



CONDENSED Statement of Changes In Equity

Fig. in NPR

Previous Year End

	Share Capital	Preference Shares	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserves	Regulatory Reserves	Fair Value Reserves	Actuarial Reserves	Revaluation Reserve	Cash Flow Hedge Reserves	Catastrophe Reserves	CSR fund Reserve	Deferred tax reserve	Total
Balance as at Shrawan 1, 2079	4,184,000,000	-	-	-	417,303,291	-	16,214,238	5,706,899	-	-	-	77,310,306	2,853,498	9,786,311	4,713,174,543
Profit/(Loss) For the Year					191,158,925										191,158,925
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax															-
i) Changes in Fair Value of FVOCI Debt Instruments															-
ii) Gains/ (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedge															-
iii) Exchange differences on translation of Foreign Operation															-
iv) Changes in fair value of FVOCI Equity Instruments					2,532,407										2,532,407
v) Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment/ Intangible Assets															-
vi) Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations															-
vii) Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method															-
Transfer to Reserves During the Year (RLI profit Before Merge)					131,721,440										131,721,440
Transfer to Reserves during the year					(22,492,435)			3,376,543				19,115,893			-
Transfer from Reserves During the Year															-
Transfer of Deferred Tax Reserves					6,318,932									(6,318,932)	-
Transfer of Depreciation on Revaluation of Property, Plant Equipment															-
Transfer on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment															-
Transfer on Disposal of Equity Instruments Measured at FVTOCI															-
Transfer to Insurance Contract Liabilities															-
Prior Period Adjustments															-
Share Issuance Costs															-
Contribution by/ Distribution to the owners of the Company															-
i) Bonus Share Issued															-
ii) Share Issue															-
iii) Cash Dividend															-
iv) Dividend Distribution Tax															-
v) Others (To be specified)															-
<b>Balance as at Ashadh 31, 2080</b>	<b>4,184,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>726,542,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,214,238</b>	<b>9,083,441</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96,426,198</b>	<b>2,853,498</b>	<b>3,467,379</b>	<b>5,038,587,315</b>

Current Year to Date

	Share Capital	Preference Shares	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserves	Regulatory Reserves	Fair Value Reserves	Actuarial Reserves	Revaluation Reserve	Cash Flow Hedge Reserves	Catastrophe Reserves	CSR fund Reserve	Deferred tax reserve	Total
Balance as at Shrawa 01, 2080	4,184,000,000	-	-	-	726,542,560	-	16,214,238	9,083,441	-	-	-	96,426,198	2,853,498	3,467,379	5,038,587,315
Profit/(Loss) For the Year					304,831,921										304,831,921
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax															-
i) Changes in Fair Value of FVOCI Debt Instruments															-
ii) Gains/ (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedge															-
iii) Exchange differences on translation of Foreign Operation															-
iv) Changes in fair value of FVOCI Equity Instruments					-			(22,180,391)							(22,180,391)
v) Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment/ Intangible Assets															-
vi) Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations															-
vii) Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method															-
Transfer to Reserves During the Year					-										-
Transfer to Reserves during the year					(33,531,511)							30,483,192	3,048,319		-
Transfer from Reserves During the Year															-
Transfer of Deferred Tax Reserves														(7,393,464)	(7,393,464)
Transfer of Depreciation on Revaluation of Property, Plant Equipment															-
Transfer on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment															-
Transfer on Disposal of Equity Instruments Measured at FVTOCI															-
Transfer to Insurance Contract Liabilities															-
Prior Period Adjustments															-
Share Issuance Costs															-
Contribution by/ Distribution to the owners of the Company															-
i) Bonus Share Issued															-
ii) Share Issue					(570,475)										(570,475)
iii) Cash Dividend															-
iv) Dividend Distribution Tax															-
v) Others (To be specified)															-
<b>Balance as at Poush 29, 2080</b>	<b>4,184,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>997,272,495</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,214,238</b>	<b>(13,096,950)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>126,909,390</b>	<b>5,901,817</b>	<b>(3,926,085)</b>	<b>5,313,274,905</b>

