464,703	280,527

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

33. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONT'D)

(b) **Cash and cash equivalents**

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000 Restated	Rs'000	Rs'000 Restated
Short term deposits	3,407,170	2,105,907	3,407,170	2,105,907
Cash held at banks	1,295,255	2,069,630	814,526	1,700,058
Bank overdrafts	(77,833)	-	-	-
	4,624,592	4,175,537	4,221,696	3,805,965
Less expected credit allowances on:				
(i) Short term deposits	(5,227)	(3,154)	(5,227)	(3,154)
(ii) Cash held at banks	(1,509)	(2,546)	(1,249)	(2,546)
	(6,736)	(5,700)	(6,476)	(5,700)
	4,617,856	4,169,837	4,215,220	3,800,265

Short term deposits comprise of foreign deposits, money-at-call and savings accounts. The rates of interest vary between 0% to 5.70% (2022: 1.90% to 3.10%).

(i) Loss allowance

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening balance to the closing balance of the loss allowance on cash and cash equivalents.

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000 Restated	Rs'000	Rs'000 Restated
Balance at 1 January	5,700	3,072	5,700	3,072
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1,036	2,628	776	2,628
Balance at 31 December	6,736	5,700	6,476	5,700

(c) **Non-cash transactions**

- For the financial year ended December 31, 2023, non-cash transactions relates to dividend received in species amounting to Rs 136m and Rs 132m for the Group and the Company respectively.

- For the financial year ended December 31, 2022, non-cash transactions relates to dividend received in species amounting to Rs 138m and Rs 137m for the Group and the Company respectively.

(d) **The Group**

	2022	Non-cash movements	Cash flows	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Lease liabilities	17,866	48,752	(9,401)	57,217

The Company

	2022	Non-cash movements	Cash flows	2023
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Lease liabilities	16,511	15,098	(6,957)	24,652

34. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Financial Commitments	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Outstanding commitments for the following:-				
Loans to be granted	80,491	118,648	80,491	118,648

The amounts above represents the Group and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

35. HOLDING COMPANY AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The Directors regard Swan General Ltd, which owns 82.72 % (2022: 82.72%) of the Company's share capital, as the holding and ultimate holding company. The remaining shares are widely held. The Company is incorporated in Mauritius and its registered offices is situated at Swan Centre, 10 Intendance Street, Port Louis.

36. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company is in itself an operating segment and strategic business unit of the Swan Group. It carries out exclusively long term insurance business, which is reported to the Group Chief Executive.

37. BUSINESS COMBINATION

(a) Acquisition of subsidiary

During the financial year, an investment holding company, Swan Wealth Investment holding Ltd, was incorporated by Swan Wealth Ltd (an existing subsidiary of the Group). On April 19, 2023, Swan Wealth Investment holding Ltd acquired 51% of share capital of Rogers Capital Finance Ltd (RCFL) for a consideration of Rs 160.5m. The following table summarises the consideration paid for RCFL and the fair value of the amounts of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed recognised at the acquisition date.

	2023
	Rs'000
Consideration paid	
Cash and cash equivalents	160,532
Total consideration paid	160,532

	2023
Recognition amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	Rs'000
Trade and other receivables	507,946
Cash in hand and at bank	60,898
Loans and advances towards finance leases	1,920,830
Property and equipment	67,478
Intangible assets	18,934
Rights of use asset	26,799
Deferred tax assets	44,112
Borrowings	(2,072,164)
Bank overdraft	(31,793)
Lease liabilities	(32,817)
Retirement benefit obligations	(218)
Trade and other payables	(195,238)
Total identifiable net assets	314,767
Goodwill	-

	2023
Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiary	Rs'000
Consideration paid in cash	160,532
Less: cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	(29,105)
Total consideration net of cash	131,427

A purchase price allocation (PPA) exercise was perfomed by management and it was concluded that the price consideration paid to acquire Rogers capital Finance Ltd is a reflection of its fair value of existing assets and liabilities and as such, there is neither a goodwill nor a value of identifiable intangible assets arising upon this acquisition.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) THE GROUP

	Sales of services	Purchases of services	Investment income	Recharges	Lease liabilities	Interest expense	Financial assets	Loans/ deposits	Amount receivable from related parties	Amount payable to related parties
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
2023										
Holding company	7,806	29,307	5,135	21,098	2,088	149	-	264,484	32,803	12,749
Associated companies	-	2,156	-	7,528	-	-	3,750	-	7,816	3,750
Entities under common control	2,180	314	-	12,372	-	-	13,308	-	14,792	253
Other related companies	23,717	4,575	-	7,179	-	4,139	108,832	140,042	172,567	114,524
Shareholders with significant influence	146,924	-	321,821	-	-	-	5,681,682	3,530,001	62,694	-
Enterprise that have a number of key management/ directors in common	1,661,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286,346	-
Key management personnel	507	-	6,093	-	-	-	-	79,830	-	-
	1,842,820	36,352	333,049	48,177	2,088	4,288	5,807,572	4,014,357	577,018	131,276

