

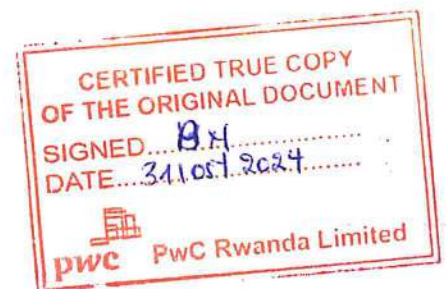
SANLAM VIE PLC
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
SIGNED... *B.N*
DATE... *31/05/2024*
 **PwC** PwC Rwanda Limited

Table of contents	Page No
Corporate information	1
Directors' report	2 – 3
Statement of corporate governance	4 – 5
Statement of directors' responsibilities	6
Independent auditor's report	11 – 12
Financial statements:	
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	13
Statement of financial position	14
Statement of changes in equity	15 – 16
Statement of cash flows	17
Notes to the financial statements	18 – 101



REGISTERED OFFICE	Sanlam Vie Plc KN3 Avenue P.O Box 2616 Kigali, Rwanda	
LEGAL ADVISORS	Niyibizi Aloys P.O Box 2616 Kigali-Rwanda	Wisdom law chambers CHIC, 2nd Floor, Room No F030A Kigali, Rwanda
	Legal Link Chambers KN 8th Avenue Kigali, Rwanda	Ruzindana Ignace Kigali – Rwanda
COMPANY SECRETARY	Niyibizi Aloys P.O Box 2616 Kigali, Rwanda	
AUDITOR	PricewaterhouseCoopers Rwanda Limited Certified Public Accountants 5th Floor, Blue Star House 35 KG 7 Ave P.O. Box 1495 Kigali, Rwanda	
PRINCIPAL BANKERS	Bank of Kigali Plc Avenue de la Paix P.O. Box 175 Kigali, Rwanda	Cogebanque Plc Avenue du commerce P.O. Box 5230 Kigali, Rwanda
	Access Bank Rwanda Plc Avenue de la Paix P.O Box 205 Kigali, Rwanda	Development Bank of Rwanda Plc P.O. Box 1034 Kigali, Rwanda
	I & M Bank Rwanda Plc 11 Bouvelard de la Revolution P.O. Box 354 Kigali, Rwanda	Bank of Africa Rwanda Plc P. O. Box 265 Kigali, Rwanda
	BPR Bank Rwanda Plc Avenue de la paix P.O. Box 5620 Kigali, Rwanda	Guaranty Trust Bank Rwanda Plc 20 Boulevard de la Révolution P.O Box 331 Kigali, Rwanda
	Ecobank Rwanda Plc Plot 314, Avenue de la paix P.O Box 3268 Kigali, Rwanda	Banque Populaire du Rwanda Plc P.O Box 1348 Kigali, Rwanda



The directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, which disclose the state of affairs of Sanlam Vie Plc (the "Company").

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is engaged in underwriting of life insurance. The products offered by the Company include Education Insurance Plan, Retirement Plan, Workers' Company Life Insurance, Credit Life Insurance, Safe Family Life Insurance and saving scheme (Teganya) plan.

MACRO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Geo-political developments globally continue to impact the Rwanda economy and our business. Russia invasion of Ukraine from February 2022 continues to drive inflation and other pressures globally.

The inflation increase has negatively affected the purchasing power of the citizens and consequently the purchasing power of our actuals and potential customers.

The combined effect of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and other local macro-economic challenges has been that the prospection of new customers has not reached our set budget and the recovery on existing customers was low. Fortunately, the inflation trend has been decreasing from the third quarter of the year 2023 with a promising outlook for the coming years.

Rental income continues to experience serious negative effects mainly on investment property apartments' side as most of the apartment's clients are foreigners.

RESULTS

The results for the year are set out on page 13.

DIVIDEND

The Directors recommend approval of payment of a dividend of One billion nine hundred thousand million Rwandan francs (2022: Frw 1.9 billion).



DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year and to the date of this report are:

Name	Role	Nationality	Appointment date
Dr. Gisanabagabo Sebuhezuru	Chairman	Rwandan	Appointed 22 May 2019
Mr. Moses Mutuli	Director	Kenyan	Appointed 24 August 2018
Mrs. Marie Louise Kagaju	Director	Rwandan	Appointed 14 May 2021
Mr. Warren Bruce	Director	South African	Appointed 18 July 2017
Me. Julien Kavaruganda	Director	Rwandan	Appointed 28 June 2019
Mr. Louis Niyongabo	Director	Rwandan	Appointed 01 November 2021
Mrs. Esperance Mukarugwiza	Director	Rwandan	Appointed 22 May 2019
Mr. Jean Chrysostome Hodari	CEO	Rwandan	Appointed 2 February 2011

All directors are independent directors apart from Moses Mutuli and Warren Bruce.

HOLDING COMPANY

Sanlam Rwanda Plc, the company's holding company, holds 78.338% and Colina Holdings Limited owns 21.662% of the total issued ordinary share capital. The ultimate parent company is Sanlam Allianz Africa Proprietary Limited.

AUDITOR

The external auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Rwanda Limited was appointed during the year in accordance with regulation no 14/2017 of 23/11/2017 on accreditation and other requirements for external auditors of banks, insurance companies and insurance brokers.

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company were approved and authorized for issue at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 31 May 2024.

The directors have the powers to amend and reissue these financial statements.

By Order of the Board Secretary



NIYIBIZI Aloys



The Company is committed to the best principles of Corporate Governance in running the operations of a Company. The Company ensures the compliance of all the rules, regulations, and laws of the land in the conduct of its business.

Board of Directors

The directors who served during the year ended 31 December 2023 and as at the date of the report are listed on page 3.

Though the overall responsibility of monitoring and controlling the operational and financial performance of Sanlam Vie Plc vests with the Board of directors, the day-to-day management of the Company has been delegated to the Chief Executive Officer.

The Board of Directors meets at least quarterly and is chaired by a non-executive director.

Board Committees

The Board has instituted various committees to assist it in fulfilling its role of monitoring key activities of Sanlam Vie Plc. The Board reviews the reports and minutes of the committees and is accountable of its decisions and functions.

Board attendance during the year

Name	Directorship Type	Meetings Attended
Dr. Gisangabo Sebuhezuzi	Independent (Chairperson)	4/4
Moses Mutuli	Executive Director (Member)	4/4
Warren E. Bruce	Executive Director (Member)	4/4
Julien Kavaruganda	Independent (Member)	4/4
Marie Louise Kagaju	Independent (Member)	4/4
Esperance Mukarugwiza	Independent (Member)	4/4
Louis Niyongabo	Independent (Member)	4/4

Board Audit Committee

The Board Audit Committee comprises of the Chairperson and three non-executive directors. Its key objective is to assist the Board in providing an independent review of the effectiveness of the financial reporting process and internal control system of Sanlam Vie Plc.

Attendance during the year:

Name	Role	Meetings Attended
Kagaju Marie Louise	Chairperson	4/4
Moses Mutuli	Member	4/4
Esperance Mukarugwiza	Member	4/4
Niyongabo Louis	Member	4/4



Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee meets every quarter and comprises of the board members. Its key objective is to monitor the implementation of overall strategy of the Company. The committee reviews Company's performance of all departments each month and particularly ensures that the Company's expected financial results are achieved.

Attendance during the year:

Name	Role	Meetings Attended
Esperance Mukarugwiza	Chairperson	4/4
Moses Mutuli	Member	4/4
Kagaju Marie Louise	Member	4/4
Niyongabo Louis	Member	4/4

Underwriting and Claims Committee

The underwriting and claims meet every quarter and comprises of the board members. Its key objective is to monitor underwriting and claims processes and payments and the compliance with existing related policies together with policies regular updates.

Attendance during the year:

Name	Role	Meetings Attended
Julien Kavaruganda	Chairman	4/4
Moses Mutuli	Member	4/4
Warren Bruce	Member	4/4



The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of Sanlam Vie Plc financial statements comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes set out on pages 16 to 66, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Law No. 019/2023 of 30/03/2023 Governing Companies as amended by Law No. 019/2023 of 30/03/2023.

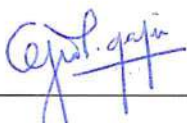
The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The directors have assessed the ability of the Company to continue as going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

The independent auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of Law No. 019/2023 of 30/03/2023 Governing Companies as amended by Law No. 019/2023 of 30/03/2023.

Approval of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company from pages 11 to 102 were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on 31 May 2024.




Director
Kagaju Marie Louise





Director
Dr. GISANABAGABO Sebuhezuz



Chief executive officer
HODARI Jean Chrysostome





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SANLAM VIE PLC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Sanlam Vie Plc (the "Company") as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of Law No. 007/2022 of 05/02/2022 Governing Companies as amended by Law No. 019/2023 of 30/03/2023.

What we have audited

The financial statements of Sanlam Vie Plc are set out on pages 11 to 101 comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies.

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 *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

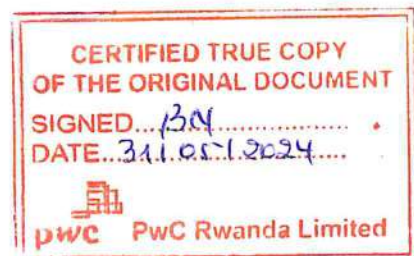
We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Key audit matters

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers Rwanda Limited, 5th Floor, Blue Star House, 35 KG 7 Ave, Kacyiru
PO Box 1495 Kigali, Rwanda
Tel: +250 (252) 588201/2/3/4/5/6, www.pwc.com/rw

Directors: L Akindele M Karanja B Kimacia P Ngahu B Ngunjiri

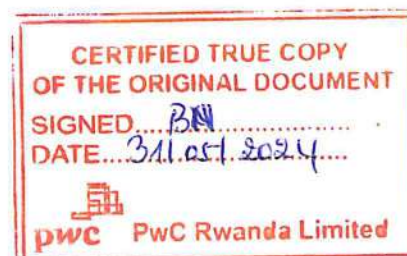




INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SANLAM VIE PLC (continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

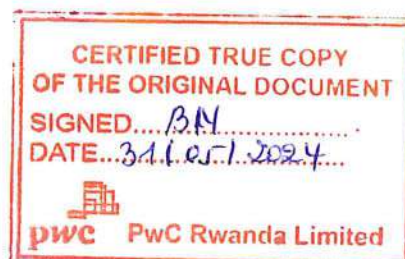
Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Adoption of IFRS 17 and restatement of comparatives</p> <p>The Company adopted IFRS 17 for insurance contracts as of 1 January 2023. This has led to changes in the valuation of insurance contract liabilities, recognition of insurance revenue and expenses, and the presentation of the financial statements. We have determined the implementation of IFRS 17 to be a key audit matter in the current year due to the significance of the changes brought about by the new Standard.</p> <p>Contracts within the Ordinary Life portfolio have been measured using the General Measurement Model (“GMM”).</p> <p>Contracts within Credit Life and Group Life Business portfolios have been measured using the Premium Allocation Approach (“PAA”).</p> <p>We consider the following as the key areas of management judgement in relation to the adoption of IFRS 17 and restatement of comparatives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The judgments involved in the determination of the measurement model to apply under the standard, • The methodology and assumptions in respect of determining the risk adjustment, • The methodology used by management to determine discount rates and illiquidity premium, • The implementation of new models to produce the IFRS 17 results, and • The appropriateness of methodologies, assumptions and significant judgements applied in the calculation of relevant balances. 	<p>We performed the following procedures over the Company’s accounting for the transition from IFRS 4 to IFRS 17:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessed the appropriateness of the transition approach adopted for each group of insurance contracts, • Assessed whether the judgements, methodology and assumptions applied by management in determining their accounting policies are in accordance with IFRS 17, • Assessed the appropriateness of the judgements and supporting estimates used to determine use of the three measurement models, • Tested on a sample basis the reliability of the data used as the basis for making estimates, • Performed validation of certain new models by evaluating the testing performed by management to assess their appropriateness and performed independent validation testing using sample scenarios and comparing the output between our calculations and those produced by management’s models, • Evaluated the appropriateness of methodologies and assumptions used in determining loss components recognised, and tested the accuracy of the loss component calculation through reperformance, • Tested the appropriateness of the split of expenses between attributable and non-attributable, • Tested the mathematical accuracy and completeness of the supporting calculations and adjustments used to determine comparatives, • Performed testing over key data flows within the IFRS 17 business processes, and • Performed review of the disclosures within the financial statements for appropriateness with regard to meeting the requirements of IFRS 17.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SANLAM VIE PLC (continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Valuation of insurance contract liabilities</p> <p>Insurance contract liabilities comprises liability for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims.</p> <p>We considered insurance contract liabilities as a key audit matter because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The estimation of the liability for incurred claims involves significant judgement given the inherent uncertainty in estimating expected future outflows in relation to claims incurred. In addition, the liabilities are adjusted for the time value of money based on historical settlement patterns. Judgement is applied in estimating this future settlement pattern and in determination of the discount rate. Determination of liability for incurred claims requires calculation of risk adjustment for non-financial risk which represents the compensation for bearing the uncertainty about the timing and amount of the risk insured. This calculation involves significant judgement in determining the confidence level and assumption that future development of claims will follow past patterns. For onerous contracts, calculation of loss component involves judgment in estimating fulfilment cashflows relating to the remaining coverage period of insurance contracts. The valuation of these liabilities relies on the accuracy of claims data and the assumption that future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience and involve engagement of internal and external actuarial experts. The determination of the liability for remaining coverage requires the estimation of the expected future cashflows, valuation of the contractual service margin and the determination of the coverage units that shall be used to accrete the contractual service margin, for the contracts measured using GMM measurement model. 	<p>We performed the following procedures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluated and tested controls around claims handling, settling, and reserving, Tested a sample of claim payments and reserves to confirm the amounts recorded in the claims systems agree to the source data, Tested the appropriateness of the methodology and assumptions used by the external actuary and management in estimation of reserves as at 31 December 2023 and performed rejections for a sample of reserves to validate estimates, Tested management's calculation of the discount rate used to compute the present value of liability for incurred claims, Tested the methodology and assumptions used by management in estimating the risk adjustment, Reconciled the claims data used by management to calculate reserves to the audited claims data, Assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements, and Reviewed the CSM calculation and loss component for long-term contracts and measured under GMM and the simplification taken under PAA for all the short-term contracts and the estimation of the additional liability for onerous contracts.





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SANLAM VIE PLC (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Corporate information, the Directors' Report, Statement of Corporate Governance and the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the other information that will be included in the Annual Integrated Report which is expected to be made available to us after that date (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the other information that will be included in the Annual Integrated Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

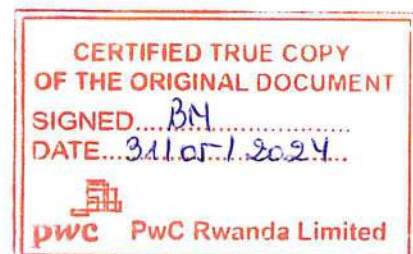
The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of Law No. 007/2022 of 05/02/2022 Governing Companies as amended by Law No. 019/2023 of 30/03/2023, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The directors are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SANLAM VIE PLC (continued)

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

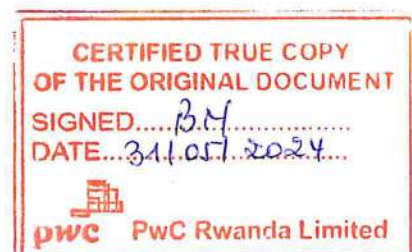
As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SANLAM VIE PLC (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Law No. 007/2022 of 05/02/2022 Governing Companies as amended by Law No. 019/2023 of 30/03/2023 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

- i. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit,
- ii. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books,
- iii. We have communicated to the Company's Board of Directors, through separate management letters, internal control matters identified in the course of our audit including our recommendations in relation to those matters,
- iv. We have no relationships, no interests and debt in the Company, and
- v. In our opinion according to the best of the information and explanations given to us as shown by the accounting and other documents of the Company, the financial statements comply with Article 125 of Law No. 007/2022 of 05/02/2022 Governing Companies as amended by Law No. 019/2023 of 30/03/2023.

For PricewaterhouseCoopers Rwanda Limited, Kigali.

Brian Ngunjiri
Director

31 May 2024



Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

		2023	2022 Restated
	Notes	FRw'000	FRw'000
Insurance revenue	3	12,910,136	8,533,144
Insurance service expenses	3	(6,562,085)	(6,672,830)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	3	(593,835)	(283,092)
Insurance service results		5,754,215	1,577,222
Net income from investment property	4	804,060	534,243
Interest income from investments at FVTPL	4	2,900,638	2,549,306
Interest income computed using effective interest rate method	4	1,479,336	1,363,176
Net gains on financial assets	4	1,842,218	163,093
Net investment income		7,026,252	4,609,818
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	5	(1,606,176)	(1,912,603)
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	5	(28,104)	(24,820)
Net insurance finance expenses		(1,634,280)	(1,937,423)
Net insurance and investment result	5	5,391,972	2,672,395
Other operating expenses	6	(952,491)	(862,313)
Other income/(expense)	7	171,418	(518,288)
Expected credit loss on financial assets	8	(42,035)	(51,383)
Profit before income tax		10,323,080	2,817,633
Income tax charge	9	(1,726,542)	(282,928)
Profit for the year		8,596,538	2,534,705
Other comprehensive income items:			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(172,431)	373,808
Deferred tax on change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		48,281	(112,142)
Change in fair value of land and buildings at fair value through other comprehensive income		164,828	6,531
Deferred tax on change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(46,152)	1,959
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	18	(5,474)	270,156
Total comprehensive income for the year		8,591,064	2,800,942

The notes on pages 18 to 101 are an integral part of these financial statements.



Statement of financial position

	Notes	31 Dec 2023 FRw'000	31 Dec 2022 Restated FRw'000	1 Jan 2022 Restated FRw'000
ASSETS				
Cash and bank balances	10	2,755,959	2,691,219	1,454,057
Deposits with financial institutions	11	24,410,701	18,163,767	11,827,383
Due from related parties	12	12,895	299,441	314,355
Other receivables	13	198,317	745,549	1,306,695
Reinsurance contract assets	23	885,464	1,041,341	43,328
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14	26,870,087	24,804,618	23,678,717
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-unquoted equity instruments	15	539,569	3,129,000	2,755,189
Investment properties	16	5,348,623	4,973,306	6,235,394
Work in progress	17	-	124,247	61,360
Property and equipment	19	1,217,092	883,358	950,055
Total assets		62,238,707	56,855,846	48,626,533
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Share capital	18	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other reserves	18	262,854	1,607,170	3,816,532
Retained earnings		17,334,648	12,843,490	6,893,791
Total equity		19,597,502	16,450,660	12,710,323
LIABILITIES				
Other payables	20	2,783,967	3,894,534	2,149,868
Reinsurance contract liabilities	23	751,642	173,894	454,901
Due to related parties	12	83,438	212,087	44,757
Current income tax	9	500,168	566,704	-
Deferred income tax	21	2,183,202	2,129,906	1,543,016
Investment contract liabilities	22	10,901,495	9,505,617	10,680,585
Insurance contract liabilities	23	25,437,293	23,922,444	21,043,083
Total liabilities		42,641,205	40,495,186	35,916,210
Total equity and liabilities		62,238,707	56,855,846	48,626,533

The notes on pages 15 to 101 are an integral part of these financial statements.



Sanlam Vie Plc
Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Statement of changes in equity

	Notes	Share capital FRw'000	Other reserves FRw'000	Retained earnings FRw'000	Total equity FRw'000
At 1 January 2023		2,000,000	1,607,710	12,843,491	16,450,661
Profit for the year		-	-	8,596,538	8,596,538
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation loss on financial assets at FVOCI		-	(172,431)	-	(172,431)
Deferred income tax on revaluation gain		-	48,281	-	-
Revaluation surplus on PPE		-	164,828	-	164,828
Deferred income tax on surplus		-	(46,162)	-	(5,474)
IFRS 17 adjustment		-	(1,338,843)	(2,205,381)	(3,544,324)
Total other comprehensive income for the year:		-	(1,344,317)	(2,205,381)	(3,549,698)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Dividends:					
Final paid for 2022		-	-	(1,900,000)	(1,900,000)
At 31 December 2023		2,000,000	262,853	17,334,648	19,597,502

The notes on pages 15 to 101 are an integral part of these financial statements.



Sanlam Vie Plc
Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Statement of changes in equity

	Notes	Share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
		FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
Balance as at 1 January 2022, as previously reported		2,000,000	3,816,532	6,893,791	12,710,323
Profit for the year		-	-	2,534,704	2,534,704
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation gains on financial assets at FVOCI		-	373,808	-	373,808
Deferred income tax on revaluation gain		-	(112,143)	-	(112,143)
Revaluation surplus on PPE		-	6,531	-	6,531
Deferred income tax on surplus		-	(1,959)	-	(1,959)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	266,237	-	266,237
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Dividends:					
Final paid for 2021		-	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Impact of initial application of IFRS 17 (net of tax)			(2,475,599)	4,414,995	1,939,396
Restated balance as at 31 December 2022		2,000,000	1,607,710	12,843,491	16,450,661

The notes on pages 15 to 101 are an integral part of these financial statements.



Statement of cash flows

	Notes	2023 Frw '000	2022 Restated Frw '000
Profit before income tax		10,323,080	2,817,633
Adjustment for:			
Net gains on financial assets	4(iv)	(1,551,841)	(142,693)
Depreciation of property and equipment	19	156,195	76,126
Net income from investment property	4(i)	(375,317)	(534,243)
Investment income	4(ii)(iii)	(4,379,974)	(3,912,482)
Expected credit loss on financial assets	8	42,035	51,383
Operating cash flows before changes in operating working capital		4,214,178	(1,644,276)
Working capital changes:			
Insurance contract liabilities		1,514,849	2,879,361
Investment contract liabilities		1,395,878	(1,174,968)
Reinsurance contract liabilities		577,748	(281,007)
Due to related parties		(128,649)	167,330
Other payables		(770,014)	2,279,832
Due from related parties		286,546	14,914
Other receivables		(3,697,585)	561,146
Reinsurance contract assets		155,878	(998,013)
Net cash flows from operations		3,548,829	1,804,319
Income tax paid	9	(1,113,778)	(637,625)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		2,435,051	1,166,694
Investing activities:			
Purchase of government securities at FVTPL	14	(4,800,000)	(2,190,811)
Purchase of deposits with financial institutions	11	(2,197,603)	278,329
Purchase of property and equipment	19	(311,431)	(20,563)
Purchase of software	17	-	(62,887)
Maturities of government securities at FVTPL	14	2,579,505	3,046,000
Proceeds from disposal of equities at FVOCI		3,968,841	
Dividend received	7	290,377	20,400
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(470,311)	1,070,468
Financing activities:			
Dividend paid		(1,900,000)	(1,000,000)
Net cash flow from financing activities		(1,900,000)	(1,000,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		64,740	1,237,162
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		2,691,219	1,454,057
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		2,755,959	2,691,219

The notes on pages 15 to 102 are an integral part of these financial statements.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General information

Sanlam Vie Plc is a limited by shares registered and domiciled in Rwanda and licensed under the Law No. 007/2021 of 05/02/ 2021 Governing Companies as amended by Law 19/2023 of 30/03/2023. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is stated in page 1. The Company is an independent life insurer established in 2010 to comply with the Law no 52/2008 of 10/09/2008 which obliges insurance companies to split short term and long-term activities. Sanlam Company Ltd, the Company's holding company, holds 78.338% and Colina Holdings Limited owns 21.662% of the total issued ordinary share capital. The ultimate parent of the Company is Sanlam Allianz Africa Proprietary Limited incorporated in South Africa (SA).

(a) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue operating as a going concern.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of Law No 007/2021 of 05/02/ 2021 Governing Companies as amended by Law 19/2023 of 30/03/2023

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments in collective investment schemes at fair value through profit or loss, building and investment properties which have been measured at fair value and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The company financial statements are presented in Rwandan francs which is also the functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (FRw '000), unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements comprise the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of financial position, statements of changes in equity, statements of cash flows, and notes to the financial statements. Income and expenses, excluding the components of other comprehensive income, are recognised in profit or loss. Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expenses (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in profit or loss as required or permitted by IFRS. Reclassification adjustments are amounts reclassified to profit or loss in the current period that were recognised in other comprehensive income in previous periods.

The Company presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity from the most liquid to the least liquid. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within twelve months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in the notes.

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies adopted by the Company. Although such estimates and assumptions are based on the directors' best knowledge of the information available, actual results may differ from those estimates. The judgements and estimates are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and any revisions to such estimates are recognised in the year in which the revision is made. The areas involving the judgements of most significance to the financial statements, and the sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year, are disclosed in note 2 of these financial statements.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) New standards, new interpretations and Amendments to standards

The section below provides a summary of (i) new standards and amendments that are effective for the first time for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2023 (i.e. years ending 31 December 2023), and (ii) forthcoming requirements, being standards and amendments that became or will become effective on or after 1 January 2024.

(i) New standards and amendments – applicable 1 January 2023

The following standards and interpretations apply for the first time to financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2023:

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (Published May 2017)	<p>The IASB issued IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts', and thereby started a new epoch of accounting for insurers. Whereas the current standard, IFRS 4, allows insurers to use their local GAAP, IFRS 17 defines clear and consistent rules that will significantly increase the comparability of financial statements. For insurers, the transition to IFRS 17 will have an impact on financial statements and on key performance indicators.</p> <p>Under IFRS 17, the general model requires entities to measure an insurance contract at initial recognition at the total of the fulfilment cash flows (comprising the estimated future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk) and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows are remeasured on a current basis each reporting period. The unearned profit (contractual service margin) is recognised over the coverage period.</p> <p>Aside from this general model, the standard provides, as a simplification, the premium allocation approach. This simplified approach is applicable for certain types of contract, including those with a coverage period of one year or less.</p> <p>For insurance contracts with direct participation features, the variable fee approach applies. The variable fee approach is a variation on the general model. When applying the variable fee approach, the entity's share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the contractual service margin. As a consequence, the fair value changes are not recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur but over the remaining life of the contract.</p>



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) New standards, new interpretations and Amendments to standards (continued)

(i) New standards and amendments – applicable 1 January 2023 (continued)

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
IFRS 17, Insurance contracts Amendments	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (Published June 2020)	In response to some of the concerns and challenges raised, the Board developed targeted amendments and a number of proposed clarifications intended to ease implementation of IFRS 17, simplify some requirements of the standard and ease transition. The amendments relate to eight areas of IFRS 17, and they are not intended to change the fundamental principles of the standard.
Amendments to IAS 12, Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. (Published May 2021)	The amendments require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.
Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', Practice statement 2 and IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. (Published February 2021)	The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.
Amendments to IAS 12 International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules	The deferred tax exemption and disclosure of the fact that the exception has been applied, is effective immediately. The other disclosure requirements are effective annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. (Published May 2023)	These amendments give companies temporary relief from accounting for deferred taxes arising from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) international tax reform. The amendments also introduce targeted disclosure requirements for affected companies.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) New standards, new interpretations and Amendments to standards (continued)

(ii) IFRS Accounting Standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not effective

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
Amendments to IAS 1 - Non-current liabilities with covenants	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published January 2020 and November 2022)	These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions.
Amendment to IFRS 16 – Leases on sale and leaseback	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published September 2022)	These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.
Amendments to Supplier Finance Arrangements (IAS 7 and IFRS 7)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published May 2023)	These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on a company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis.
Amendments to IAS Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 (Published August 2023)	An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

The Company has initially applied IFRS 17, including any consequential amendments to other standards, from 1 January 2023. These standards have brought significant changes to the accounting for insurance and reinsurance contracts and financial instruments. As a result, the Company has restated certain comparative amounts and presented a third statement of financial position as at 1 January 2022.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts

The nature and effects of the key changes in the Company's accounting policies resulting from its adoption of IFRS 17 are summarized below:

(i) Recognition, measurement, and presentation of insurance contracts

IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features. It introduces a model that measures groups of contracts based on the company's estimates of the present value of future cash flows that are expected to arise as the Company fulfils the contracts, an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a CSM. Under IFRS 17, insurance revenue in each reporting period represents the changes in the liabilities for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Company expects to receive consideration and an allocation of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows. In addition, investment components are no longer included in insurance revenue and insurance service expenses. The Company no longer applies shadow accounting to insurance-related assets and liabilities.

However, when measuring liabilities for incurred claims, the Company now discounts the future cash flows unless they are expected to occur in one year or less from the date on which the claims are incurred and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

(ii) Transition

For the life risk and life savings, the Company applied the fair value approach in IFRS 17 to identify, recognise and measure certain Company of contracts at 1 January 2022.

The Company considered the full retrospective approach impracticable for contracts in these segments under any of the following circumstances. The effects of retrospective application were not determinable because the information required had not been collected (or had not been collected with sufficient granularity) and was unavailable because of system migrations, data retention requirements or other reasons. Such information included for certain contracts:

- expectations about a contract's profitability and risks of becoming onerous required for identifying groups of contracts.
- information about historical cash flows and discount rates required for determining the estimates of cash flows on initial recognition and subsequent changes on a retrospective basis.
- information required to allocate fixed and variable overheads to groups of contracts, because the Company's previous accounting policies did not require such information; and
- information about changes in assumptions and estimates, which might not have been documented on an ongoing basis.
- The full retrospective approach required assumptions about what Company management's intentions would have been in previous periods or significant accounting estimates that could not be made without the use of hindsight. Such assumptions and estimates included for certain contracts: expectations at contract inception about policyholders' shares of the returns on underlying items at contract inception required for identifying direct participating contracts.

Individual Life Contracts (General Model): The fair value approach was applied at 31 Dec 2021 due to admin system data constraints that would not allow a credible retrospective calculation of CSM.

Credit Life contracts (PAA): The fair value approach was applied at 31 Dec 2021 due to admin system data constraints that would not allow a credible retrospective calculation. These contracts passed the PAA eligibility test.

Group Life contracts (PAA): A fully retrospective approach was used.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (continued)

(ii) *Transition (continued)*

- assumptions about discount rates, because the Company had not been subject to any accounting or regulatory framework that required insurance contracts to be measured on a present value basis before 2007; and
- assumptions about the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, because the Company had not been subject non-financial to any accounting or regulatory framework that required an explicit margin for risk before 2016.

(iii) *Classification*

Contracts under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk are classified as insurance contracts. Contracts held by the Company under which it transfers significant insurance risk related to underlying insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts. Insurance and reinsurance contracts also expose the Company to financial risk.

(iv) *Aggregation and recognition of insurance and reinsurance contracts*

Insurance contracts are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. Groups of insurance contracts are determined by identifying portfolios of insurance contracts, each comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together, and dividing each portfolio into annual cohorts (i.e., by year of issue) and each annual cohort into three groups based on the profitability of contracts:

- any contracts that are onerous on initial recognition.
- any contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- any remaining contracts in the annual cohort.

An insurance contract issued by the Company is recognised from the earliest of:

- the beginning of its coverage period (i.e., the period during which the Company provides services in respect of any premiums within the boundary of the contract);
- when the first payment from the policyholder becomes due or, if there is no contractual due date, when it is received from the policyholder; and
- when facts and circumstances indicate that the contract is onerous.

(vii) *Reinsurance contracts*

Groups of reinsurance contracts are established such that each group comprises a single contract. Some reinsurance contracts provide cover for underlying contracts that are included in different groups. However, the Company concludes that the reinsurance contract's legal form of a single contract reflects the substance of the Company's contractual rights and obligations, considering that the different covers lapse together and are not sold separately. As a result, the reinsurance contract is not separated into multiple insurance components that relate to different underlying groups.

A group of reinsurance contracts is recognised on the following date.

- Reinsurance contracts initiated by the Company that provide proportionate coverage: The date on which any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised. This applies to the Company's quota share reinsurance contracts.
 - Other reinsurance contracts initiated by the Company: The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts. However, if the Company recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts on an earlier date and the related reinsurance contract was entered into before that earlier date, then the group of reinsurance contracts is recognised on that earlier date. This applies to the Company's excess of loss and stop loss reinsurance contracts.
- Reinsurance contracts acquired: The date of acquisition.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (continued)

(viii) *Insurance acquisition cash flows*

If insurance acquisition cash flows are directly attributable to a portfolio but not to a group of contracts, then they are allocated to groups in the portfolio using a systematic and rational method.

If insurance non-refundable acquisition cash flows are directly attributable to a group of contracts (e.g. commissions paid on issuance of a contract), then they are allocated to that group and to the groups that will include renewals of those contracts. The allocation to renewals only applies to non-life contracts and certain term assurance and critical illness contracts that have a one-year coverage period. The Company expects to recover part of the related insurance acquisition cash flows through renewals of these contracts. The allocation to renewals is based on the manner in which the Company expects to recover those cash flows. When the Company acquires insurance contracts in a transfer of contracts or a business combination, at the date of acquisition it recognises an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows at fair value for the rights to obtain:

- renewals of contracts recognised at the date of acquisition; and other future contracts after the date of acquisition without paying again insurance acquisition cash flows that the acquiree has already paid.

At each reporting date, the Company revises the amounts allocated to groups to reflect any changes in assumptions that determine the inputs to the allocation method used. Amounts allocated to a group are not revised once all contracts have been added to the group.

Contract boundaries

The measurement of a group of contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group, determined as follows. The Company uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts. This assessment is reviewed every reporting period. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums or the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance coverage or other services. A substantive obligation ends when:

- a) the Company has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or
- b) both of the following criteria are satisfied:
- c) the Group has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and
- d) the pricing of premiums related to coverage to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations 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.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (continued)

i. Measurement contracts not measured under the PAA.

Insurance contracts - Initial measurement

A substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer ends when the reinsurer: has the practical ability to reassess the risks transferred to it and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or has a substantive right to terminate the coverage.

The contract boundary is reassessed at each reporting date to include the effect of changes in circumstances on the Company's substantive rights and obligations and, therefore, may change over time.

On initial recognition, the Company measures a group of insurance contracts as the total of (a) the fulfilment cash flows, which comprise estimates of future cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money and the associated financial risks, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and (b) the CSM. The fulfilment cash flows of a group of insurance contracts do not reflect the Company's non-performance risk.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk for a group of insurance contracts, determined separately from the other estimates, is the compensation required for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk.

The CSM of a group of insurance contracts represents the unearned profit that the Company will recognise as it provides services under those contracts. On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, if the total of (a) the fulfilment cash flows, (b) any cash flows arising at that date and (c) any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group (including assets for insurance acquisition cash flows under (iii)) is a net inflow, then the group is not onerous. In this case, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow, which results in no income or expenses arising on initial recognition.

For groups of contracts acquired in a transfer of contracts or a business combination, the consideration received for the contracts is included in the fulfilment cash flows as a proxy for the premiums received at the date of acquisition. In a business combination, the consideration received is the fair value of the contracts at that date.

Insurance contracts - Initial measurement

If the total is a net outflow, then the group is onerous. In this case, the net outflow is recognised as a loss in profit or loss, or as an adjustment to goodwill or a gain on a bargain purchase if the contracts are acquired in a business combination. A loss component is created to depict the amount of the net cash outflow, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue.

Insurance contracts - Subsequent measurement

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be provided under the contracts in future periods and (b) any remaining CSM at that date. The liability for incurred claims includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and expenses that have not yet been paid, including claims that have been incurred but not yet reported.

The fulfilment cash flows of groups of insurance contracts are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Changes in fulfilment cash flows are recognised as follows

- Changes relating to future services- Adjusted against the CSM (or recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss if the group is onerous)
- Changes relating to current or past services- Recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss.
- Effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein on estimated future cash flows- Recognised as insurance finance income or expenses.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (continued)

The CSM of each group of contracts is calculated at each reporting date as follows.

Insurance contracts without direct participation features

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the year, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on any underlying items determined on initial recognition;
- changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, except to the extent that:
- any increases in the fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, in which case the excess is recognised as a loss in profit or loss and creates a loss component or;
- any decreases in the fulfilment cash flows are allocated to the loss component, reversing losses previously recognised in profit or loss ;
- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the year.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services comprise:

- experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the year that relate to future services and related cash flows, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition.
- changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition, except for those that arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein;
- differences between (a) any investment component expected to become payable in the year, determined as the payment expected at the start of the year plus any insurance finance income or expenses (see (viii)) related to that expected payment before it becomes payable; and (b) the actual amount that becomes payable in the year;
- differences between any loan to a policyholder expected to become repayable in the year and the actual amount that becomes repayable in the year; and
- changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future services.

Changes in discretionary cash flows are regarded as relating to future services and accordingly adjust the CSM

Direct Participating Contracts

Direct participating contracts are contracts under which the Company's obligation to the policyholder is the net of:

- the obligation to pay the policyholder an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items; and
- a variable fee in exchange for future services provided by the contracts, being the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items less fulfilment cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items. The Company provides investment services under these contracts by promising an investment return based on underlying items, in addition to insurance coverage.

When measuring a group of direct participating contracts, the Company adjusts the fulfilment cash flows for the whole of the changes in the obligation to pay policyholders an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items. These changes do not relate to future services and are recognised in profit or loss. The Company then adjusts any CSM for changes in the amount of the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items, which relate to future services, as explained below.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (continued)

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- the change in the amount of the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items and changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, except to the extent that:
- the Company has applied the risk mitigation option to exclude from the CSM changes in the effect of financial risk on the amount of its share of the underlying items or fulfilment cash flows
- a decrease in the amount of the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items, or an increase in the fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, giving rise to a loss in profit or loss (included in insurance service expenses) and creating a loss component; or
- an increase in the amount of the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items, or a decrease in the fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, is allocated to the loss component, reversing losses previously recognised in profit or loss (included in insurance service expenses) ;
- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the year.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services include the changes relating to future services specified above for contracts without direct participation features (measured at current discount rates) and changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks that do not arise from underlying items - e.g. the effect of financial guarantees.

Reinsurance contracts

To measure a group of reinsurance contracts, the Company applies the same accounting policies as are applied to insurance contracts without direct participation features, with the following modifications.

The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims. The asset for remaining coverage comprises (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods and (b) any remaining CSM at that date.

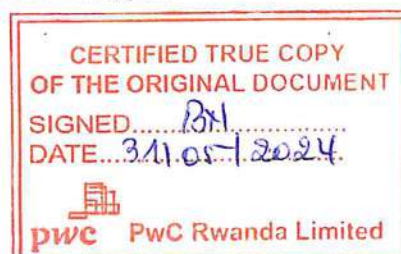
The Company measures the estimates of the present value of future cash flows using assumptions that are consistent with those used to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the underlying insurance contracts, with an adjustment for any risk of non-performance by the reinsurer. The effect of the 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.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the amount of risk being transferred by the Company to the reinsurer.

On initial recognition, the CSM of a group of reinsurance contracts represents a net cost or net gain on purchasing reinsurance. It is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the total of (a) the fulfilment cash flows, (b) any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the company, (c) any cash flows arising at that date and (d) any income recognised in profit or loss because of onerous underlying contracts recognised at that date. However, if any net cost on purchasing reinsurance coverage relates to insured events that occurred before the purchase of the group, then the Company recognises the cost immediately in profit or loss as an expense.