	Sales of services	Purchases of services	Investment income	Recharges	Lease liabilities	Interest expense	Financial assets	Loans/ deposits	Amount receivable from related parties	Amount payable to related parties
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
2022										
Holding company	8,038	29,833	938	17,555	1,355	6	-	-	92,902	18,358
Associated companies	-	2,450	-	6,419	-	-	-	-	7,651	3,750
Entities under common control	2,664	674	502	12,682	-	-	43,000	-	13,409	12
Other related companies	22,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,788	53,533
Shareholders with significant influence	155,441	-	228,489	-	-	-	5,876,111	2,783,718	35,032	-
Enterprise that have a number of key management/ directors in common	1,411,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370,124	-
Key management personnel	613	-	3,522	-	-	-	-	104,830	-	-
	1,600,888	32,957	233,451	36,656	1,355	6	5,919,111	2,888,548	528,906	75,653

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(b) THE COMPANY

	Sales of services	Purchase of services	Investment income	Recharges	Rental Income	Financial assets	Loans/ deposits	Amount receivable from related parties	Amount payable to related parties
2023	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Holding company	312	23,055	5,135	21,098	-	-	264,484	31,199	9,953
Subsidiary companies	5	139,078	57,897	62,211	1,928	-	-	62,211	28,208
Associated companies	-	1,446	-	7,528	-	3,750	-	7,816	3,750
Entities under common control	-	-	-	12,372	-	-	-	13,051	-
Other related companies									
Shareholders with significant influence	146,924	-	321,821	-	-	5,681,682	3,530,001	62,694	-
Enterprise that have a number of key management/directors in common	1,661,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	286,346	-
Key management personnel	507	-	6,093	-	-	-	79,830	-	-
	1,809,435	163,579	390,946	103,209	1,928	5,685,432	3,874,315	463,317	41,911

	Sales of services	Purchase of services	Investment income	Recharges	Rental Income	Financial assets	Loans/ deposits	Amount receivable from related parties	Amount payable to related parties
2022	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000
Holding company	-	23,043	938	26,980				90,086	17,651
Subsidiary companies	19	128,210	63,297	67,845	1,997	-	-	74,845	45,789
Associated companies	-	1,535	-	6,419	-	4,364	-	7,051	3,750
Entities under common control	-	-	502	12,682	-	43,000	-	13,107	-
Other related companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,930
Shareholders with significant influence	155,441	-	228,488	-	-	5,876,111	2,783,718	35,032	-
Enterprise that have a number of key management/directors in common	1,411,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	370,124	-
Key management personnel	613	-	3,522	-	-	-	104,830	-	-
	1,567,383	152,788	296,747	113,926	1,997	5,923,475	2,888,548	590,245	120,120

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

38. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(c) **Key management personnel compensation**

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	**71,356**	55,965	**39,520**	33,519
Post-employment benefits	**3,734**	3,797	**2,329**	1,905
	75,090	59,762	**41,849**	35,424

(d) The terms and conditions in respect of receivables and payables have been disclosed under respective notes. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Group and the Company have not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2022: Nil). There have been no guarantees provided for any related party receivables or payables. The summary of the terms and conditions are as follows:

	Settlement terms	Security	Interest
Amount receivable from related parties	Within one year	Unsecured	Interest free
Amount payable to related parties	Within one year	Unsecured	Interest free
Loans/ deposit	1 to more than 5 years	Secured	1.25% to 6.6%

(e) Refer to note 8 and 9 for investment in subsidiaries and associates.

39. THREE YEAR FINANCIAL REVIEW

	THE GROUP			THE COMPANY		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000	Rs'000
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income						
Profit for the year before income tax expense	**735,869**	583,735	684,118	**463,629**	361,583	467,117
Income tax expense	**(59,657)**	(29,481)	(54,517)	**(38,498)**	(13,445)	(37,712)
Profit for the year	**676,212**	554,254	629,601	**425,131**	348,138	429,405
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**59,244**	(236,288)	647,605	**57,786**	(229,590)	429,405
Total comprehensive income for the year	**735,456**	317,966	1,277,206	**482,917**	118,548	858,810
Profit for the year						
Attributable to:						
Owners of the parent	**623,102**	507,166	575,144	**425,131**	348,138	429,405
Non-controlling interests	**53,110**	47,088	54,457	-	-	-
	676,212	554,254	629,601	**425,131**	348,138	429,405