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the year, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on any underlying items determined on initial recognition;
- income recognised in profit or loss in the year on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts
- reversals of a loss-recovery component to the extent that they are not changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts;
- changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition, unless they result from changes in fulfilment cash flows of onerous underlying contracts, in which case they are recognised in profit or loss and create or adjust a loss-recovery component;
- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised in profit or loss because of the services received in the year.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (continued)

Reinsurance of onerous underlying insurance contracts

The Company adjusts the CSM of the group to which a reinsurance contract belongs and as a result recognises income when it recognises a loss on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract is entered into before or at the same time as the onerous underlying contracts are recognised. The adjustment to the CSM is determined by multiplying:

- the amount of the loss that relates to the underlying contracts; and
- the percentage of claims on the underlying contracts that the Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

If the reinsurance contract covers only some of the insurance contracts included in an onerous group of contracts, then the Company uses a systematic and rational method to determine the portion of losses recognised on the onerous group of contracts that relates to underlying contracts covered by the reinsurance contract.

A loss-recovery component is created or adjusted for the group of reinsurance contracts to depict the adjustment to the CSM, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts and are excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid.

ii. Measurement - Contracts measured under the PAA

Insurance contracts

On initial recognition of each group of contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is measured at the premiums received on initial recognition minus any insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to the group at that date and adjusted for any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group (including assets for insurance acquisition cash flows under (iii)). The Company has chosen not to expense insurance acquisition cash flows when they are incurred.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is increased by any premiums received and the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as expenses and decreased by the amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided and any additional insurance acquisition cash flows allocated after initial recognition. On initial recognition of each group of contracts, the Company expects that the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year.

Accordingly, the Company has chosen not to adjust the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

If at any time during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous, then the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss and increases the liability for remaining coverage to the extent that the current estimates of the fulfilment cash flow that relate to remaining coverage exceed the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage. The fulfilment cash flows are discounted (at current rates) if the liability for incurred claims is also discounted.

The Company recognises the liability for incurred claims of a group of insurance contracts at the amount of the fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims. The future cash flows are discounted (at current rates) unless they are expected to be paid in one year or less from the date the claims are incurred.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (continued)

Reinsurance contracts

The Company applies the same accounting policies to measure a group of reinsurance contracts, adapted where necessary to reflect features that differ from those of insurance contracts.

If a loss-recovery component (see 'Reinsurance of onerous underlying insurance contracts' under (v)) is created for a group of reinsurance contracts measured under the PAA, then the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage instead of adjusting the CSM.

If a loss-recovery component (see 'Reinsurance of onerous underlying insurance contracts' under (v)) is created for a group of reinsurance contracts measured under the PAA, then the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage instead of adjusting the CSM.

vii. Derecognition and contract modification

The Company derecognises a contract when it is extinguished – i.e. when the specified obligations in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled. The Company also 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, then the Company treats the changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

The Company also 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, then the Company treats the changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows. On derecognition of a contract from within a group of contracts not measured under the PAA:

- the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the group are adjusted to eliminate those that relate to the rights and obligations derecognized;
- the CSM of the group is adjusted for the change in the fulfilment cash flows, except where such changes are allocated to a loss component; and

the number of coverage units for the expected remaining services is adjusted to reflect the coverage units derecognised from the group (see (viii)).

If a contract is derecognised because it is transferred to a third party, then the CSM is also adjusted for the premium charged by the third party, unless the group is onerous. If a contract is derecognised because its terms are modified, then the CSM is also adjusted for the premium that would have been charged had the Company entered into a contract with the new contract's terms at the date of modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification. The new contract recognised is measured assuming that, at the date of modification, the Company received the premium that it would have charged less any additional premium charged for the modification.

viii. Presentation

Portfolios of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, and portfolios of reinsurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, are presented separately in the statement of financial position. Any assets or liabilities recognised for cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts (including any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows under (iii)) are included in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of contracts.

The Company disaggregates amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and OCI into

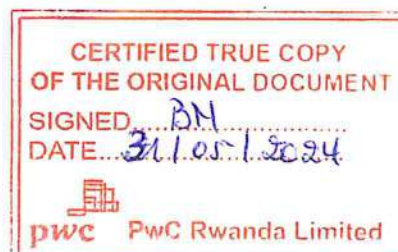
- (a) an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses; and

insurance finance income or expenses.

Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts are presented separately from income and expenses from insurance contracts. Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts, other than insurance finance income or expenses, are presented on a net basis as 'net expenses from reinsurance contracts' in the insurance service result.

The Company does not disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses. All changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk are included in the insurance service result.

Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses exclude any investment components and are recognised as follows.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (continued)

Insurance revenue – Contracts not measured under the PAA

The Company recognises insurance revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations – i.e. as it provides services under groups of insurance contracts. For contracts not measured under the PAA, the insurance revenue relating to services provided for each year represents the total of the changes in the liability for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Company expects to receive consideration and comprises the following items.

- A release of the CSM, measured based on coverage units provided (see 'Release of the CSM' below).
 - Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to current services.
 - Claims and other insurance service expenses incurred in the year, generally measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the year. This includes amounts arising from the derecognition of any assets for cash flows other than insurance acquisition cash flows at the date of initial recognition of a group of contracts (see (v)), which are recognized as insurance revenue and insurance service expenses at that date.
- Other amounts, including experience adjustments for premium receipts for current or past services for the life risk segment and amounts related to incurred policyholder tax expenses for the participating segment (see Notes 32).

In addition, the Company allocates a portion of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows to each period in a systematic way based on the passage of time. The Company recognises the allocated amount, adjusted for interest accretion at the discount rates determined on initial recognition of the related group of contracts, as insurance revenue and an equal amount as insurance service expenses

Release of the CSM

The amount of the CSM of a group of insurance contracts that is recognised as insurance revenue in each year is determined by identifying the coverage units in the group, allocating the CSM remaining at the end of the year (before any allocation) equally to each coverage unit provided in the year and expected to be provided in future years, and recognising in profit or loss the amount of the CSM allocated to coverage units provided in the year. The number of coverage units is the quantity of services provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering for each contract the quantity of benefits provided and its expected coverage period. The coverage units are reviewed and updated at each reporting date.

Services provided by insurance contracts include insurance coverage and, for all direct participating contracts, investment services for managing underlying items on behalf of policyholders. In addition, life savings contracts may also provide investment services for generating an investment return for the policyholder, but only if:

- an investment component exists or the policyholder has a right to withdraw an amount (e.g. the policyholder's right to receive a surrender value on cancellation of a contract);
- the investment component or withdrawal amount is expected to include an investment return; and
- the Company expects to perform investment activities to generate that investment return.

The expected coverage period reflects expectations of lapses and cancellations of contracts, as well as the likelihood of insured events occurring to the extent that they would affect the expected coverage period. The period of investment services ends no later than the date on which all amounts due to current policyholders relating to those services have been paid.

Insurance revenue – Contracts measured under the PAA

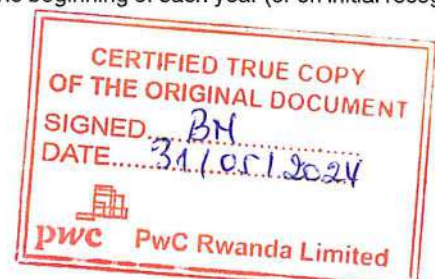
For contracts measured under the PAA, the insurance revenue for each period is the amount of expected premium receipts for providing services in the period. The Company allocates the expected premium receipts to each period on the following bases:

certain property contracts: the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses; and other contracts: the passage of time.

Loss components

For contracts not measured under the PAA, the Company establishes a loss component of the liability for remaining coverage for onerous groups of insurance contracts. The loss component determines the amounts of fulfilment cash flows that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue when they occur. When the fulfilment cash flows are incurred, they are allocated between the loss component and the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component on a systematic basis

The systematic basis is determined by the proportion of the loss component relative to the total estimate of the present value of the future cash outflows plus the risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk at the beginning of each year (or on initial recognition if a group of contracts is initially recognised in the year).



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (continued)

viii. Presentation (continued)

Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services and changes in the amount of the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items for direct participating contracts are allocated solely to the loss component. If the loss component is reduced to zero, then any excess over the amount allocated to the loss component creates a new CSM for the group of contracts

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses arising from insurance contracts are recognised in profit or loss generally as they are incurred. They exclude repayments of investment components and comprise the following items.

- Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses: For some life risk contracts, incurred claims also include premiums waived on detection of critical illness.
- Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows: For contracts not measured under the PAA, this is equal to the amount of insurance revenue recognized in the year that relates to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows. For contracts measured under the PAA, the Company amortizes insurance acquisition cash flows on a straight-line basis over the coverage period of the group of contracts.
- Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of such losses.
- Adjustments to the liabilities for incurred claims that do not arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein.

Impairment losses on assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversals of such impairment losses.

Net expenses from reinsurance contracts

Net expenses from reinsurance contracts comprise an allocation of reinsurance premiums paid less amounts recovered from reinsurers. The Company recognises an allocation of reinsurance premiums paid in profit or loss as it receives services under groups of reinsurance contracts. For contracts not measured under the PAA, the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid relating to services received for each period represents the total of the changes in the asset for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Company expects to pay consideration. For contracts measured under the PAA, the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid for each period is the amount of expected premium payments for receiving services in the period.

For a group of reinsurance contracts covering onerous underlying contracts, the Company establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage to depict the recovery of losses recognised:

- on recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract covering those contracts is entered into before or at the same time as those contracts are recognized; and
- for changes in fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts relating to future services that result from changes in fulfilment cash flows of the onerous underlying contracts.

The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts and are excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid. It is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts, but it cannot exceed the portion of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts that the Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

Insurance finance income and expenses

Insurance finance income and expenses comprise changes in the carrying amounts of groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein, unless any such changes for groups of direct participating contracts are allocated to a loss component and included in insurance service expenses. They include changes in the measurement of groups of contracts caused by changes in the value of underlying items (excluding additions and withdrawals).



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (continued)

Insurance finance income and expenses (continued)

For life risk and life savings contracts, the Group has chosen to disaggregate insurance finance income For life risk and life savings contracts,

- a) the Company has chosen to disaggregate insurance finance income or expenses between profit or loss
- b) The amount included in profit or loss is determined by a systematic allocation of the expected total insurance finance income or expenses over the duration of the group of contracts. The systematic allocation is determined using the following rates:
 - life risk contracts: the discount rates determined on initial recognition of the group of contracts; and
 - life savings contracts: for insurance finance income or expenses arising from the estimates of future cash flows, a rate that allocates the remaining revised expected finance income or expenses over the remaining duration of the group of contracts at a constant rate (i.e. the effective yield); and for insurance finance income or expenses arising from the CSM, the discount rates determined on initial recognition of the group of contracts.

ix) Transition

Individual Life Contracts (General Model): The fair value approach was applied at 31 Dec 2021 due to admin system data constraints that would not allow a credible retrospective calculation of CSM.

Credit Life contracts (PAA): The fair value approach was applied at 31 Dec 2021 due to admin system data constraints that would not allow a credible retrospective calculation. These contracts passed the PAA eligibility test.

Group Life contracts (PAA): A fully retrospective approach was used.

Contracts without direct participation features

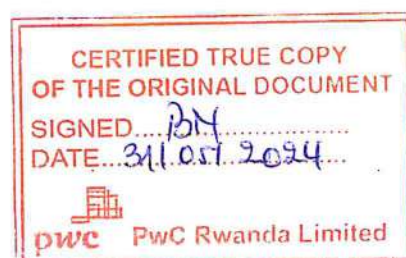
The Company applied the following modifications to certain groups of contracts.

- For groups of contracts issued, initiated or acquired between 2004 and 2015, the future cash flows on initial recognition were estimated by adjusting the amount at 1 January 2016 or an earlier date (determined retrospectively) for the cash flows that were known to have occurred before that date. The earliest date on which future cash flows could be determined retrospectively for any group of contracts was 1 January 2012.
- For groups of contracts issued, initiated or acquired between 2004 and 2011 (except for some groups of immediate fixed annuity contracts issued before 2007; see above), the illiquidity premiums applied to the risk-free yield curves on initial recognition were estimated by determining an average spread between the risk-free yield curves and the discount rates determined retrospectively for the period between 1 January 2012 and 1 January 2022.

When any of these modifications was used to determine the CSM (or the loss component) on initial recognition:

- the amount of the CSM recognized in profit or loss before 1 January 2022 was determined by comparing the coverage units on initial recognition and the remaining coverage units at 1 January 2022; and the amount allocated to the loss component before 1 January 2022 was determined using the proportion of the loss component relative to the total estimate of the present value of the future cash outflows plus the risk adjustment for non-financial risk on initial recognition.

For all life savings contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach, the amount of insurance finance income or expenses accumulated in the insurance finance reserve at 1 January 2022 was determined to be zero.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (continued)

ix) Transition (continued)

Reinsurance of onerous underlying contracts

For groups of reinsurance contracts covering onerous underlying contracts that were entered into before or at the same time as the onerous underlying contracts, the Company established a loss-recovery component at 1 January 2022. For some groups of contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach, the Group determined the loss-recovery component by multiplying:

- the amount of the loss component that relates to the underlying contracts at 1 January 2022; and
- the percentage of claims on the underlying contracts that the Company expected to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

For reinsurance contracts initiated or acquired between 2004 and 2006, the Company did not identify a loss-recovery component because it did not have reasonable and supportable information to do so.

Insurance and reinsurance contracts – Fair value approach

Under the fair value approach, the CSM (or the loss component) at 1 January 2022 was determined as the difference between the fair value of a group of contracts at that date and the fulfilment cash flows at that date.

For all contracts measured under the fair value approach, the Company used reasonable and supportable information available at 1 January 2022 to determine:

how to identify groups of contracts;

- whether a contract meets the definition of a direct participating contract; and
- how to identify discretionary cash flows for contracts without direct participation features (see Note 30(F)(i)) ,classified liabilities for settlement of claims as liabilities for incurred claims, even though the claims. might have been incurred before the contracts were acquired.

Some groups of contracts measured under the fair value approach contain contracts issued more than one year apart. For these groups, the discount rates on initial recognition were determined at 1 January 2022 instead of at the date of initial recognition.

For all contracts measured under the fair value approach, the amount of insurance finance income or expenses accumulated in the insurance finance reserve at 1 January 2022 was determined to be zero.

For groups of reinsurance contracts covering onerous underlying contracts, the Company established a loss-recovery component at 1 January 2022. The Company determined the loss-recovery component by multiplying:

- the amount of the loss component that relates to the underlying contracts at 1 January 2022; and the percentage of claims on the underlying contracts that the Company expected to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

Insurance acquisition cash flows – Modified retrospective approach

Under the modified retrospective approach, the Company identified any insurance acquisition cash flows arising before 1 January 2022 that did not relate to contracts that had ceased to exist before that date. These cash flows are allocated, using the same systematic and rational methods as that date. These cash flows are allocated, using the same systematic and rational methods as described in (iii), to:

- groups of contracts recognized at 1 January 2022 (which adjusted the CSM of those groups); and
- groups of contracts expected to be recognized after 1 January 2022 (which were recognized as assets for insurance acquisition cash flows).

In some cases, the Company did not have reasonable and supportable information to identify the relevant insurance acquisition cash flows. The adjustments to the CSM of groups of contracts recognised at 1 January 2022 and the assets for insurance acquisition cash flows for expected future groups were determined to be zero.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts (continued)

ix) Transition (continued)

The Company measured an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows under the fair value approach at an amount equal to the insurance acquisition cash flows that it would incur at 1 January 2022 for the rights to obtain:

- recoveries of insurance acquisition cash flows from premiums of contracts issued before 1 January 2022 but not yet recognized at that date, and renewals of such contracts;
- renewals of contracts recognized at 1 January 2022; and other future contracts after 1 January 2022 without paying again insurance acquisition cash flows that it has already paid.

Insurance acquisition cash flows – Fair value approach

The Company measured an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows under the fair value approach at an amount equal to the insurance acquisition cash flows that it would incur at 1 January 2022 for the rights to obtain:

- recoveries of insurance acquisition cash flows from premiums of contracts issued before 1 January 2022 but not yet recognized at that date, and renewals of such contracts;
- renewals of contracts recognized at 1 January 2022; and other future contracts after 1 January 2022 without paying again insurance acquisition cash flows that it has already paid.

Investment contracts and collective investment schemes

Investment contracts comprise unit-linked and other investment-linked contracts that do not transfer significant insurance. Such contracts are separated into two components: a financial liability (investment contract) and an investment management service contract. Recurring fees are conditional on the provision of investment management services and are attributed to the investment management service contract component. If an amount received from a customer exceeds the fair value of the investment contract issued, then the excess is attributed to the investment services component as an up-front fee.

Financial liabilities

The Company recognises a financial liability, representing its contractual obligation to pass on the return on the underlying investments after the deduction of investment management fees (see (ii)), when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions. It derecognises the financial liability when the obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled. Amounts collected and paid that are attributable to the financial instrument component are adjusted against the financial liability.

Financial liabilities arising from investment contracts and third-party interests in consolidated funds are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition. This is because these liabilities as well as the related assets are managed, and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis (see (G)(ii)). The fair value is the amount payable on demand because the holders can cancel their contracts at any time after contract inception.

Investment management service contracts

Recurring fees are calculated and recognised as revenue on a daily basis. Non-refundable up-front fees give rise to material rights for future investment management services and are recognised as revenue over the period for which a customer is expected to continue receiving investment management services. For more information, see Note 12.

Incremental contract costs

Commissions and fees paid to brokers for securing new customers are generally recognised as assets ('contract costs'), unless the Company does not expect to recover these costs. Contract costs are amortised over the estimated duration of the contracts on a straight-line basis and are reviewed for impairment regularly. They are included in 'other assets' in the statement of financial position and the amortisation and any impairment losses thereon are included in 'other operating expenses' in profit or loss.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Investment income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Interest income is recognised using EIR method for all financial assets measured at amortised cost. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets measured at fair value through OCI is also recorded using the EIR method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability or when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore the amortised cost of the financial asset) is calculated taking into account transaction costs and any discount or premium on acquisition of the financial asset, as well as fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR recognises interest income using the EIR method.

The group calculates interest income on financial assets, other than those considered credit impaired, by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the asset.

Fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective yield of the financial asset or liability are recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the instrument. Investment income also includes dividend income which is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

(f) Rental income

Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The excess of rental income on a straight-line over cash received is recognized as an operating lease liability/asset. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

(g) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised on the date when the Company's right to receive the payment is established. Dividend income is presented gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes which is included as part of investment income.

(h) Realized / unrealized gains and losses

Realised / unrealised gains and losses recorded in the statement of profit or loss on investments include gains and losses on financial assets and investment properties. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the original or amortised cost and are recorded on occurrence of the sale transactions. More details on the on how the gains have been arrived has been discussed in the specific policies relating to the assets.

(i) Revenue from contract with customers

Fund management fees

The Company recognizes revenue only when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of the service to its customers. The performance obligation is satisfied over time as the customer simultaneously consumes the benefits provided by the Company as the Company performs.

The Company provides fund management services. The agreement for fund management services specifies the performance obligation as to carry out the management and administration of the fund, be responsible for investing and re-investing the assets. Accordingly, the Company allocates the transaction price based on the value of the asset portfolio managed.

This financial services income includes income from investment management and related activities. This is based on the value of the assets managed on behalf of clients such as fund management fees, collective investment and linked product administration fees. Initial fees that relate to the future rendering of services are deferred and recognised as those future services are rendered.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Operating and other expenses

Expenses are recognised in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably and is independent from transactions with equity participants. This means, in effect, that recognition of expenses occurs simultaneously with the recognition of an increase in liabilities or a decrease in assets (for example, the accrual of employee entitlements or the depreciation of equipment).