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

39. THREE YEAR FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONT'D)

	THE GROUP			THE COMPANY		
	2023	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000	Rs'000
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Attributable to:						
Owners of the parent	**682,276**	271,940	591,109	**482,917**	118,548	429,405
Non-controlling interests	**53,180**	46,026	56,496	-	-	-
	735,456	317,966	647,605	**482,917**	118,548	429,405
Dividends	**(181,622)**	(171,989)	156,353	**(181,622)**	(171,989)	(156,353)
Earnings attributable to shareholders	**623,102**	507,166	575,144	**425,131**	348,138	429,405
Statement of Financial Position						
Non-current assets	**48,946,864**	47,518,629	50,262,706	**47,512,110**	47,276,356	50,141,544
Current assets	**12,023,844**	6,775,356	5,655,949	**10,728,801**	6,355,067	5,281,254
	60,970,708	54,293,985	55,918,655	**58,240,911**	53,631,423	55,422,798
Share capital	**26,322**	26,322	26,322	**26,322**	26,322	26,322
Reserves	**3,720,598**	3,251,401	3,151,450	**3,194,483**	2,893,188	2,946,629
Non-controlling interests	**517,177**	290,107	258,084	-	-	-
Non-current liabilities	**53,175,631**	49,016,508	50,831,850	**52,483,726**	48,996,001	50,817,325
Current liabilities	**3,530,980**	1,709,647	1,650,949	**2,536,380**	1,715,912	1,632,522
	60,970,708	54,293,985	55,918,655	**58,240,911**	53,631,423	55,422,798

*The figures of the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for 2021 for both the Group and the Company is under IFRS 4.

40. GOING CONCERN

The directors have made an assessment of the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that the Group and the Company have the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, directors and management are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

41. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no material events after reporting date which would require disclosure and adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, except for the following:

The income tax definition has been amended to include Corporate Climate Responsibility "CCR" levy. Every company shall in every year be liable to pay an equivalent of 2% of its chargeable income. The CCR levy shall be paid respect of the year of assessment commencing on 1 July 2024 and in respect of every subsequent year of assessment. The CCR levy is payable by a company with respect to a year of assessment where the turnover exceeds 50 million Rupees (USD 1.1 Million approximately).

OTHER
STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(pursuant to Section 221 of the Mauritius Companies Act)

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

Mr. M.E. Nicolas MAIGROT - Chairperson
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND - Group Chief Executive
Mr. Arif.F. CURRIMJEE
Mr. M.A. Eric ESPITALIER-NOËL
Mr. M.H. Philippe ESPITALIER-NOËL
Mr. M. D. Henri HAREL
Ms. Grace Sarah LEUNG SHING
Mr. E.Jean-Sebastien MAMET
Ms. Clairette Fy Thin AH-HEN
Mr. P.Gopallen MOOROOGEN

DIRECTORS OF THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Manufacturers' Distributing Station Limited
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH

Swan Pensions Ltd
Mr. J.M.Alan GODER
Mr. P.Gopallen MOOROOGEN
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND

Swan Wealth Managers Ltd
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND
Mr. P.Gopallen MOOROOGEN
Mr. Gianduth JEEAWOCK

Swan Foundation
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH

Swan Financial Solutions Ltd
Mr. Ashley.C. RUHEE
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND
Mr. J.M Alan GODER

Swan Securities Ltd
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH
Mrs. Karine MOREL

Swan Global Funds Ltd
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH
Mrs. Karine MOREL

Swan Corporate Advisors Ltd
Mr. Gianduth JEEAWOCK
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH

Swan Pensions Rwanda (SPR) Ltd
Mr. J.M.Alan GODER
Mr. Jean Pierre Mubiigi KANAMUGIRE
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND
Mrs. Charisma.D. ROOPUN

Swan Actuarial Services Ltd
Mr. Richard LI TING CHUNG
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH

Swan Wealth Investment Holdings Ltd
Mr. Gianduth JEEAWOCK
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH

Rogers Capital Finance Ltd
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND (Appointed on 09 February 2024)
Mr.Cheong Shaow Woo AH CHING
Mr, Javed Akhtar BUROKUR
Mr. M.H. Philippe ESPITALIER-NOËL
Mr. Sanjay GOPAUL
Mr. Gianduth JEEAWOCK
Mrs. Karine MOREL
Mr. Ashley.C. RUHEE

Swan Corporate Affairs Ltd
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH

Swan Wealth International Ltd
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND
Mrs. Karine MOREL
Mr. Gianduth JEEAWOCK