- (i) When economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures. This is often necessary in recognizing the equipment associated with the using up of assets such as property and equipment. In such cases the expense is referred to as a depreciation or amortization. These allocation procedures are intended to recognize expenses in the accounting periods in which the economic benefits associated with these items are consumed or expire.
- (ii) An expense is recognized immediately in profit or loss when expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statement of financial position as an asset.

(f) Taxation

Current income tax

Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable on the taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the respective countries' Income Tax Legislations. Income tax expense is the aggregate amount charged/ (credited) in respect of current tax and deferred tax in determining the profit or loss for the year. Current income tax assets or liabilities are based on the amount of tax expected to be paid or recovered in respect of the taxation authorities in the future. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except when it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income, in which case it is also recognised in other comprehensive income, or to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is also recognised directly in equity.

Current income tax is provided on the basis of the results for the year, as shown in the financial statements, adjusted in accordance with tax legislation. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. The prevailing tax rate and the amount expected to be paid are highlighted in note 11 of these financial statements.

The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities when:

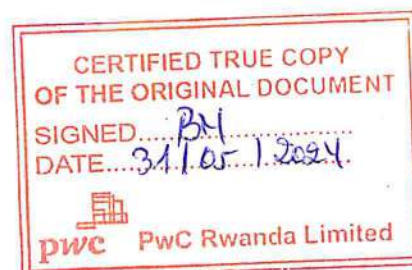
- It has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- It intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The net amount of current income tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included on a separate line in the statement of financial position of these financial statements.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is determined using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, using tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences except those arising on the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of an asset or liability, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled, and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences except those arising on the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of an asset or liability, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled, and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. The accounting of deferred tax movements is driven by the accounting treatment of the underlying transaction that led to the temporary differences.

Deferred tax relating to items recorded in profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss, while deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss in other comprehensive income or equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Income Taxes

Value Added Tax (VAT) and premium taxes

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognised net of the amount of VAT and premium taxes except:

when the VAT or premium tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable, or receivables and payables that are measured with the amount of VAT or premium tax included.

Outstanding net amounts of VAT or premium tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

(a) Translation of foreign currencies

The Company's presentation currency is the Rwandan Francs ("FRw").

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the company's functional currency at the applicable exchange rate at the reporting dates. Groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts that generate cash flows in a foreign currency, including the CSM, are treated as monetary items. Effects of exchange rate changes on the fair value of equity instruments are recorded as part of the fair value gain or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the applicable closing rate at the respective reporting date;
- (ii) income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and statement of other comprehensive income are translated either at the rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or at average exchange rates (in case this average is a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates).



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses except for buildings which are measured based on revalued amounts. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate only when the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Buildings are measured according to the revaluation model stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date.

Increases in the carrying amount of land and buildings arising on revaluation are dealt with through other comprehensive income and accumulated under a separate heading of revaluation surplus in the statement of changes in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are dealt with through other comprehensive income and reversed from revaluation surplus in the statement of changes in equity; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss for the year. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis to write down the cost of each asset, or the revalued amount, to its residual value over its estimated useful life as follows:

Computers	2 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	4 years

Property and equipment are reviewed for impairment as described in note (s) whenever there are any indications of impairment identified.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Gains and losses on derecognition of property and equipment are determined by reference to the difference of the carrying amounts and disposal proceeds. On disposal of revalued assets, amounts in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings. The date of disposal of an item of property, and equipment is the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied. The amount of consideration to be included is the gain or loss arising from the derecognition of property and is determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction price in IFRS 15.

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

(c) Investment properties

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property is initially recognised at cost including the transaction costs. The investment properties are subsequently carried at fair value, representing the open market value at the reporting date determined by annual valuations by independent valuers. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are included in the profit or loss for the year to which they relate.

The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria is met; and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. On disposal of an investment property, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss. The date of disposal of investment property is the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Investment properties (continued)

The amount of consideration to be included in the gain or loss arising from the derecognition of investment property is determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction price in IFRS 15.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under plant and equipment to the date of change in use.

(p) Intangible assets

Software license costs and computer software that are not an integral part of the related hardware are initially recognised at cost, and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs that are directly attributable to the production of identifiable computer software products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets.

Software under implementation are recognised as work in progress at historical costs less any accumulated impairment loss. The cost of such software includes professional fees and costs directly attributable to the software. The software are not amortised until they are ready for the intended use.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The group does not have assets with indefinite life and hence the amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of each license or item of software over its estimated useful life (four years).

Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, even when idle. Amortisation ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets have finite lives and are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset. The date of disposal of an item of intangible asset is the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied. The amount of consideration to be included in the gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset is determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction price in IFRS 15.

2. Accounting for leases

The Company leases rental office spaces. The Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

Company acting as a lessee

On the commencement date of each lease (excluding leases with a term, on commencement, of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value) the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid on that date. The lease payments include fixed payments, variable payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, and the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(q) Accounting for leases

If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used. The incremental borrowing rate is the internal cost of debt determined as the risk-free borrowing rate adjusted for country premium.

For leases that contain non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration payable to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone components.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of the costs of restoring the underlying asset to the condition required under the terms of the lease.

Subsequently the lease liability is measured at amortised cost, subject to re-measurement to reflect any reassessment, lease modifications, or revised fixed lease payments.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. If ownership of the underlying asset is not expected to pass to the Company at the end of the lease term, the estimated useful life would not exceed the lease term.

For leases with a term, on commencement, of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value (such as leased electronic equipment) the total lease payments are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

Leases where the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are recognised as a liability at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The interest rate implicit in the lease is used as the discount factor in determining the present value. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost using the interest rate implicit in the lease. The finance cost is charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Property and equipment acquired under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset.

The changes in leases which do not fall under the scope of COVID 19 related concessions are treated as lease modifications. Right of use assets are re-measured and gains or losses thereof recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term.

A short-term lease in this context is defined as any arrangement which has a lease term of 12 months or less. Lease payments associated with such arrangements are recognised in the income statement as an expense on a straight-line basis. The Company's total short term and low value lease portfolio is not material. The Company also leases office equipment such as printers and for which certain leases are short term.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(q) Accounting for leases (continued)

Company acting as a lessee (continued)

Determination

The determination of whether an arrangement is, (or contains), a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date. The arrangement is assessed for whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

When an operating lease is terminated, any payment required by the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination took place. The Company is both lessee and a lessor.

The Company as the lessor – Investment properties leasing arrangements

The investment properties are leased to tenants under operating leases with rentals payable monthly. Lease payments for some contracts include Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases, but there are no other variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate.

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes 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 Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Company applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

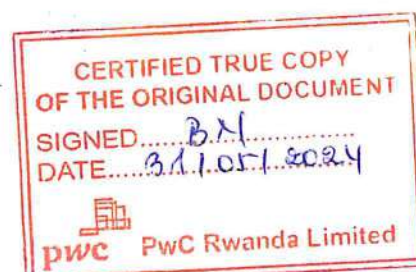
(r) Provisions

General provisions

Provisions for liabilities are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) resulting from a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the monetary value of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Onerous contracts

A provision is recognised for onerous contracts in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceeds the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs reflect the least net cost of exiting the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(s) Employee benefits

Defined contributions provident fund

The Company operates a defined contributions post-employment provident fund for eligible employees. The fund is funded by contributions from the employees and the Group. The assets of the fund are held and administered independently of the Company's assets.

Statutory pension scheme

The Company also makes contributions to the statutory defined contribution schemes in the four countries where operations are based. Contributions to defined contribution schemes are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as they fall due.

Leave

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave accrued at the reporting date.

Bonus

An accrual is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Company has a present legal and constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, the obligation can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Termination Benefits

The Company recognises a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

- (i) 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 Company can no longer withdraw the offer of termination benefits is the earlier of when the employee accepts the offer and when a restriction (e.g. a legal, regulatory or contractual requirement or other restriction) on the entity'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.
- (ii) For termination benefits payable as a result of the Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment, the Company then can no longer withdraw the offer when it has communicated to the affected employees a plan of termination meeting all of the following:
 - Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made;
 - 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; and
 - 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 terminate



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(s) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. 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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation. The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are detailed in its five-year strategic plan. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after fifth year.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of recoverable amount. A previous impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the profit or loss to the amount of an impairment already taken to profit or loss while the remainder will be a revaluation amount through other comprehensive income.

(t) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through OCI and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss including investment properties at fair value at each reporting date.

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

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

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

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

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



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(t) Fair value measurement

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Finance General Manager (GM), who discusses the basis and assumptions with the valuer. The Chief Financial Officer then approves this. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. Fair value related disclosures have been set out in note 57.

(u) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

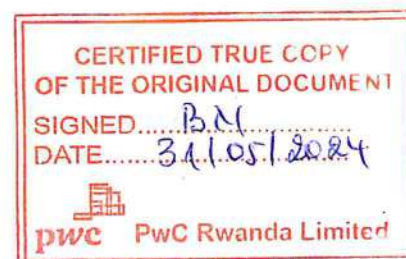
Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

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



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

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

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

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments); and
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include loans receivable, cash and cash equivalents, deposits with financial institutions, commercial papers, corporate bonds, other receivables, government securities at amortised cost and due from related parties.

Business model assessment

The company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Company holds financial assets to generate returns and provide a capital base to provide for settlement of claims as they arise. The Company considers the timing, amount, and volatility of cash flow requirements to support insurance liability portfolios in determining the business model for the assets as well as the potential to maximise return for shareholders and future business development. The expected frequency, value, and timing of asset sales are important aspects of the company's assessment.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Financial instruments (continued)

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

The SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

"Principal" for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a debt arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the period for which the interest is set.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial assets contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. Except for other receivables and amount due from related parties, which do not contain significant financing components, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

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

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The unquoted financial assets have been designated at fair value through OCI because the Company intends to hold the assets into perpetuity. The Company has designated its equity



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Financial instruments (continued)

investments previously classified as available-for-sale as equity investments at FVOCI on the basis that these are not held for trading.

The Company's financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments) are the unquoted equity investments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company has classified quoted equity instruments and investments in collective investment scheme in this category.

Derecognition

Derecognition other than for substantial modification

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability.

Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new instrument, with the difference recognised as derecognition gain or loss. When assessing whether or not to derecognise an instrument, amongst others, the Company considers the following factors: introduction of an equity feature, change in counterparty and if the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion.

If the modification does not result into cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Company records a modification gain or loss.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Overview of ECL principles

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

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

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

The calculation of ECLs

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

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

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

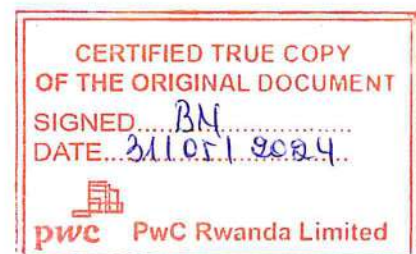
The Company does not have financial guarantees, loan commitments, letters of credit and financial assets which are purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI).

The maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial asset at amortised cost unless the Group has the legal right to call it earlier.

The calculation of ECLs (continued)

The Group allocates its assets subject to ECL calculations into these categories determined as follows:

- 12MECL (Stage 1) -The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of the LTECL that represents the ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. The Company calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring within 12 months following the reporting date.
- LTECL (Stage 2)-This is recorded when a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination.
- Impairment (Stage 3) -For debt instruments considered credit-impaired, the Company recognizes the lifetime expected credit losses for these instruments.
- For other receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Financial instruments (continued)

Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risk on financial assets (staff loans), the Company seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral is in form of real estate or motor vehicles. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Company's statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculations of ECLs for staff loans. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and reassessed on annual basis. Collaterals such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as real estate valuers.

Collateral repossessed.

The Company's accounting policy under IFRS 9 remains the same as it was under IAS 39. The Company's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the lower of the repossessed value or the carrying amount of the original secured asset. Assets for which selling is determined to be the better option are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in line with the Company's policy.

In its normal course of business, the Company does not physically repossess properties or motor vehicles but engages its procurement department to auction the asset to settle the outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the obligors. Because of this practice, the real estate properties and motor vehicles under legal repossession processes are not recorded in the balance sheet.

Write offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in entirety only when the Company has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense. There were no write offs over the period reported in these financial statements.

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, and payables. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include other payables, borrowings, payables arising out of reinsurance arrangements and amounts due to related parties.

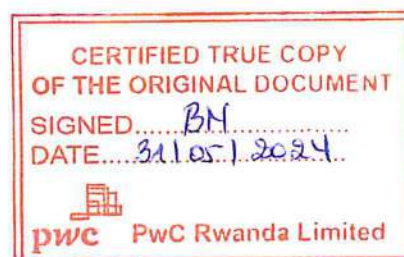
Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied.

Management only designates, on an instrument – by– instrument basis, an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met:

- The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis

The Company has designated unit linked contracts as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the carrying amount on initial recognition. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

(v) Cash and cash equivalents.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investment comprising of fixed deposits with financial institutions with original maturities of three months or less, and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value

(w) Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are charged directly to equity in the period in which they are declared and approved. Dividend distributions to the shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the year in which the dividends are declared and approved by the shareholders.

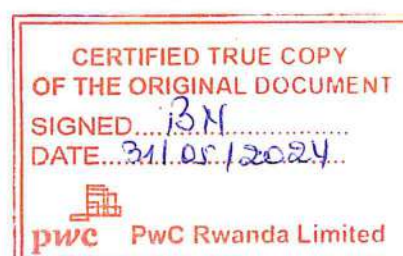
(x) Events after the reporting date

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorisation for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the Company will assess if the information affects the amounts that it recognises in the Company's financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events even after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in the light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognised in its financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable. Refer to note 61 for more details.

(y) Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received over and above the par value of the shares issued are classified as 'share premium' in equity.

Incremental costs attributable to the issue or cancellation of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity, net of tax if applicable.



2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Estimates and assumptions are an integral part of financial reporting and as such have an impact on the assets and liabilities of the Company. Management applies judgement in determining the best estimate of future experience. Judgements are based on historical experience and management's best estimate expectations of future events, taking into account changes experienced historically. Estimates and assumptions are regularly updated to reflect actual experience. Actual experience in future financial years can be materially different from the current assumptions and judgements and could require adjustments to the carrying values of the affected assets and liabilities.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The Company, based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Impairment of financial assets

The Company, recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company, expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. ECLs are recognised in two Stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company, tracks changes in credit risk and recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. See specific notes for financial assets that are subject to impairment assessment.

The Company, measures ECL on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for class of assets that share similar economic risk characteristic. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted loans are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the staff loans and mortgages will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining the criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL;
- Determining the relevant period of exposure to credit risk; and
- Determining the appropriate business models and assessing the "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)" requirements for financial assets.



2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(b) Valuation of insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities and assets

i. Fulfilment cash flows

Fulfilment cash flows comprise:

- estimates of future cash flows;
- an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of future cash flows; and
- a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The Company's objective in estimating future cash flows is to determine the expected value of a range of scenarios that reflects the full range of possible outcomes. The cash flows from each scenario are discounted and weighted by the estimated probability of that outcome to derive an expected present value. If there are significant interdependencies between cash flows that vary based on changes in market variables and other cash flows, then the Company uses stochastic modelling techniques to estimate the expected present value. Stochastic modelling involves projecting future cash flows under a large number of possible economic scenarios for market variables such as interest rates and equity returns.

Estimates of future cash flows

In estimating future cash flows, the Company incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. This information includes both internal and external historical data about claims and other experience, updated to reflect current expectations of future events.

The estimates of future cash flows reflect the Company's view of current conditions at the reporting date, as long as the estimates of any relevant market variables are consistent with observable market prices.

When estimating future cash flows, the Company takes into account current expectations of future events that might affect those cash flows. However, expectations of future changes in legislation that would change or discharge a present obligation or create new obligations under existing contracts are not taken into account until the change in legislation is substantively enacted. The Company derives cost inflation assumptions from the difference between the yields on nominal and inflation-linked government bonds.

Cash flows within the boundary of a contract relate directly to the fulfilment of the contract, including those for which the Company has discretion over the amount or timing. These include payments to (or on behalf of) policyholders, insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts.

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the activities of selling, underwriting and starting a group of contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of contracts to which the group belongs. Other costs that are incurred in fulfilling the contracts include:

- claims handling, maintenance and administration costs;
- recurring commissions payable on instalment premiums receivable within the contract boundary;
- costs that the Company will incur in providing investment services;
- costs that the Company will incur in performing investment activities to the extent that the Company performs them to enhance benefits from insurance coverage for policyholders by generating an investment return from which policyholders will benefit if an insured event occurs; and
- income tax and other costs specifically chargeable to the policyholders under the terms of the contracts.

Insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts comprise both direct costs and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads.

Cash flows are attributed to acquisition activities, other fulfilment activities and other activities at local entity level using activity-based costing techniques. Cash flows attributable to acquisition and other fulfilment activities are allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational and are consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics. The Company generally allocates insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of contracts based on the total premiums for each group, claims handling costs based on the number of claims for each group, and maintenance and administration costs based on the number of in-force contracts within each group. Other costs are recognised in profit or loss as they are incurred.



2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(b) Valuation of insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities and assets (continued)

Contract boundaries

The assessment of the contract boundary, which defines which future cash flows are included in the measurement of a contract, requires judgement and consideration of the Company's substantive rights and obligations under the contract.

Insurance contracts

Some term assurance and critical illness contracts issued by the Company have annual terms that are guaranteed to be renewable each year. The Company determines that the cash flows related to future renewals (i.e. the guaranteed renewable terms) of these contracts are outside the contract boundary. This is because the premium charged for each year reflects the Company's expectation of its exposure to risk for that year and, on renewal, the Company can reprice the premium to reflect the reassessed risks for the next year based on claims experience and expectations for the respective portfolio. Any renewal of the contract is treated as a new contract and is recognised, separately from the initial contract, when the recognition criteria are met.

Some universal life contracts contain a guaranteed annuity option, which allows the policyholder to convert, on maturity of the stated term, the maturity benefit into an immediately starting life-contingent annuity at a predetermined rate. The Company has assessed the contract boundary for the entire contract, including the option, and concluded that the cash flows related to the guaranteed annuity option fall within the boundary of the contract. This is because the Company does not have the practical ability to reprice the contract on maturity of the stated term.

Reinsurance contracts

Each of the Company's quota share reinsurance contracts has an annual term, covers underlying contracts issued within the term on a risk-attaching basis and provides unilateral rights to both the Company and the reinsurer to terminate the cession of new business at any time by giving three months' notice to the other party. On initial recognition, the cash flows within the reinsurance contract boundary are determined to be those arising from underlying contracts that the Company expects to issue and cede under the reinsurance contract within the next three months. Subsequently, expected cash flows beyond the end of this initial notice period are considered cash flows of new reinsurance contracts and are recognised, separately from the initial contract, as they fall within the rolling three-month notice period.

Each of the Company's excess of loss and stop loss reinsurance contracts has an annual term and loss-occurring covers claims from underlying contracts incurred within the year (i.e. . Cash flows within the contract boundary are those arising from underlying claims incurred during the year.

Life risk, life savings and participating contracts

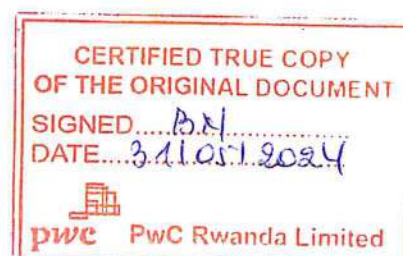
Assumptions about mortality/longevity, morbidity and policyholder behaviour that are used in estimating future cash flows are developed by product type at local entity level, reflecting recent experience and the profiles of policyholders within a group of insurance contracts.