OTHER
STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(pursuant to Section 221 of the Mauritius Companies Act)

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

None of the Directors of the Company and of the Subsidiary Companies have service contracts that need to be disclosed under Section 221 of the Mauritius Companies Act.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

The total remuneration and benefits received, due and receivable:

(i) by each Director of Swan Life Ltd from the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:

	FROM THE COMPANY		FROM THE SUBSIDIARIES	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Executive Directors				
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND	**7,888**	7,534	**10,113**	9,641
Non-executive Directors				
Mr. M.E. Nicolas MAIGROT	**241**	175	-	-
Mr. Arif CURRIMJEE	**193**	140	-	-
Mr. M.H. Philippe ESPITALIER-NOËL	**124**	90	-	-
Mr. M. D. Henri HAREL	**165**	120	-	-
Mr. Jean-Sebastien MAMET	**124**	90	-	-
Mr. A. Eric Espitalier-Noël	**124**	90	-	-
Miss Grace Sarah Leung Shing	**193**	140		-
Mr. Peroomal Gopallen MOOROOGEN	**220**	160	**80**	40
	9,272	8,539	**10,193**	9,681

(ii) by the Directors of Subsidiaries are provided below:

	FROM THE SUBSIDIARIES			
	2023		2022	
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000	Rs'000
Manufacturers' Distributing Station Limited				
Executive Director				
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND	**40**		20	
Non-executive Director				
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH	**40**		20	
		80		40
Swan Pensions Ltd				
Executive Director				
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND	**40**		20	
Mr. Alan GODER	**40**		20	
Non-executive Director				
Mr. Peroomal Gopallen MOOROOGEN	**40**		20	
		120		60

OTHER
STATUTORY DISCLOSURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(pursuant to Section 221 of the Mauritius Companies Act)

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS (CONT'D)

	FROM THE SUBSIDIARIES			
	2023		2022	
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000	Rs'000
Swan Wealth Managers Ltd				
Executive Director				
Mr. Gianduth JEEAWOCK	**40**		20	
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND	**40**		20	
Non-executive Director				
Mr. Peroomal Gopallen MOOROOGEN	**40**		20	
		120		60
Swan Foundation				
Non-executive Director				
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH	**-**		-	
		-		-
Swan Financial Solutions Ltd				
Executive Director				
Mr. J.M. Louis RIVALLAND	**10**		10	
Non-executive Director				
Mr. Alan GODER	**10**		10	
Mr. Ashley Coomar RUHEE	**10**		10	
		30		30
Swan Securities Ltd				
Non-executive Directors				
Mrs. Karine MOREL	**40**		20	
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH	**40**		20	
		80		40
Swan Corporate Advisors Ltd				
Non-executive Directors				
Mr. Gianduth JEEAWOCK	**40**		30	
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH	**40**		30	
		80		60
Swan Pensions Rwanda (SPR) Ltd				
Non-executive Directors				
Mr. Alan GODER	**-**		-	
Mr. Jean Pierre Mubiigi KANAMUGIRE	**-**		-	
Mrs. Charisma Devi Roopun JAWAHEER	**-**		-	
		-		-

OTHER
STATUTORY DISCLOSURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(pursuant to Section 221 of the Mauritius Companies Act)

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS (CONT'D)

	FROM THE SUBSIDIARIES			
	2023		2022	
	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000	Rs'000
Swan Actuarial Services Ltd				
Executive Director				
Mr. Richard LI TING CHUNG	**40**		30	
Non-executive Director				
Mr. Jaiyansing SOOBAH	**40**		30	
		80		60
		590		350

DONATIONS

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Political donations	**-**	-	**-**	-
Charitable donations	**-**	-	**-**	-

CONTRACT OF SIGNIFICANCE

During the year under review, there was no contract of significance to which the Company or one of its subsidiaries was a party and in which a Director of the Company was materially interested either directly or indirectly.

AUDITORS' FEES

	THE GROUP		THE COMPANY	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Rs'000	Rs'000	**Rs'000**	Rs'000
Audit fees paid to:				
- KPMG	**8,855**	8,050	**8,855**	8,050
- BDO & Co	**1,098**	914	**-**	-
- Other firms	**165**	143	**-**	-
	10,118	9,107	**8,855**	8,050
Fees paid for other services provided by:				
- KPMG	**633**	575	**633**	575
- BDO & Co	**-**	-	**-**	-
	633	575	**633**	575
The breakdown of other services provided are as follows:				
Statutory services:				
-Review of insurance return	**380**	345	**380**	345
-Review of risk management framework	**253**	230	**253**	230
	633	575	**633**	575

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

Swan Life Ltd

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