Mortality/longevity and morbidity assumptions are generally developed using a blend of national mortality data, industry trends and the local entity's recent experience. Experience is monitored through regular studies, the results of which are reflected both in the pricing of new products and in the measurement of existing contracts. Mortality/longevity is a key assumption in the measurement of immediate fixed annuities issued

Policyholder behaviour is a key assumption in the measurement of life savings and participating insurance contracts. Each type of policyholder behaviour is estimated by product type, based on trends in recent experience. The following table sets out the assumptions about surrender rates (expressed as weighted averages) by policy anniversary for life savings and participating contracts, other than annuity contracts.

For deferred fixed annuity and universal life contracts, crediting rates and discount rates (see 'Discount rates' below), and for participating contracts, the extent to which participation percentages exceed minimum participation percentages are key assumptions in measuring those contracts. The assumed estimated crediting rates and participation percentages are generally based on the actual rates and percentages applied in the current year. The crediting rates applied vary between products and Company entities. In the current economic environment, the amounts credited are often determined by interest rate guarantees.

To determine how to identify changes in discretionary cash flows for these contracts, the Company generally regards its commitment to be the return implicit in the estimates of the fulfilment cash flows on initial recognition, updated to reflect current financial risk assumptions



2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

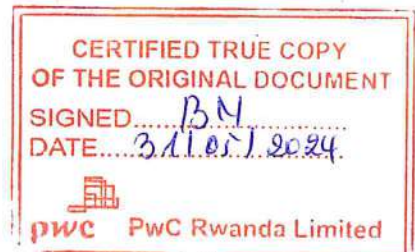
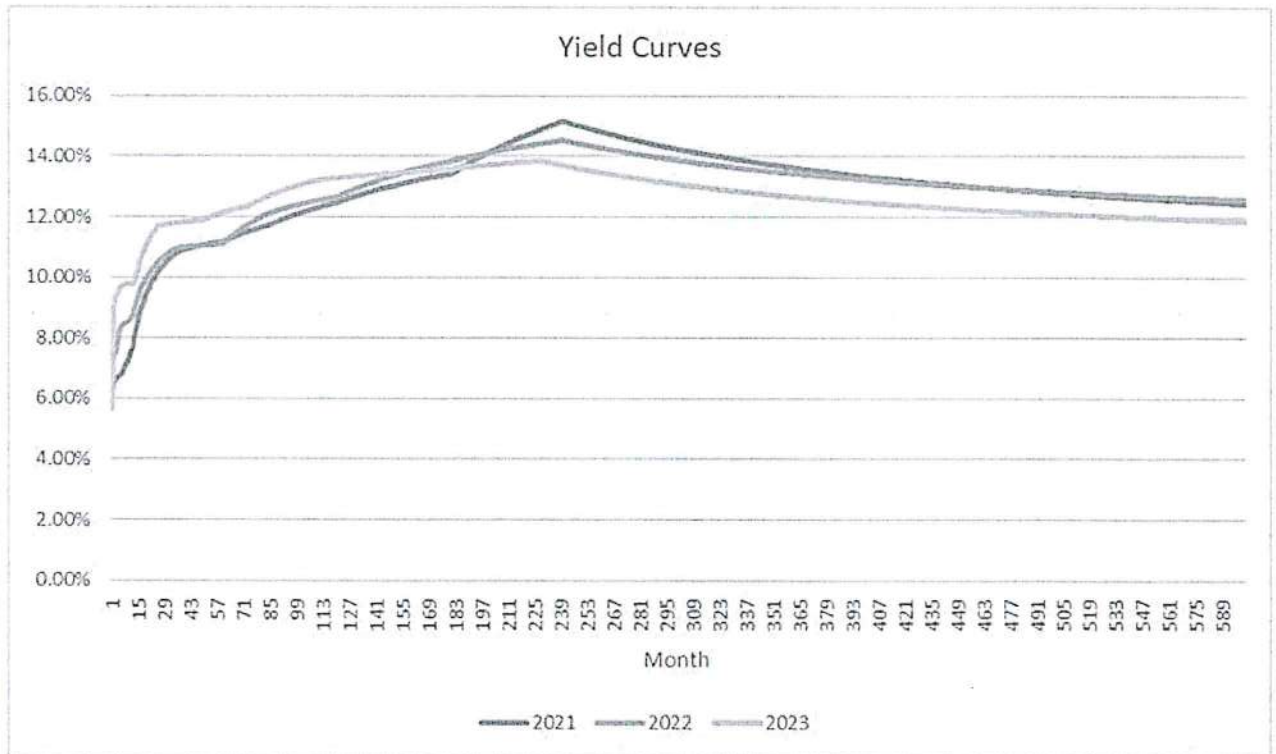
(b) Valuation of insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities and assets (continued)

Non-life contracts

The Company estimates the ultimate cost of settling claims incurred but unpaid at the reporting date and the value of salvage and other expected recoveries by reviewing individual claims reported and making allowance for claims incurred but not yet reported. The ultimate cost of settling claims is estimated Bornhuetter-Ferguson using a range of loss reserving techniques – e.g. the chain-ladder and methods. These techniques assume that the Company's own claims experience is indicative of future claims development patterns and therefore ultimate claims cost. The ultimate cost of settling claims is estimated separately for each geographic area and line of business, except for large claims, which are assessed separately from other claims. The assumptions used, including loss ratios and future claims inflation, are implicitly derived from the historical claims development data on which the projections are based, although judgement is applied to assess the extent to which past trends might not apply in the future and future trends are expected to emerge.

Discount rates

All 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. The Company generally determines the risk-free rates using the observed mid-price swap yield curves for AA-rated banks (adjusted for the bank's credit risk). The yield curve is interpolated between the last available market data point and an ultimate forward rate, which reflects long-term real interest rate and inflation expectations. For markets in which there is no reliable swap yield curve, government bond yields are used. Although the ultimate forward rate is subject to revision, it is expected to be stable and would change only on significant changes to long-term expectations. To reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts, the risk-free yield curves are adjusted by an illiquidity premium. Illiquidity premiums are generally determined by comparing the spreads on corporate bonds with the costs of CDSs with matching critical terms for the same issuer. The tables below set out the yield curves used to discount the cash flows of insurance contracts for major currencies.



2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(b) Valuation of insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities and assets (continued)

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk (continued)

Cash flows that vary based on the returns on any financial underlying items are adjusted for the effect risk-free of that variability using risk-neutral measurement techniques and discounted using the effect of that variability using risk-neutral measurement techniques and discounted using the risk-free rates as adjusted for illiquidity. When the present value of future cash flows is estimated by stochastic modelling, the cash flows are discounted at scenario-specific rates calibrated, on average, to be the risk-free rates as adjusted for illiquidity. Interest rate volatilities are modelled based on swaption prices. The table below sets out the swaption implied volatilities for each major currency by option length (normal volatilities expressed as annualised standard deviations).

To determine the risk adjustments for non-financial risk for reinsurance contracts, the Company applies these techniques both gross and net of reinsurance and derives the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer as the difference between the two results.

Applying a confidence level technique, the Company estimates the probability distribution of the expected present value of the future cash flows from insurance contracts at each reporting date and calculates the risk adjustment for non-financial risk as the excess of the value at risk at the 80th percentile (the target confidence level) over the expected present value of the future cash flows.

ii. Contractual service margin

Determination of coverage units

The CSM of a group of contracts is recognised in profit or loss to reflect services provided in each year based on the number of coverage units provided in the year, which is determined by considering for each contract the quantity of the benefits provided and its expected coverage period. The coverage units are reviewed and updated at each reporting date.

For insurance contracts that provide both insurance coverage and investment services, the assessment of the quantity of benefits entails determining the relative weighting of the benefits provided to the policyholder by these services, determining how the benefits provided by each service change over the coverage period and aggregating those different benefits.

To determine the relative weighting of the benefits provided by insurance coverage and investment services, the Company generally considers the selling prices for the services had they been offered on a stand-alone basis and adjusts the quantity of benefits for each service in proportion to those stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling price for a service may be evidenced by observable prices when the Company sells that service separately to policyholders with similar characteristics.

Risk mitigation option

The Company uses reinsurance contracts to mitigate the financial risk arising from interest rate guarantees in certain traditional participating contracts and equity guarantees in certain variable annuity contracts in accordance with its documented risk management objective and strategy for mitigating financial risk. An economic offset exists between the insurance contracts and the risk-mitigating items, and credit risk does not dominate the economic offset.

The Company has chosen to recognise changes in the amount of its share of the fair value of the underlying items and changes in fulfilment cash flows due to changes in the effect of financial risk not arising from underlying items that are mitigated by the use of derivatives or reinsurance contracts in profit or loss and not to adjust the CSM.



2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(b) *Valuation of insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities and assets (continued)*

iii. Investment components

The Company identifies the investment component of a contract by determining the amount that it would be required to repay to the policyholder in all scenarios with commercial substance. These include circumstances in which an insured event occurs or the contract matures or is terminated without an insured event occurring. Investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses. Universal life, participating and non-participating whole-life contracts have explicit surrender values. The investment component excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses is determined as the surrender value specified in the contractual terms less any accrued fees and surrender charges.

The Company's other contracts do not contain investment components. These include deferred fixed annuity contracts that provide policyholders with a right to surrender the contract during the accumulation period and receive the current account value less any surrender charges. The Company determines that these contracts do not include any investment component, because the Company is not required to pay any amount if the policyholder does not surrender the contract and does not survive until the first annuity payment date. Consequently, any surrender payments are treated as premium refunds for unused coverage.

iv. Fair value of insurance contracts

The Company has measured the fair value of insurance contracts as the sum of (a) the present value of the net cash flows expected to be generated by the contract determined using a discounted cash flow technique; and (b) an additional margin, determined using a confidence level technique.

The cash flows considered in the fair value measurement are consistent with those that were within the contract boundary. Therefore, the cash flows related to expected future renewals of insurance contracts are not considered in determining the fair value of those contracts if they are outside the contract boundary. The Company's approach to measuring fair value differs from the IFRS 17 requirements for measuring fulfilment cash flows in certain respects. These differences gave rise to a CSM at the date of acquisition or transition. In particular, in measuring fair value the Company:

- considers the cash flows included in the measurement of fulfilment cash flows but adjusts them to reflect the perspective of market participants. For example, expense cash flows are created to cover a reasonable level of general overheads that are not directly attributable to fulfilling the insurance contracts but that a market participant acquiring the contracts would expect to bear;
- uses the discount rates applied in measuring fulfilment cash flows but increases the rates to reflect the effect of the Company's non-performance risk; and
- includes a margin comprising a risk premium to reflect what market participants would demand as compensation for the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows and a profit margin to reflect what market participants would require assuming the obligations to service the insurance contracts. In determining the risk premium, the Company allows for certain risks that were not reflected in the fulfilment cash flows but would be considered by market participants – e.g. general operational risk.

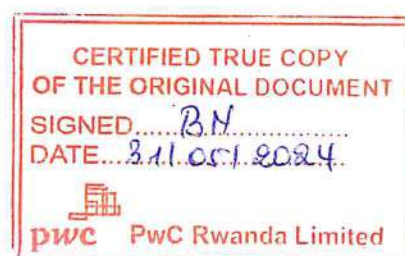
(c) *Revaluation of property and investment properties*

The Company carries certain classes of property and equipment at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in other comprehensive income. Land and buildings were valued based on open market value by independent valuers. For investment properties valuation methodologies were used by reference to properties of similar nature, location and condition amongst other factors which are highly judgmental.

Investment property is classified as held for sale under IFRS 5 where its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than continuing use.

For a property to be classified as held for sale, the following conditions need to be met:

- the asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition; and
- the sale must be highly probable.



3 (i) Insurance revenue

	Ordinary Life	Credit Life	Group Life	Total
	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
Year ended 31 December 2023				
Contracts not measured under the PAA				
CSM recognized for services provided	2,267,357	-	-	2,267,357
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	27,881	-	-	27,881
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	5,024,461			5,024,461
Claims	2,105,298	-	-	2,105,298
Expenses	2,330,184	-	-	2,330,184
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	588,979	-	-	588,979
Total revenue from contracts not measured under PAA	7,319,699			7,319,699
Expected premium receipts allocation under the PAA	4,512,475	1,077,962	-	5,590,437
Total insurance revenue	7,319,699	4,512,475	1,077,962	12,910,136

	Ordinary Life	Credit Life	Group Life	Total
	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
Year ended 31 December 2022				
Contracts not measured under the PAA				
CSM recognized for services provided	583,980	-	-	583,980
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-	-	-
Expected insurance service expenses incurred:	4,351,648			4,351,648
Claims	1,970,043	-	-	1,970,043
Expenses	2,381,605	-	-	2,381,605
Total revenue from contracts not measured under PAA	4,935,628			4,935,628
Expected premium receipts allocation under the PAA	(158,859)	2,949,366	807,009	3,597,516
Total insurance revenue	4,776,769	2,949,366	807,009	8,533,144

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
 OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
 SIGNED... *BH*
 DATE... 31.05.2024
 PwC Rwanda Limited

3 (ii) Insurance service expenses

	Ordinary Life FRw'000	Credit Life FRw'000	Group Life FRw'000	Total FRw'000
Year ended 31 December 2023				
Incurring insurance service expenses:				
Claims	(3,114,359)	(2,066,487)	(1,381,129)	(6,561,975)
Expenses	(670,645)	(321,198)	(1,225,307)	(2,217,151)
	(2,443,714)	(1,745,289)	(155,822)	(4,344,826)
Changes that relate to past service:	(56)	-	-	(56)
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	(67)	-	-	(67)
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	11	-	-	11
Changes that relate to future service:	(53)	-	-	(53)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts - subsequent measurement	(53)	-	-	(53)
Total insurance service expenses	(3,114,468)	(2,066,487)	(1,381,129)	(6,562,085)
Year ended 31 December 2022				
Incurring insurance service expenses:				
Claims	(3,372,090)	(2,037,727)	(1,263,013)	(6,672,830)
Expenses	(1,263,331)	(454,366)	(1,147,245)	(2,864,942)
	(2,108,759)	(1,583,361)	(115,768)	(3,807,888)
Total insurance service expenses	(3,372,090)	(2,037,727)	(1,263,013)	(6,672,830)



3 (iii) Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held			
	Ordinary Life	Credit Life	Total
	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
Year ended 31 December 2023			
Allocation of the premiums paid			
Amounts recovered from reinsurance:			
Incurred insurance service expenses:	194,277	-	194,277
Claims	194,277	-	194,277
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows reinsurance LIC):			
Changes in estimates in LIC fulfilment cash flows	(976,465)	11,746	(788,112)
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	(976,368)	11,746	(788,015)
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts	(782,188)	11,746	(593,835)
Year ended 31 December 2022			
Incurred insurance service expenses:	273,279	-	273,279
Claims	273,279	-	273,279
Changes that relate to past service (changes in fulfilment cash flows reinsurance LIC):			
Experience adjustments in claims and other insurance service expenses in LIC	(778,614)	222,243	(556,371)
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts	(505,335)	222,243	(283,092)



4. Net Investment Income

(i) Net income from investment property

	2023	2022
	FRw'000	FRw'000
Rental income	428,743	440,377
Fair value gains on investment properties (Note 16)	375,317	93,866
Total	804,060	534,243

(ii) Interest and dividend income from investments at FVTPL

Interest from government securities at fair value through profit or loss	2,900,638	2,549,306
--	-----------	-----------

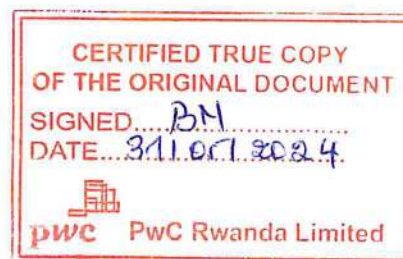
(iii) Interest income computed using the effective interest rate

Interest from deposits with financial institutions	1,479,336	1,363,176
--	-----------	-----------

(iv) Net gains/(losses) on financial assets

Net gains on financial assets	1,551,841	142,693
Dividends	290,377	20,400
	1,842,218	163,093

Gains on financial assets relate to the disposal of shares in Cogebanque Plc.



5. (i) Insurance finance expense from insurance contracts

	Ordinary Life	Credit Life	Group Life	Total
	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
Year ended 31 December 2023				
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	(1,606,176)	-	-	(1,606,176)
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	(1,001,735)	-	-	(1,001,735)
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	(490,159)	-	-	(490,159)
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	(114,282)	-	-	(114,282)
Total insurance finance expense from insurance contracts	(1,606,176)	-	-	(1,606,176)
Year ended 31 December 2022				
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:	(1,912,603)	-	-	(1,912,603)
Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM	(854,553)	-	-	(854,553)
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	(432,735)	-	-	(432,735)
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	(625,315)	-	-	(625,315)
Total insurance finance expense from insurance contracts	(1,912,603)	-	-	(1,912,603)



5. (ii) Insurance finance income or expense from reinsurance contracts

	Ordinary Life	Credit Life	Group Life	Total
	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
Year ended 31 December 2023				
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:				
Interest accreted on present value cash flows	28,104	-	-	28,104
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	86	-	-	86
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	(28,190)	-	-	(28,190)
Total insurance finance expense from reinsurance contracts	(28,104)	-	-	(28,104)
Year ended 31 December 2022				
The effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, based on the locked-in interest rates:				
Interest accreted on risk adjustment	(24,820)	-	-	(24,820)
The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk	(4,687)	-	-	(4,687)
	(20,133)	-	-	(20,133)
Total insurance finance expense from reinsurance contracts	(24,820)	-	-	(24,820)



5. (iii) Net financial result (including investment return)

Year ended 31 December 2023	Ordinary Life	Credit Life	Group Life	Total
	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
Net income from investment property and property funds	562,842	160,812	80,406	804,060
Interest and dividend income from investments at fair value	2,030,447	580,128	290,064	2,900,638
Interest income computed using effective interest rate method	1,035,535	295,867	147,934	1,479,336
Net realised (losses)/gains on financial assets	1,086,289	310,368	155,184	1,551,841
Net investment income	4,715,112	1,347,175	673,587	6,735,875
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(1,606,176)	-	-	(1,606,176)
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(28,104)	-	-	(28,104)
Net insurance finance expenses	(1,634,280)	-	-	(1,634,280)
Net Financial Result (including investment return)	3,080,833	1,347,175	673,587	5,101,595

Year ended 31 December 2022	Ordinary Life	Credit Life	Group Life	Total
	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
Net income from investment property and property funds	373,970	106,849	53,424	534,243
Interest and dividend income from investments at fair value	1,784,514	509,861	254,931	2,549,306
Interest income computed using effective interest rate method	954,223	272,635	136,318	1,363,176
Net realised (losses)/gains on financial assets	99,885	28,539	14,269	142,693
Net investment income	3,212,593	917,884	458,942	4,589,418
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(1,912,603)	-	-	(1,912,603)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	(24,820)	-	-	(24,820)
Net insurance finance expenses	(1,937,423)	-	-	(1,937,423)
Net Financial Result (including investment return)	1,275,169	917,884	458,942	2,651,995



6. Other operating expenses	2023	2022
	FRw'000	FRw'000
Staff costs	293,960	255,139
General office management expenses	354,361	245,622
Training and development	2,021	2,320
Travel and representation	4,242	63,978
Repairs and maintenance expenditure	36,983	52,274
Marketing and advertisement	5,893	6,034
Business development costs	35,993	33,009
Information and technology (ICT) costs	68,347	57,938
Communication expenses	15,329	11,505
Office rent and service charge	10,795	11,853
Depreciation on property and equipment	34,295	16,744
Professional fees	49,490	60,538
Auditor's remuneration	5,758	4,985
Compliance related costs	16,303	18,708
Directors' remuneration	9,499	15,166
Bank charges	4,786	3,353
ESG/Sustainability costs	4,436	3,147
Total	952,491	862,313



7. Other income	2023 FRw'000	2022 FRw'000
Income on surrender and withdrawals	630,485	469,938
Dividends	290,377	20,400
Loss on disposal and exchange transactions	4,810	(621,038)
Total	925,617	130,700

Loss on investment contract liabilities	(463,877)	(367,188)
---	-----------	-----------

Total other income	461,795	(497,888)
---------------------------	----------------	------------------

8. Expected credit losses on financial assets.

Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	42,342	19,454
Deposits with financial institutions (Note 11)	(307)	31,929
Expected credit loss on financial assets	42,035	51,383

9. Income tax

i) Income tax expense

Current income tax	1,613,947	895,630
Deferred income tax (Note 21)	112,595	(612,702)
	1,726,542	282,928

The tax on the Company's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory income tax rate as follows:

	2023 FRw'000	2022 FRw'000
Profit before income tax	10,323,080	2,817,633
Tax calculated at the statutory income tax rate of 29.4% (2022: 30%)	2,931,755	845,290
Tax effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,854,862	96,037
Rate change		
Deferred tax on impairment on property and equipment	(3,172,670)	(45,697)
Deferred income tax not recognised		
Recognition of deferred income tax assets previously derecognised	112,595	(612,702)
Income tax expense	1,726,542	282,928



9. Income tax	2023	2022
ii) Current income tax	FRw'000	FRw'000
At 1 January	566,704	(4,717)
Charge during the year	1,613,947	895,630
Income tax paid	(1,680,483)	(324,209)
At 31 December	<u>500,169</u>	<u>566,702</u>
10. Cash and cash balances		
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:		
Cash and bank balances	2,817,755	2,710,673
Expected credit loss	(61,796)	(19,454)
	<u>2,755,959</u>	<u>2,691,219</u>
Movement in Expected credit loss		
Opening balance	19,454	-
Charge to profit or loss account	42,342	19,454
	<u>61,796</u>	<u>19,454</u>
11. Deposits with financial institutions		
Deposits and similar securities	23,050,000	17,260,000
Interests receivable on deposits	1,360,701	903,767
Expected credit loss	(31,623)	(31,929)
Deposits and similar securities	<u>24,410,701</u>	<u>18,163,767</u>
Movement in Expected credit loss		
Opening balance	31,929	-
Charge to profit or loss account	(306)	31,929
	<u>31,623</u>	<u>31,929</u>
Maturity analysis:		
Maturing within three months	1,360,701	903,767
Maturing after 3 months	23,050,000	17,260,000
At start of year	17,260,000	12,260,000
Increase	5,790,000	5,000,000
At end of year	<u>23,050,000</u>	<u>17,260,000</u>

Term placements are deposits in local financial institutions for a period. All deposits were subject to an average variable interest rate of 9.9% (2022: 9.7%).



12. Related party transactions

The ultimate parent company is Sanlam Allianz Africa Proprietary Limited incorporated in South Africa. The outstanding balances mentioned below arose from the ordinary course of business. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company has not made any provision for Expected credit loss relating to amounts owed by related parties is nil. Amount due to and from related parties are expected to be recovered or settled within the twelve months period after the reporting period.

(i) Purchases of services	2023	2022
	FRw 000	FRw 000
Sanlam Towers Ltd	12 998	-
Sanlam Emerging Markets	225,370	283,447
Sanlam Assurance Générales	107 147	114 707
	<u>225,370</u>	<u>283,447</u>
(ii) Due from related parties		
Sanlam Rwanda	12,895	299,441
	<u>12,895</u>	<u>299,441</u>
(iii) Due to related parties		
Sanlam Emerging Markets	54,241	164,459
Sanlam Assurances Généralés s	29,197	47,628
	<u>83,438</u>	<u>212,087</u>

Key management includes directors and members of senior management. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

(iv) Key management compensation	2023	2022
	FRw 000	FRw 000
Salaries	408,026	335,187
Bonus	39,593	47,920
Medical fees	10,214	6,524
Directors fees	69,417	59,828
Post-employment pension	10,214	8,380
Contribution to RSSB	20,670	16,759
	<u>558,134</u>	<u>474,598</u>
(v) Directors' emoluments	<u>69,417</u>	<u>59,828</u>



13. Other receivables	2023	2022
	FRw '000	FRw '000
Deposits held	4,570	4,570
Prepayments	5,445	-
Other receivables	184,424	737,578
Inventories	3,878	3,401
	<u>198,317</u>	<u>745,549</u>

14. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

At 1 January	24,804,618	23,678,717
Additions	4,800,000	4,300,000
Maturities	(2,579,505)	(3,046,000)
Fair value loss	(155,026)	(128,099)
At 31 December	<u>26,870,087</u>	<u>24,804,618</u>

Maturity analysis

Within 1 year	6,070,600	3,251,848
In 1-5 years	12,647,616	15,175,328
In over 5 years	8,151,871	6,377,442
	<u>26,870,087</u>	<u>24,804,618</u>

The value of the Government bond is measured at fair value by discounting both principal and expected cash flow in form of coupon using the yield rates availed by the National Bank of Rwanda at the date of valuation. The model is built in the way to take into consideration the sensitivity for both interest rate and additional margin to sum up a total discount rate of 0.5% to the prevalent rate displayed by the National Bank of Rwanda at the valuation date (31 December 2023).

15. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-unquoted equity instruments

Unquoted investments:

Shares held in Rwanda Investment Group	539,569	712,000
Shares held in Cogebanque	-	2,417,000
	<u>539,569</u>	<u>3,129,000</u>

The movement in the investments is as follows:

At 1 January	3,129,000	2,755,189
Fair value (loss)/gain	(172,431)	373,811
Disposals	(2,417,000)	-
At 31 December	<u>539,569</u>	<u>3,129,000</u>



15. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-unquoted equity instruments(continued)

The table below shows the percentages of investments in the equity investments:

	Dec 2023	Dec 2022
Rwanda Investment Group	4.3%	4.3%
Cogebanque	-	6.98%

The Directors assessed and concluded that the Company does not have significant influence over the investee companies neither does it control the same investee companies. The investments are in scope of IFRS 9 being at fair value through profit or loss. Consequently, valuation has been measured in line with IFRS 13.

16. Investment properties

	2023 FRw '000	2022 FRw '000
At 1 January	4,973,306	6,235,394
Disposals	-	(1,355,955)
Fair value changes (Note 4(i))	375,317	93,867
At 31 December	5,348,623	4,973,306

Changes in fair values are recognised as gains/(loss) in profit or loss and included net income from investment property.

Investment property relates to the company office buildings leased out to other tenants and the company apartments. As at 31 December 2023, the fair values of the properties are based on valuations performed by 2020 Construction Limited accredited independent value.

In arriving at the valuation figures the following principles have been assumed and applied;

- A willing buyer and willing seller both of whom are fully informed about the property and not acting out of compulsion.
- That to the date of valuation, a reasonable period would be allowed to properly market the property considering the
- That the state of the market, levels of values and other circumstances were on any earlier assumed date of exchange of contracts, the same as on the date of valuation
- No account has been taken of any bid by a purchaser with special interest.



17. Work in progress	2023 FRw'000	2022 FRw'000
Opening balance	124,247	61,360
Additions	-	62,887
Transfer to property and equipment	(124,247)	-
Closing balance	-	124,247

In 2022, the Company was still building EDMS (Electronic Data Management System). This was transferred to property and equipment during the year.

18. (i) Share capital

	2023		2022	
	Number of shares	Share capital FRw '000	Number of shares	Share capital FRw '000
At 1 January and at 31 December	200,000	2,000,000	200,000	2,000,000

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to dividend when declared and one vote per share during annual general meetings. All the ordinary shares are authorized and fully paid up. The par value of each share is Frw 10,000.

(ii) Other reserves

	2023 FRw'000	2022 FRw'000
At 1 January	1,607,710	3,816,532
Revaluation gain on financial assets at FVOCI	(172,431)	373,808
Deferred income tax on revaluation gain	48,281	(112,143)
Revaluation surplus on property and equipment	164,828	6,531
Deferred income tax on surplus	(46,152)	(1,959)
	(1,338,843)	(2,475,599)
At 31 December	282,853	1,607,710


These are revaluation and fair value reserves of equities measured at fair valued through other comprehensive income.



19. Property and equipment

	Furniture and Fixture	Motor vehicles	IT equipment	Land	Building	Total
	Frw'000	Frw'000	Frw'000	Frw'000	Frw'000	Frw'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2023	522,425	272,577	174,102	409,355	814,041	2,192,500
Additions	5,072	55,188	251,170	-	-	311,431
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	164,828	164,828
Disposals	(7,350)	-	(7,519)	-	-	(14,868)
At 31 December 2023	520,147	327,765	417,754	409,355	978,869	2,653,890
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2023	468,660	222,325	151,998	-	466,158	1,309,142
Charge for the year	6,490	20,560	92,929	-	36,215	156,194
Depreciation on disposals	(7,109)	-	(21,429)	-	-	(28,538)
At 31 December 2023	468,042	242,886	223,497	-	502,373	1,436,798
NBV as at 31 December 2023	52,106	84,880	194,256	409,355	476,496	1,217,092

Cost						
At 1 January 2022	511,873	307,895	165,777	441,047	775,818	2,202,410
Additions	11,633	-	8,930	-	-	20,563
Revaluations	-	-	-	(31,692)	38,223	6,531
Disposals	(1,080)	(35,318)	(605)	-	-	(37,003)
At 31 December 2022	522,425	272,577	174,102	409,355	814,041	2,192,500
Accumulated depreciation						
1-Jan-22	454,985	229,222	138,204	-	429,943	1,252,354
Charge for the year	14,755	10,757	14,399	-	36,215	76,126
Depreciation on disposals	(1,080)	(17,654)	(605)	-	-	(19,339)
At 31 December 2022	468,660	222,325	151,998	-	466,158	1,309,142
NBV as at 31 December 2022	53,765	50,252	22,104	409,355	347,882	883,358

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
SIGNED: *B.M.*
DATE: *31/12/2024*
 PwC Rwanda Limited

20. Other payables

	2023 FRw '000	2022 FRw '000
Sundry payables	1,569,440	2,307,468
Amounts in suspense account	1,060,236	1,523,339
Staff annual leave pay provision	51,356	18,001
Rent deposits	2,457	11,901
Contractual liabilities	100,478	123,825
Total	2,783,967	3,984,534

21. Deferred income tax liability

The following table shows deferred tax recorded on the statement of financial position under the non-current liabilities and changes recorded in the income tax expense.

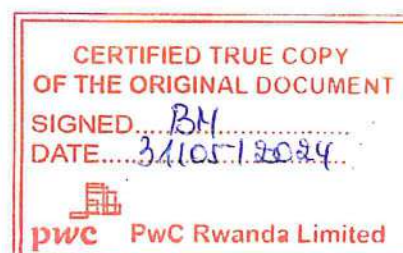
2023	01-Jan	charge/ (credit) to income statement	credit to OCI	31-Dec
Property and equipment	1,382,356	-	164,828	1,547,184
Other temporary differences	(338,401)	(80,391)	-	(418,792)
Fair value loss on financial assets – Note 14 (c)	254,761	-	(172,431)	82,330
IFRS 17 differed tax adjustment	831,190	-	141,290	972,480
	2,129,906	(80,391)	133,687	2,183,202

2022	01-Jan	charge/ (credit) to income statement	credit to OCI	31-Dec
Property and equipment	1,579,693	(195,378)	(1,959)	1,382,356
Other temporary differences	(149,176)	(189,225)	-	(338,401)
Fair value loss on financial assets – Note 14 (c)	112,499	254,405	(112,143)	254,761
IFRS 17 differed tax adjustment	-	-	831,190	831,190
	1,543,016	(130,198)	717,088	2,129,906

22. Investment contract liabilities

	2023 FRw '000	2022 FRw '000
Investment contract liabilities	10,901,495	9,505,617
	10,901,495	9,505,617

Investment contract liabilities relate to a pure savings plan (Teganya), with no insurane risk that has been valued under IFRS 9.



23. Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities

	Individual life FRw'000	Credit life FRw'000	Group Life FRw'000	Total FRw'000
As at 31 December 2023				
Insurance contracts	18,006,360	6,477,224	953,709	25,437,293
Insurance contract liabilities	18,006,360	6,477,224	953,709	25,437,293
Total				
Reinsurance contracts				
Reinsurance contract assets	2,256	883,207	-	885,463
Reinsurance contract liabilities	744,949	6,693	-	751,642
As at 31 December 2022 (Restated)				
Insurance contracts	17,699,237	5,515,824	707,383	23,922,444
Insurance contract liabilities	17,699,237	5,515,824	707,383	23,922,444
Total				
Reinsurance contracts				
Reinsurance contract assets	216,700	642,004	182,637	1,041,341
Reinsurance contract liabilities	173,894	-	-	173,894
As at 1 January 2022 (Restated)				
Insurance contracts	16,591,441	3,875,666	575,976	21,043,083
Insurance contract liabilities	16,591,441	3,875,666	575,976	21,043,083
Total				
Reinsurance contracts				
Reinsurance contract assets	9,016	26,712	7,599	43,328
Reinsurance contract liabilities	94,664	280,454	79,783	454,901



23. Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities (Continued)
23. i) Individual life- Insurance contracts issued (Continued)
23. i) a) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

	Year ended 31 December 2023			
	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows FRw'000	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial Risk FRw'000	CSM FRw'000	Total FRw'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	10,218,561	162,767	7,317,909	17,699,237
Net Opening balance	10,218,561	162,767	7,317,909	17,699,237
Changes that relate to current services	(4,552,714)	13,388	(1,809,489)	(6,348,815)
Non-onerous contracts recognised during the period	(1,187,878)	21,056	(319,988)	(1,486,810)
Experience adjustments not related to future service	(3,364,836)	(7,668)	(1,489,501)	(4,862,005)
Changes that relate to future services	1,425,366	61,443	-	1,486,809
Changes in estimates recognised in contractual service margin	1,425,366	61,443	-	1,486,809
Total insurance service result	(3,127,348)	74,831	(1,809,489)	(4,862,006)
Insurance finance income or expense				
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	(861,235)	-	551,629	(309,606)
Total insurance finance income or expense	(861,235)	-	551,629	(309,606)
Total changes in the statement of financial performance				
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)				
Premiums and premium tax received	8,394,815	-	-	8,394,815
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	(1,159,902)	-	-	(1,159,902)
Total cash flows	3,246,330	74,831	(1,257,860)	2,063,301
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,756,180)	-	-	(1,756,180)
Net Closing balance	1,490,151	74,832	(1,257,860)	307,123
Closing Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing Insurance contract liabilities	11,708,713	237,599	6,060,049	18,006,360
Net Closing balance	11,708,713	237,599	6,060,049	18,006,360



23. Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities (Continued)
23. i) Individual life- Insurance contracts issued (Continued)
23. i) a) Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

	Year ended 31 December 2022			
	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial Risk	CSM	Total
	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	9,405,987	177,670	7,007,784	16,591,441
Net Opening balance	9,405,987	177,670	7,007,784	16,591,441
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognized for services provided	(1,418,596)	20,098	-	(1,398,498)
Non-onerous contracts recognised during the period	(2,451,063)	1,021	310,125	(2,139,917)
Experience adjustments not related to future service	(3,869,659)	21,119	310,125	(3,538,415)
Changes that relate to future services				
Contracts initially recognised in the year	882,891	(36,022)	-	846,869
Changes in estimates recognised in contractual service margin				
Changes in estimates that relate to losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	882,891	(36,022)	-	846,869
Changes that relate to past services	882,891	(36,022)	-	846,869
Cash flows (Actual cashflows in the period)				
Premiums and premium tax received	7,861,661	-	-	7,861,661
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	(3,476,646)	-	-	(3,476,646)
Total cash flows	4,385,015	-	-	4,385,015
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(585,673)	-	-	(585,673)
Net Closing balance	10,218,561	162,767	7,317,909	17,699,237
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	10,218,561	162,767	7,317,909	17,699,237
Net Closing balance	10,218,561	162,767	7,317,909	17,699,237

**CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
 SIGNED... *B.N.*
 DATE... *31.12.2024*
 PwC Rwanda Limited

23. Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities (Continued)
23. ii) Credit life and Group life Insurance contracts issued
23. ii) a) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and the liability for incurred claims (LIC)

	Year ended 31 December 2023		Total FRw'000
	LRC Loss component FRw'000	LIC FRw'000	
Opening insurance contract liabilities	5,910,602	312,606	6,223,207
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-
Net balance as at 1 January	5,910,602	312,606	6,223,208
Insurance revenue			
Insurance Contract Liability: Third Party: Recognised in insurance revenue PAA	(5,590,437)	-	(5,590,437)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-	-
Expected insurance service expenses incurred	-	-	-
Total insurance revenue	(5,590,437)		(5,590,437)
Incurred insurance service expenses:			
Insurance Contract Liability: Recognised in insurance service expenses.		1,546,505	1,546,505
Insurance Contract Liability: Third Party: Insurance acquisition cash flows	886,507	-	886,507
Losses for the net outflow recognized on initial recognition	-	-	-
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	-
Total insurance service expenses	886,507	1,546,505	2,433,012
Total insurance service result	(4,703,930)	1,546,505	(3,157,425)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of financial performance	(4,703,930)	1,546,505	(3,157,425)
Cash flows			
Premiums received	6,649,647	-	6,649,647
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	(1,397,990)	(1,397,990)
Total cash flows	6,649,647	(1,397,990)	5,251,657
Other movements	(886,507)	-	(886,507)
Net balance as at 31 December	6,969,812	461,121	7,430,933
Closing insurance contract liabilities	6,969,812	461,121	7,430,933
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-
Net balance as at 31 December	6,969,812	461,121	7,430,933

**CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
 SIGNED: *P.M.*
 DATE: 31/05/2024
 **PwC PwC Rwanda Limited**

23. Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities (Continued)

23. ii) Credit life and Group life Insurance contracts issued

23. ii) a) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and the liability for incurred claims (LIC)

Year ended 31 December 2022

LRC

	Loss component FRw'000	LIC FRw'000	Total FRw'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	4,412,736	38,906	4,451,642
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-
Net balance as at 1 January	4,412,736	38,906	4,451,642
Insurance revenue			
Insurance Contract Liability: Third Party: Recognised in insurance revenue PAA	(3,756,375)	-	(3,756,375)
Total insurance revenue	(3,756,375)	-	(3,756,375)
Incurred insurance service expenses:			
Insurance Contract Liability: Recognised in insurance service expenses.	-	1,718,543	1,718,543
Insurance Contract Liability: Third Party: Insurance acquisition cash flows	709,589	-	709,589
Total insurance service expenses	709,589	1,718,543	2,428,132
Total insurance service result	(3,046,786)	1,718,543	(1,328,243)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of financial performance	(3,046,786)	1,718,543	(1,328,243)
Premiums received	3,809,398	-	3,809,398
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	(1,444,843)	(1,444,843)
Total cash flows	3,809,398	(1,444,843)	2,364,555
Other Movements	735,254	-	735,254
Net balance as at 31 December	5,910,602	312,605	6,223,208
Closing insurance contract liabilities	5,910,602	312,605	6,223,208
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-
Net balance as at 31 December	5,910,602	312,605	6,223,207

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
SIGNED: B.N.
DATE: 31.05.2024
pwc PwC Rwanda Limited

23. Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities (Continued)
23.iii) Individual life- Insurance contracts issued (Continued)
23.iii) c) Movements in reinsurance contract balances

Liabilities for Remaining Coverage	2023 FRw '000	2022 FRw '000
Opening reinsurance contract assets		
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities		
Net balance as at 1 January	42,806	177,482
Allocation of the premiums paid:		
Full Retrospective approach	-	-
Total allocation of premiums paid	-	-
Amounts recovered from reinsurance	1,299,557	(484,513)
Total net expenses from reinsurance	1,299,557	(484,513)
Finance income from insurance contracts issued	-	-
Total changes in the statement of financial performance	1,299,557	(484,513)
Investment components		
Cash flows		
Premiums paid	(1,382,630)	895,567
Amounts recovered	782,960	(545,730)
Total cash flows	(599,670)	349,837
Net balance as at 31 December	699,887	(134,676)
Closing reinsurance contract assets	742,693	42,806
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-
Net balance as at 31 December	742,693	42,806

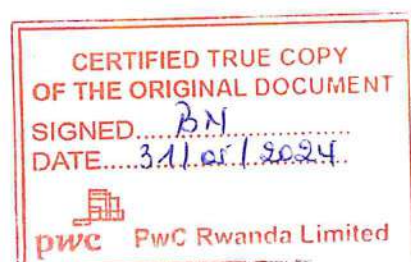


23. Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities (Continued)

23. iii) Credit life and Group Life Insurance contracts issued (Continued)

23. iii) c) Movements in reinsurance contract balances

	2023	2022
	FRw'000	FRw'000
Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		
Opening reinsurance contract assets		
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities		
Net balance as at 1 January	824,641	610,815
Allocation of the premiums paid:		
Full Retrospective approach	-	-
Total allocation of premiums paid	-	-
Amounts recovered from reinsurance	188,353	222,243
Total net expenses from reinsurance	188,353	222,243
Finance income from insurance contracts issued	-	-
Total changes in the statement of financial performance	-	-
Investment components	-	-
Cash flows		
Premiums paid	(136,480)	(8,417)
Amounts recovered	-	-
Total cash flows	-	-
Net balance as at 31 December	51,873	213,826
Closing reinsurance contract assets		
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities		
Net balance as at 31 December	51,873	213,826



23. Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities (Continued)

iv. Sensitivity analysis

	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	Value 5	Value 6	Value 7	Value 8	Value 9
	FCF as at 31 December	CSM as at 31 December	Total	Impact on FCF	Impact on CSM	Total increase (decrease) in insurance contract liabilities	Remaining CSM	Impact on profit before income tax	Impact on equity
	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
2023 (continued)									
Main basis									
Insurance contract liabilities (net)	(11,946,311,185)	(6,060,049,088)	(18,006,360,273)	-	-	-	(6,060,049,088)	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets (net)	(510,104,402)	(232,588,697)	(742,693,099)	-	-	-	(232,588,697)	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities	(12,456,415,587)	6,292,637,784	(18,749,053,372)	-	-	-	(6,292,637,784)	-	-
Mortality rate -20% increase									
Insurance contract liabilities (net)	(11,422,943,454)	(6,583,416,819)	(18,006,360,273)	523,367,731	(523,367,731)	-	(6,583,416,819)	(26,279,657)	(26,279,657)
Reinsurance contract assets (net)	(511,647,304)	(231,045,795)	(742,693,099)	(1,542,901)	1,542,901	-	(231,045,795)	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities	(11,934,590,757)	(6,814,462,614)	(18,749,053,372)	521,824,830	(521,824,830)	-	(6,814,462,614)	(26,279,657)	(26,279,657)
Lapse/surrender rates - 20% decrease									
Insurance contract liabilities (net)	(11,392,978,757)	(6,613,381,516)	(18,006,360,273)	553,332,428	(553,332,428)	-	(6,613,381,516)	(27,784,263)	(27,784,263)
Reinsurance contract assets (net)	(511,929,421)	(230,763,678)	(742,693,099)	(1,825,018)	1,825,018	-	(230,763,678)	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities	(11,904,908,177)	(6,844,145,194)	(18,749,053,372)	551,507,410	(551,507,410)	-	(6,844,145,194)	(27,784,263)	(27,784,263)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
SIGNED... *B. N. I.* ...
DATE... *31.01.2024* ...
 PwC Rwanda Limited

23. Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities (Continued)

iv. Sensitivity analysis (continued)

	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	Value 5	Value 6	Value 7	Value 8	Value 9
	FCF as at 31 December	CSM as at 31 December	Total	Impact on FCF	Impact on CSM	Total increase (decrease) in insurance contract liabilities	Remaining CSM	Impact on profit before income tax	Impact on equity
	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
2023 (continued)									
Lapse/surrender rates - 20% increase									
Insurance contract liabilities (net)	(12,499,643,613)	(5,506,716,659)	(18,006,360,273)	(553,332,428)	553,332,428	-	(5,506,716,659)	27,784,263	27,784,263
Reinsurance contract assets (net)	(508,279,384)	(234,413,715)	(742,693,099)	1,825,018	(1,825,018)	-	(234,413,715)	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities	(13,007,922,997)	(5,741,130,374)	(18,749,053,372)	(551,507,410)	551,507,410	-	(5,741,130,374)	27,784,263	27,784,263
Expenses - 10% increase									
Insurance contract liabilities (net)	(11,521,092,668)	(6,485,267,605)	(18,006,360,273)	425,218,517	(425,218,517)	-	(6,485,267,605)	(21,351,330)	(21,351,330)
Reinsurance contract assets (net)	(510,104,402)	(232,588,697)	(742,693,099)	-	-	-	(232,588,697)	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities	(12,031,197,070)	(6,717,856,301)	(18,749,053,372)	425,218,517	(425,218,517)	-	(6,717,856,301)	(21,351,330)	-21,351,330
Interest - 2% decrease									
Insurance contract liabilities (net)	(13,434,837,166)	(6,060,049,088)	(19,494,886,254)	(1,488,525,981)	-	(1,488,525,981)	(6,060,049,088)	(1,041,968,187)	(1,041,968,187)
Reinsurance contract assets (net)	(508,767,008)	(232,588,697)	(741,355,705)	1,337,394	-	1,337,394	(232,588,697)	936,176	936,176
Net insurance contract liabilities	(13,943,604,174)	(6,292,637,784)	(20,236,241,959)	(1,487,188,587)	-	(1,487,188,587)	(6,292,637,784)	(1,041,032,011)	(1,041,032,011)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
SIGNED...BN
DATE...31.05/2024
PWC PwC Rwanda Limited

23. Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities (Continued)

iv. Sensitivity analysis (continued)

	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	Value 5	Value 6	Value 7	Value 8	Value 9
	FCF as at 31 December	CSM as at 31 December	Total	Impact on FCF	Impact on CSM	Total increase (decrease) in insurance contract liabilities	Remaining CSM	Impact on profit before income tax	Impact on equity
	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
2022									
Main basis									
Insurance contract liabilities (net)	(9,520,093,773)	(7,869,538,038)	(7,389,631,811)	-	-	-	(7,869,538,038)	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets (net)	(173,884,292)	(229,558,919)	(403,443,211)	-	-	-	(229,558,919)	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities	(9,693,978,065)	(8,099,096,957)	(17,793,075,022)	-	-	-	(8,099,096,957)	-	-
Mortality rate -20% increase									
Insurance contract liabilities (net)	(9,083,909,360)	(8,305,722,451)	(17,389,631,811)	436,184,413	(436,184,413)	-	(8,305,722,451)	(34,126,582)	(34,126,582)
Reinsurance contract assets (net)	(174,408,650)	(229,034,561)	(403,443,211)	(524,358)	524,358	-	(229,034,561)	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities	-9,258,318,010	-8,534,757,011	(17,793,075,022)	435,660,055	(435,660,055)	-	(8,534,757,011)	(34,126,582)	(34,126,582)
Lapse/surrender rates -20% decrease									
Insurance contract liabilities (net)	(9,057,723,332)	(8,331,908,479)	(17,389,631,811)	462,370,440	(462,370,440)	-	(8,331,908,479)	(36,080,452)	(36,080,452)
Reinsurance contract assets (net)	(174,504,186)	(228,939,025)	(403,443,211)	(619,894)	619,894	-	(228,939,025)	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities	(9,232,227,519)	(8,560,847,503)	(17,793,075,022)	461,750,546	(461,750,546)	-	(8,560,847,503)	(36,080,452)	(36,080,452)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
 OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
 SIGNED... *P.M.*
 DATE... *31/05/2024*
 PwC Rwanda Limited

23. Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities (Continued)

iv. Sensitivity analysis (continued)

	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	Value 5	Value 6	Value 7	Value 8	Value 9
	FCF as at 31 December	CSM as at 31 December	Total	Impact on FCF	Impact on CSM	Total increase (decrease) in insurance contract liabilities	Remaining CSM	Impact on profit before income tax	Impact on equity
2022	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000	FRw'000
Lapse/surrender rates - 20% increase									
Insurance contract liabilities (net)	(9,941,527,916)	(7,448,103,894)	(17,389,631,811)	-421,434,144	421,434,144	-	(7,448,103,894)	36,080,452	36,080,452
Reinsurance contract assets (net)	(173,259,947)	(230,183,264)	(403,443,211)	624,346	(624,346)	-	(230,183,264)	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities	(10,114,787,863)	(7,678,287,159)	(17,793,075,022)	-420,809,798	420,809,798	-	(7,678,287,159)	36,080,452	36,080,452
Expenses - 10% increase									
Insurance contract liabilities (net)	(9,168,727,780)	(8,220,904,030)	(17,389,631,811)	351,365,992	(351,365,992)	-	(8,220,904,030)	(27,726,690)	(27,726,690)
Reinsurance contract assets (net)	(173,884,292)	(229,558,919)	(403,443,211)	-	-	-	(229,558,919)	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities	(9,342,612,073)	(8,450,462,949)	(17,793,075,022)	351,365,992	(351,365,992)	-	(8,450,462,949)	(27,726,690)	(27,726,690)
Interest - 2% decrease									
Insurance contract liabilities (net)	(10,574,881,914)	(7,869,538,038)	(18,444,419,952)	(1,054,788,141)	-	(1,054,788,141)	(7,869,538,038)	(738,351,699)	(738,351,699)
Reinsurance contract assets (net)	(173,427,203)	(229,558,919)	(402,986,122)	457,089	-	457,089	(229,558,919)	319,962	319,962
Net insurance contract liabilities	(10,748,309,117)	(8,099,096,957)	(18,847,406,074)	(1,054,331,052)	-	(1,054,331,052)	(8,099,096,957)	(738,031,737)	(738,031,737)

The sensitivity of the results to certain key assumptions has been tested by calculating the effect of assumptions not being met. The results of the sensitivity analysis are summarized in the sensitivities disclosures.

The valuation results are sensitive to the underlying assumptions. If these assumptions are not realised in practice, the surplus in the life fund will differ from expected.

Over the two periods, sensitivities for the different assumptions are largely similar. Variability of future interest rates will have the largest impact on the valuation results. These variabilities will particularly impact Individual Life and Annuities. These classes of business have long term cash-flows with durations of 12 to 15 years that are subject to discounting for the purpose of valuations.

It should be noted that the sensitivity calculations have been done independently. This means that interactions between various factors have not been considered. For instance, in the event of withdrawals increasing, it is likely that per policy expenses will also increase. Thus, when considering various scenarios, one needs to use an interplay of the above figures. This has not been allowed for in the analysis.



24. Risk management framework

a. Governance framework

The primary objective of the group's risk and financial management framework is to protect the company's shareholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. Key management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

The Company has established a risk management function with clear terms of reference from the board of directors, its committees and the associated executive management committees. This is supplemented with a clear organisational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the board of directors to executive management committees and senior managers. Lastly, a policy framework which sets out the risk profiles for the group, risk management, control and business conduct standards for the group's operations has been put in place. Each policy has a member of senior management charged with overseeing compliance with the policy throughout the company.

The board of directors approves the company's risk management policies and meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organisational requirements of such policies. These policies define the company's identification of risk and its interpretation, limit its structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting and reinsurance strategy to the corporate goals, and specify reporting requirements.

b. Capital management objectives, policies and approach

The company has established the following capital management objectives, policies and approach to managing the risks that affect its capital position:

- To maintain the required level of stability of the group thereby providing a degree of security to policyholders
- To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and shareholders
- To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets
- To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business
- To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the policyholders, regulators and stakeholders
- To maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximize shareholders' value

The operations of the group are also subject to regulatory requirements. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g., capital adequacy at 100%) to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the insurance companies to meet unforeseen liabilities as they arise. The Company has met all of these requirements throughout the financial year. All the subsidiaries met the capital adequacy provisions.

In reporting financial strength, capital and solvency are measured using the rules prescribed by the National Bank of Rwanda. These regulatory capital tests are based upon required levels of solvency, capital and a series of prudent assumptions in respect of the type of business written.

The company's capital management policy for its insurance and non-insurance business is to hold sufficient capital to cover the statutory requirements based on the BNR directives, including any additional amounts required by the regulator.



24. Risk management framework (continued)

b. Capital management objectives, policies and approach (continued)

Approach to capital management (continued)

The capital requirements are routinely forecast on a periodic basis and assessed against both the forecast available capital and the expected internal rate of return, including risk and sensitivity analyses. The process is ultimately subject to approval by the Board.

The group has made no significant changes, from previous years to its policies and processes for its capital structure.

Sanlam Vie had no external borrowings at 31 December 2023 (2022: NIL).

c. Regulatory framework

Regulators are primarily interested in protecting the rights of policyholders and monitor them closely to ensure that the group is satisfactorily managing affairs for their benefit. At the same time, regulators are also interested in ensuring that the group maintains an appropriate solvency position to meet unforeseen liabilities arising from economic shocks or natural disasters.

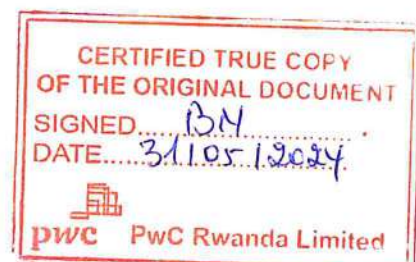
The operations of the group are subject to regulatory requirements within the jurisdictions in which it operates. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g., capital adequacy) to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of insurance companies to meet unforeseen liabilities as these arise.

d. Asset liability management (ALM) framework

Financial risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The main risk that the group faces, due to the nature of its investments and liabilities, is interest rate risk. The group manages these positions within an ALM framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investment returns in excess of its obligations under insurance and investment contracts. The principal technique of the company's ALM is to match assets to the liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts by reference to the type of benefits payable to contract holders. For each distinct category of liabilities, a separate portfolio of assets is maintained.

The Company's ALM is:

- Integrated with the management of the financial risks associated with the group's other financial assets and liabilities not directly associated with insurance and investment liabilities
- As an integral part of the insurance risk management policy, to ensure in each period sufficient cash flow is available to meet liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts.



25. Insurance and financial risk

a) Insurance risk

The principal risk the company faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by frequency of the claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the group is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across large portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

The group purchases reinsurance as a part of its risks mitigation programme. Reinsurance ceded is placed on both a proportional and a non-proportional basis. The majority of proportional reinsurance is quota-share reinsurance which is taken out to reduce the overall exposure of the group to certain classes of business. Non-proportional reinsurance is primarily excess-of-loss reinsurance designed to mitigate the group's net exposure to catastrophe losses. Retention limits for the excess-of-loss reinsurance vary by product line and territory.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the company has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements. The group's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations of the company substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract. There is no single counterparty exposure that exceeds 5% of total reinsurance assets at the reporting date.



25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

a) Insurance risk (Continued)

1. Life insurance contracts

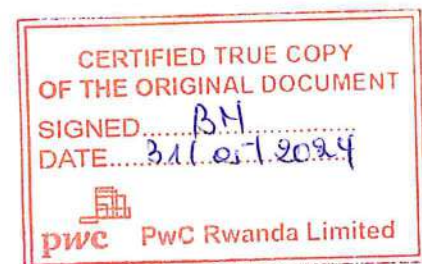
Life insurance contracts offered by the company include: whole life and term assurance. Whole life and term assurance are conventional regular premium products when lump sum benefits are payable on death or permanent disability. Few contracts have a surrender value. This includes group life and ordinary life premiums.

Pensions are contracts where retirement benefits are expressed in the form of an annuity payable at retirement age. If death occurs before retirement, contracts generally return the value of the fund accumulated or premiums. Most contracts give the policyholder the option at retirement to take a cash sum at guaranteed conversion rates allowing the policyholders the option of taking the more valuable of the two. Provision of additional death benefits may be provided by cancellation of units or through supplementary term assurance contracts. This includes the deposit administration contracts.

Death benefits of endowment products are subject to a guaranteed minimum amount. The maturity value usually depends on the investment performance of the underlying assets. For contracts with DPF the guaranteed minimum may be increased by the addition of bonuses. These are set at a level that takes account of expected market fluctuations, such that the cost of the guarantee is generally met by the investment performance of the assets backing the liability. However, in circumstances where there has been a significant fall in investment markets, the guaranteed maturity benefits may exceed investment performance and these guarantees become valuable to the policyholder.

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

- Mortality risk – risk of loss arising due to policyholder death experience being different than expected
- Morbidity risk – risk of loss arising due to policyholder health experience being different than expected
- Longevity risk – risk of loss arising due to the annuitant living longer than expected
- Investment return risk – risk of loss arising from actual returns being different than expected
- Expense risk – risk of loss arising from expense experience being different than expected
- Policyholder decision risk – risk of loss arising due to policyholder experiences (lapses and surrenders) being different than expected.



25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

a) Insurance risk (Continued)

1. Life insurance contracts (continued)

These risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the company, type of risk insured or by industry.

The company's underwriting strategy is designed to ensure that risks are well diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is largely achieved through diversification across industry sectors, the use of medical screening in order to ensure that pricing takes account of current health conditions and family medical history, regular review of actual claims experience and product pricing, as well as detailed claims' handling procedures. Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the group has the right not to renew individual policies, it can impose deductibles and it has the right to reject the payment of fraudulent claims. Insurance contracts also entitle the group to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs. The group further enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly pursuing claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the group.

For contracts for which death or disability is the insured risk, the significant factors that could increase the overall frequency of claims are epidemics, widespread changes in lifestyle and natural disasters, resulting in earlier or more claims than expected. Groupwide reinsurance limits of FRw. 3,000,000 on any single life insured are in place.

For annuity contracts, the most significant factor is continued improvement in medical science and social conditions that would increase longevity. For contracts with DPF, the participating nature of these contracts results in a significant portion of the insurance risk being shared with the insured party. For contracts without DPF, the company charges for death and disability risks on a yearly basis. Under these contracts the group has the right to alter these charges to take account of death and disability experience, thereby mitigating the risks to the group.

The insurance risk described above is also affected by the contract holder's right to pay reduced premiums or no future premiums, to terminate the contract completely or to exercise guaranteed annuity options. As a result, the amount of insurance risk is also subject to contract holder behaviour.



25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

a) Insurance risk (Continued)

1. Life insurance contracts (continued)

Key Assumptions

Material judgment is required in determining the liabilities and in the choice of assumptions. Assumptions in use are based on past experience, current internal data, external market indices and benchmarks which reflect current observable market prices and other published information. Assumptions and prudent estimates are determined at the date of valuation and no credit is taken for possible beneficial effects of voluntary withdrawals. Assumptions are further evaluated on a continuous basis to ensure realistic and reasonable valuations.

The key assumptions to which the estimation of liabilities is particularly sensitive are, as follows:

- Mortality and morbidity rates

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, according to the type of contract written. They reflect recent historical experience and are adjusted when appropriate to reflect the company's own experiences. An appropriate, but not excessive, prudent allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by sex, underwriting class and contract type. An increase in rates will lead to a larger number of claims (and claims could occur sooner than anticipated), which will increase the expenditure and reduce profits for the shareholders.

- Longevity

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, adjusted when appropriate to reflect the company's own risk experience. An appropriate, but not excessive, prudent allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by sex, underwriting class and contract type. An increase in longevity rates will lead to an increase in the number of annuity payments to be made, which will increase the expenditure and reduce profits for the shareholders.

- Investment return

The weighted average rate of return is derived based on a model portfolio that is assumed to back liabilities, consistent with the long-term asset allocation strategy. These estimates are based on current market returns as well as expectations about future economic and financial developments. An increase in investment return would lead to an increase in profits for the shareholders.

- Expenses

Operating expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in-force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation if appropriate. An increase in the level of expenses would result in an increase in expenditure, thereby reducing profits for the shareholders.

- Lapse and surrender rates

Lapses relate to the termination of policies due to non-payment of premiums. Surrenders relate to the voluntary termination of policies by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the company's experience and vary by product type, policy duration and sales trends. An increase in lapse rates early in the life of the policy would tend to reduce profits for shareholders, but later increases are broadly neutral in effect.



25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

a) Insurance risk (Continued)

1. Life insurance contracts (continued)

Key Assumptions (continued)

▪ Discount rate

Life insurance liabilities are determined as the sum of the discounted value of the expected benefits and future administration expenses directly related to the contract, less the discounted value of the expected theoretical premiums that would be required to meet these future cash outflows. Discount rates are based on current industry risk rates, adjusted for the company's own risk exposure. A decrease in the discount rate will increase the value of the insurance liability and therefore reduce profits for the shareholders.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the group's exposure to credit risk:

- A Group credit risk policy which sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Company. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the Company's audit and risk committee. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.
- Net exposure limits are set for each counterparty or group of counterparties, and industry segment (i.e., limits are set for investments and cash deposits, and minimum credit ratings for investments that may be held).
- The Group maintains strict control limits by amount and terms on net open derivative positions. The amounts subject to credit risk are limited to the fair value of "in the money" financial assets against which the Group either obtains collateral from counterparties or requires margin deposits. Collateral may be sold or repledged by the Group and is repayable if the contract terminates or the contract's fair value falls.
- Reinsurance is placed with counterparties that have a good credit rating and concentration of risk is avoided by following policy guidelines in respect of counterparties' limits that are set each year by the board of directors and are subject to regular reviews. At each reporting date, management performs an assessment of creditworthiness of reinsurers and updates the reinsurance purchase strategy, ascertaining suitable allowance for impairment.
- The credit risk in respect of customer balances incurred on non-payment of premiums or contributions will only persist during the grace period of 120 days specified in the policy document until expiry, when the policy is either paid up or terminated. Commission paid to intermediaries is netted off against amounts receivable from them to reduce the risk of doubtful debts.
- The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2023 and 2022 is the carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position.



25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

b) Financial risk

The Company issues unit-linked investment policies in several its operations. In the unit-linked business, the policyholder bears the investment risk on the assets held in the unit-linked funds, as the policy benefits are directly linked to the value of the assets in the fund. Therefore, the Company has no credit risk on unit-linked financial assets.

The company actively manages its product mix to ensure that there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

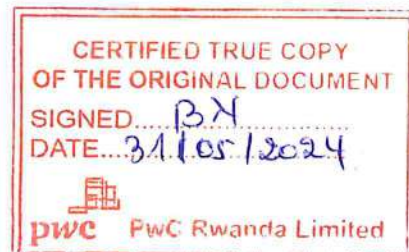
The Company's internal rating process

The Company's investment team prepares internal ratings for financial instruments (Financial assets at amortised cost- Government securities, Financial Assets at amortised cost- Corporate Bonds, Financial Assets at amortised cost -Loan and Receivables, Financial Assets at amortised cost-Commercial Papers, Due from related party, Deposits with financial institutions, and Cash and bank balances) in which counterparties are rated using internal grades. The ratings are determined incorporating both qualitative and quantitative information from external party ratings supplemented with information specific to the counterparty and other external information that could affect the counterparty's behavior. These information sources are first used to determine whether an instrument has had a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company's internal credit rating grades for the above assets with exception of staff loans is as described below.

Internal rating grade	Internal rating description
0	High grade
1	High grade
2	Standard grade
3	Sub-standard grade
4	Past due but not impaired
5	Individually impaired

For staff loans, the credit rating is based on whether the staff is still in employment. The loan is given a 'high grade' rating if the staff is still in employment, and a 'past due but not impaired' rating in instances where the staff is no longer employed with the Company.



25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

b) Financial risk (Continued)

The Company's internal credit rating grades is as follows:

Asset class	Drivers of change in credit quality	Qualitative indicators assessed
Receivables arising from direct and reinsurance arrangements	30 days past due	Company closure, significant decline in the industry which the client operates, listing on credit reference bureau, inability to service debt, loss of income, among others.
Cash at bank and deposits with financial institutions	Downgrade to grade four	Bank closure, bank run, default on debt, credit rating downgrade, material adverse mention or investigation, change in bank tier, negative change in debt ratios, debt covenant breach, regulator actions among others.
Government Securities	Downgrade from investment grade to non-investment grade as per the external ratings	Credit rating downgrade, adverse political instability, military coup / attempt / civil turmoil, hyper inflationary trajectory, external war, significant fall in tax collection rates, significant natural disaster events, warnings from Bretton Woods Institutions, debt restructure, currency devaluation, unemployment rate growth among others.
Corporate debt	Default in contractual cash flows	Credit rating downgrades, significant adverse political turmoil in country of major operations, significant fall in revenue collection, significant natural disaster events, debt restructure, material Adverse change (Change in business model; significant change in priority staff), significant court process interference on business model, insolvency, government agency takeover, financial covenant breach, material representation inaccuracy or warranty breach, material adverse mention, investigation among others.
Equities - Dividend Income	Default in contractual cash flows	Company closure, default on debt, credit rating downgrade, adverse material mention, change in balance sheet debt composition, debt covenant breach, adverse change in business model, company insolvency among others.
Staff/ Non-Staff Loans	Default in contractual cashflows	Listing on credit reference bureau, inability to service debt, loss of income, death, permanent disability, imprisonment, number of months in arrears among others.

The Group has monitoring procedures in place to make sure that the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit are effective, meaning that significant increase in credit risk is identified before the exposure is defaulted. The Company performs periodic back-testing of its ratings to consider whether the drivers of credit risk that led to default were accurately reflected in the rating in a timely manner.



25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

1. Financial risk (Continued)

Significant increase in credit risk, default and cure

The Company continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or portfolio of instruments (Financial assets at amortised cost- Government securities, Financial Assets at amortised cost- Corporate Bonds, Financial Assets at amortised cost-Loans, Due from related party, Deposits with financial institutions, Other receivables and Cash and cash equivalents) is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when any contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. In addition, the Group also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay by assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. When such events occur, the Group carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. The Group may also consider an instrument to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. In such cases, the Group recognises a lifetime ECL. This more applicable to financial assets arising from investments with financial institution. Such events include:

- Internal rating of the counterparty indicating default or near default for all asset classes
- The counterparty having past due liabilities to public creditors or employees for all asset classes except for staff loans.
- The counterparty filing for bankruptcy application for all asset classes
- Counterparty's listed debt or equity suspended at the primary exchange because of rumours or facts of financial difficulties for all asset classes except for staff loans.

The Group considers a financial instrument defaulted and, therefore, credit impaired for ECL calculations in all cases when the counterparty becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. The Group may also consider an instrument to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. In such cases, the Group recognises a lifetime ECL.

In rare cases when an instrument identified as defaulted, it is the Group's policy to consider the financial instrument as "cured" and therefore re-classified out of credit-impaired when none of the default criteria have been present for at least twelve consecutive months.

The group actively manages its product mix to ensure there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Collaterals and other credit enhancements

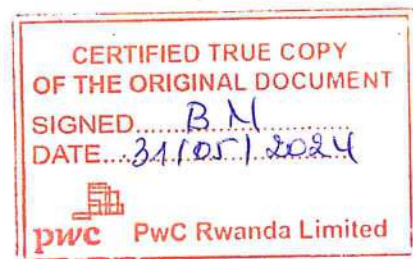
The amount and type of collateral required depends on assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are in place covering the acceptability and valuation of each collateral, which applies only to staff loan advances. The main type of collaterals are as follows:

- For mortgages, legal charge over property to the extent of loan advanced.
- For car loans, the value of the motor vehicle.

Management monitors the market value of the collateral and may request additional collateral in accordance with underlying agreement.

The Group does not physically repose properties but engages its legal department in collaboration with external agents to recover funds to settle outstanding debt. Because of this practice, the properties or motor vehicles are not recorded in the balance sheet and not treated as non-current asset held for sale.

The fair values of the collaterals equal to the outstanding loan balances at the end of each financial reporting period since the Group is only interested in recovering the loan balance.



25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

b) Financial risk (Continued)

i. Deposits with financial institutions

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total 2023	Total 2022
Internal rating grade	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000
Performing	24,410,701	-	-	24,410,701	17,560,000

An analysis of changes in the ECLs is, as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total 2023	Total 2022
	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000
ECL as at 1 January	31,929	-	-	31,929	-
Charge /(credit) through profit or loss	(306)	-	-	(306)	31,929
Closing balance	31,623	-	-	31,623	31,929

ii. Financial assets at amortised cost -Receivables from related parties

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total 2023	Total 2022
Internal rating grade	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000
Performing	12,895	-	-	12,895	264,355
ECL	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Amount	12,895	-	-	12,895	299,441



25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

b) Financial risk (Continued)

iii. Financial assets at amortised cost - Other receivables

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total 2023	Total 2022
	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000
Internal rating grade					
Performing	184,424			184,424	737,578
Total Gross	184,424			184,424	737,578
ECL	-			-	-
Total Net Amount	184,424			184,424	737,578

iv. Financial assets at amortised cost – Cash and bank balances

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total 2023	Total 2022
	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000
Internal rating grade					
Performing	2,817,755	-	-	2,817,755	2,710,673
Total Gross	2,817,755	-	-	2,817,755	2,710,673
ECL	(61,796)	-	-	(61,796)	19,454
Total Net Amount	2,755,959	-	-	2,755,959	2,691,219
ECL as at 1 January	19,454				-
Charge /(credit) through profit or loss	42,342				19,454
Closing balance	61,796				19,454



25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

b) Financial risk (Continued)

The table below indicates the maximum exposure of assets bearing credit risk:

	2023 FRw '000	2022 FRw '000
Government securities at fair value through profit or loss	26,870,087	24,804,618
Other receivables	184,424	737,578
Due from related parties	12,895	264,355
Deposits with financial institutions	24,410,701	18,163,767
Cash and cash equivalents	2,755,959	2,691,219
Total	54,247,959	46,669,508

1. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. In respect of catastrophic events there is also a liquidity risk associated with the timing differences between gross cash out-flows and expected reinsurance recoveries.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the group's exposure to liquidity risk:

- A group liquidity risk policy which sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes liquidity risk for the group. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the group risk committee. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.
- Guidelines are set for asset allocations, portfolio limit structures and maturity profiles of assets, in order to ensure sufficient funding available to meet insurance and investment contracts obligations.
- Contingency funding plans are in place, which specify minimum proportions of funds to meet emergency calls as well as specifying events that would trigger such plans.
- The group's catastrophe excess-of-loss reinsurance contracts contain clauses permitting the immediate draw down of funds to meet claim payments should claim events exceed a certain size.

Maturity profiles

The following table summarises the maturity profile of the financial assets, financial liabilities and insurance contract liabilities of the group based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations, including interest payable and receivable.

For insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets, maturity profiles are determined based on estimated timing of cash outflows from the recognised insurance liabilities. Unearned premiums have been excluded from the analysis as they are not contractual obligations. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately.



25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

b) Financial risk (Continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below provides a contractual maturity analysis of Sanlam Vie financial assets and liabilities:

	31-Dec-23		31-Dec-22		Total	6 months and 1 year	More than 1 year	6 months or on demand	6 months and 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	6 months or on demand FRw '000	6 months and 1 year FRw '000	6 months or on demand FRw '000	6 months and 1 year FRw '000							
Financial assets											
Financial assets at amortised cost - Government securities	500,000	3,100,000	-	3,600,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through P&L - Government securities	3,078,021	2,592,533	21,865,739	27,536,293	2,416,427	-	22,388,191	-	-	-	24,804,618
Other receivables	198,317	-	-	198,317	745,549	-	-	-	-	-	745,549
Due from related parties	12,895	-	-	12,895	264,355	-	-	-	-	-	264,355
Deposits with financial institutions	300,000	24,110,701	-	24,410,701	100,000	-	-	18,163,767	-	-	18,263,767
Cash and cash equivalents	2,755,959	-	-	2,755,959	2,691,219	-	-	-	-	-	2,691,219
Total financial assets	10,445,192	26,203,234	21,865,739	58,514,165	6,217,550	18,163,767	22,388,191	18,163,767	22,388,191	46,769,508	
Financial liabilities											
Other payables	2,783,967	-	-	2,783,967	3,894,534	-	-	-	-	-	3,894,534
Non life insurance contract liabilities	-	172,607	10,728,888	10,901,495	-	314,674	9,190,944	-	314,674	9,190,944	9,505,617
Life insurance contract liabilities	-	6,304,151	19,139,836	25,443,986	-	5,927,165	17,995,279	-	5,927,165	17,995,279	23,922,444
Total financial liabilities	2,783,967	6,476,758	29,868,724	39,129,448	3,894,534	6,241,839	27,186,223	6,241,839	6,241,839	27,186,223	37,322,595
Net liquidity (gap)	7,661,225	19,726,476	-8,002,985	19,384,717	2,323,016	11,921,928	-4,798,032	11,921,928	11,921,928	-4,798,032	9,446,913

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
SIGNED... P.M.
DATE... 31.12.2024
PwC PwC Rwanda Limited

25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

b) Financial risk (Continued)

b. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign exchange rates (currency risk), market interest rates (interest rate risk) and market prices (price risk).

- The group's market risk policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes market risk for the group. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the group risk committee. The policy is reviewed regularly for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.
- Guidelines are set for asset allocation and portfolio limit structure, to ensure that assets back specific policyholders' liabilities and that assets are held to deliver income and gains for policyholders which are in line with their expectations.
- The group stipulates diversification benchmarks by type of instrument, as the group is exposed to guaranteed bonuses, cash and annuity options when interest rates fall.

In the unit-linked business, the policyholder bears the investment risk on the assets held in the unit-linked funds as the policy benefits are directly linked to the value of the assets in the fund. The group's exposure to market risk on this business is limited to the extent that income arising from asset management charges is based on the value of assets in the fund.

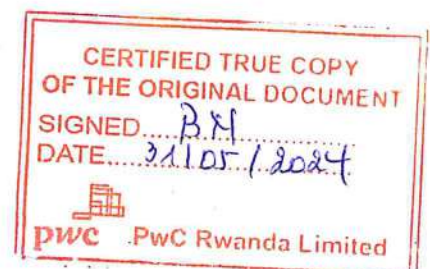
i. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Sanlam Vie principal transactions are carried out in Rwandan Franc and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arise primarily with respect to US Dollar (USD).

The group's financial assets are primarily denominated in the same currencies as its insurance and investment contract liabilities. This mitigates the foreign currency exchange rate risk for the overseas operations. Thus, the main foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than those in which insurance contract liabilities are expected to be settled.

The company has no significant concentration of currency risk.

The holding's s financial assets are primarily denominated in the same currencies as its liabilities hence not exposed to the currency risks.



25. Insurance and financial risk(continued)

b) Financial risk (Continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Floating rate instruments expose the company to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the company to fair value interest risk.

The Group's interest risk policy requires it to manage interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments. The policy also requires it to manage the maturities of interest-bearing financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities. Interest on floating rate instruments is re-priced at intervals of less than one year. Interest on fixed interest rate instruments is priced at inception of the financial instrument and is fixed until maturity.

The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk illustrates how changes in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates at the reporting date. The Financial assets at amortised cost- Deposits and commercial papers and staff loans are not affected by interest rate risk because the rates are agreed at the beginning of the contract financial instruments and insurance contracts described in this note, the sensitivity is solely associated with the former, as the carrying amounts of the latter are not directly affected by changes in market risks.

The Group's management monitors the sensitivity of reported interest rate movement monthly by assessing the expected changes in the different portfolios due to a parallel movement of plus 5% in yield curves of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Group is not exposed to interest rate risk as all financial assets are at fixed interest rates.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in equity prices (other than those arising from interest rate or foreign exchange rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk as a result of its holdings in equity investments, classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income investments. Exposure to equity shares in aggregate are monitored in order to ensure compliance with the relevant regulatory limits for solvency purposes. Investments held are listed and traded on the Nairobi Securities Exchange Limited (NSE).

The Group has a defined investment policy which sets limits on the Group's exposure to equities both in aggregate terms and by industry. This policy of diversification is used to manage the Group's price risk arising from its investments in equity securities.

Investment management meetings are held monthly. At these meetings, senior managers meet to discuss investment return and concentration of the equity investments.

Equity investment through profit or loss represent 0% (2022: 0%) of total equity investments.



26. Fair value measurement

The group specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

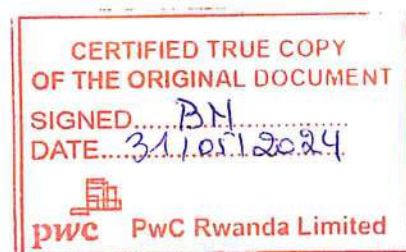
- Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes equity securities and debt instruments listed on the Nairobi securities exchange.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly as prices or indirectly as derived from prices.
- Level 3 – inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components, property, equipment and investment property

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and level 2 during the year.

The table below shows an analysis the fair value of assets by level in the fair value hierarchy. However, it does not include instruments whose fair value approximates the carrying amount.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Carrying amounts
	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000	FRw '000
2023					
Recurring fair value measurements					
Investment properties	-	-	5,348,623	5,348,623	5,348,623
Unlisted equities	-	-	539,569	539,569	539,569
Financial assets at amortised cost - Government securities	3,600,000	-	-	3,600,000	3,600,000
Financial assets at fair value through P&L -Government securities	27,536,293	-	-	27,536,293	27,536,293
Other receivables	198,317	-	-	198,317	198,317
Due from related parties	0	-	12,895	12,895	12,895
Deposits with financial institutions	20,810,701	-	-	20,810,701	20,810,701
Cash and cash equivalents	2,755,959	-	-	2,755,959	2,755,959
Total assets at fair value	58,501,270		5,901,087	64,402,357	64,402,357
2022					
Recurring fair value measurements					
Investment properties	-	-	4,973,306	4,973,306	4,973,306
Unlisted equities	-	-	2,417,000	2,417,000	2,417,000
Financial assets at fair value through P&L -Government securities	24,804,618	-	-	24,804,618	24,804,618
Other receivables	745,549	-	-	745,549	745,549
Due from related parties	299,441	-	-	299,441	299,441
Deposits with financial institutions	18,163,767	-	-	18,163,767	18,163,767
Cash and cash equivalents	2,691,219	-	-	2,691,219	2,691,219
Total assets at fair value	46,704,594		7,390,306	54,094,900	54,094,900



26. Fair value measurement (continued)

Valuation methods used in determining the fair value of assets and liabilities.

Instrument	Applicable Level	Valuation methods	Inputs
Investment properties	3	Amortized cost & DCF	Average Market interest rates 17%
Unlisted equities	3	Net Asset Value	AFS
Financial assets at amortised cost -Government securities	2	Amortized cost	Yield curve
Financial assets at fair value through P&L -Government securities	1	Discounted cash flow model (DCF)	Yield curve
Other receivables	3	Amortized cost	Current unit price of underlying unlisted assets and interest rates.
Due from related parties	3	Amortized cost	Current unit price of underlying unlisted assets and interest rates
Deposits with financial institutions	2	Amortized cost	Current unit price of underlying unlisted assets and interest rates.
Cash and cash equivalents	2	Amortized cost	Current unit price of underlying unlisted assets and interest rates

27. Holding Company

Sanlam Rwanda Ltd, the company's holding company, holds 78,338% and Colina Holdings Limited owns 21,662% of the total issued ordinary share capital.

28. Event after reporting date

There are no events after the reporting date that would require adjustments to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