Statement of Cash Flows

Fig. in NPR

	Current Year to date	Previous Year to Date
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities:</b>		
<b>Cash Received</b>		
Gross Premium Received	4,276,120,617	1953147024
Fees and Commission	-	-
Claim Recovery Received from Reinsurers	216,369,379	19,012,356
Realised Foreign Exchange Income other than on Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Other Direct Income	15,576,159	844,857
	-	-
<b>Cash Paid</b>		
Gross Benefits and Claims Paid	(1,418,518,520)	(493,685,951)
Reinsurance Premium Paid	(213,921,130)	(103,888,337)
Commission Paid	(433,132,960)	(229,621,431)
Service Fees Paid	(31,480,893)	(32,396,387)
Employee Benefits Expenses Paid	(396,685,188)	(135,939,861)
Other Expenses Paid	(337,126,824)	(291,757,071)
Others (RLI cash balance transfer at Merger)	-	123,165,242
	-	-
Income Tax Paid		
<b>Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities [1]</b>	<b>1,677,200,640</b>	<b>808,880,441</b>
<b>Cash Flow From Investing Activities</b>		
Acquisitions of Intangible Assets	-	-
Proceeds From Sale of Intangible Assets	-	-
Acquisitions of Investment Properties	-	-
Proceeds From Sale of Investment Properties	-	-
Rental Income Received	-	-
Acquisitions of Property, Plant & Equipment	(3,957,089)	(9,211,740)
Proceeds From Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
Payment for acquisition of Subsidiaries/ Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-
Receipts from Sale of Investments in Subsidiaries	-	-
Receipts from Sale of Investments in Associates	-	-
Purchase of Equity Instruments	(244,525,804)	(19,078,530)
Proceeds from Sale of Equity Instruments	-	-
Purchase of Mutual Funds	(63,243,940)	(7,000,000)
Proceeds from Sale of Mutual Funds	-	-
Purchase of Preference Shares	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Preference Shares	-	-
Purchase of Debentures	(631,534,078)	-
Proceeds from Sale of Debentures	-	-
Purchase of Bonds	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	-	-
Investments in Deposits	(2,091,998,469)	(955,833,313)
Maturity of Deposits	-	-
Proceeds from Finance Lease	-	-
Loans Paid	(59,317,399)	(137,902,505)
Proceeds from Loans	-	-
Interest Income Received	1,197,440,249	471,472,708
Dividend Received	-	-
Others (to be specified)	-	-
<b>Total Cash Flow From Investing Activities [2]</b>	<b>(1,897,136,530)</b>	<b>(657,553,380)</b>
<b>Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>		
Interest Paid	-	-
Payment of Finance Lease	-	-
Proceeds From Issue of Share Capital	-	-
Share Issuance Cost Paid	-	-
Dividend Paid	-	-
Dividend Distribution Tax Paid	-	-
Others (to be specified)	-	-
<b>Total Cash Flow From Financing Activities [3]</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents [1+2+3]</b>	<b>(219,935,890)</b>	<b>151,327,060</b>
Cash & Cash Equivalents At Beginning of The Year/Period	511,460,656	132,474,769
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		
<b>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents At End of The Year/Period</b>	<b>291,524,766</b>	<b>283,801,829</b>

**Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss**

**Fig. in NPR**

	<b>Current Year</b>
Opening Balance in Retained Earnings	726,542,560
Transfer from OCI reserves to retained earning in current year	
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	304,831,921
<b>Appropriations:</b>	
i) Transfer to Insurance Fund	
ii) Transfer to Catastrophe Reserves	(30,483,192)
iii) Transfer to Capital Reserves	-
iv) Transfer of CSR Fund	(3,048,319)
v) Transfer to/from Regulatory Reserves	-
vi) Transfer to Fair Value Reserves	-
vii) Transfer of Deferred Tax Reserves	-
viii) Transfer to OCI reserves due to change in classification	
ix) Others (to be Specified) :	
<b>Deductions:</b>	
i) Accumulated Fair Value Gain on each Financial Assets Measured at FVTPL	
a) Equity Instruments	
b) Mutual Fund	
c) Others (if any)	
ii) Accumulated Fair Value gain on Investment Properties	
iii) Accumulated Fair Value gain on Hedged Items in Fair Value Hedges	
iv) Accumulated Fair Value gain on Hedging Instruments in Fair Value Hedges	
v) Accumulated Fair value gain of Ineffective Portion on Cash Flow Hedges	
vi) Goodwill Recognised	
vii) Unrealised Gain on fluctuation of Foreign Exchange Currency	
viii) Accumulated Share of Net Profit of Associates accounted using Equity Method included in Investment Account	
ix) Overdue loans	
x) Fair value gain recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss	
xi) Investment in unlisted shares as per sec 16 of Financial Directive	
xii) Delisted share investment or mutual fund investment	
xiii) Bonus share/dividend paid	
xiv) Deduction as per Sec 17 of Financial directive	
xiv) Deduction as per Sec 18 of Financial directive	
xv) Others (to be specified)	
Share Issuance Costs	(570,475)
<b>Adjusted Retained Earning</b>	
Add: Transfer from Share Premium Account	
Less: Amount apportioned for Assigned capital	
Less: Deduction as per sec 15(1) Of Financial directive	
Add/Less: Others (to be specified)	
<b>Total Distributable Profit/(loss)</b>	
<b>Total Distributable Profits</b>	<b>997,272,495</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended Poush 29, 2080

### 1 Basis of Preparation

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

### 2 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company comprises of Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income shown as two separate statements, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) issued by the Nepal Accounting Standards Board (ASB) and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2006, directives issued by Nepal Insurance Authority and required disclosures as per Securities Board of Nepal. The format used in the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements and disclosures made therein also complies with the specified formats prescribed in the directives of Nepal Insurance Authority.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The term NFRS, includes all the standards and the related interpretations which are consistently used.

### 3 Use of Estimates

The preparation of these Financial Statements in conformity with NFRS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the reported balances of Assets & Liabilities, disclosures relating to Contingent Liabilities as at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amounts of Income & Expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in estimates are reflected in the Financial Statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the Notes to the financial statements.

### 4 Significant Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the significant policies adopted in the preparation of these Financial Statements.

#### (a) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

##### i) Recognition

Freehold land is carried at historical cost and other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation when, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and it can be used for more than one year and the cost can be measured reliably.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it meets the recognition criteria as mentioned above. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

##### ii) Revaluation

After recognition as an asset, lands and buildings whose fair value can be measured reliably, have been carried at revalued amount at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are being performed to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not materially differ from its carrying amount as at the reporting date. Valuation of the land and buildings are undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

An increase in the carrying amount as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation reserve. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit and loss. A decrease in the carrying amount as a result of revaluation, is recognised in profit and loss. However, the decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

Additionally,

***Difference between depreciation on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred to retained earnings.***

##### iii) Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment other than Freehold Land i.e. the Company's Freehold Building, Plant & Machinery, Vehicles & Other Assets is provided on "Straight Line Method (SLM)/ Diminishing Balance Method (DBM)" based on Useful Life estimated by technical expert of the management.

The Assets Useful Life/ Rate of Depreciation and Residual Values are reviewed at the Reporting date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

Useful Life of Property, Plant and Equipment based on SLM/ DBM is categorised as stated below:

List of Asset Categories	Useful Life (In Years)	Rate of Depreciation (In %) for DBM
Land	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Buildings	20	5%
Leasehold Improvement	Lease Period (10 Years)	10% SLM
Furniture & Fixtures	10	25%
Computers and IT Equipments	7	25%
Office Equipment	8	25%
Vehicles	10	20%
Other Assets	4	25%

#### iv) Derecognition

An item of Property and Equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no Future Economic Benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the Asset. Any Gain or Loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of Property and Equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the Asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

#### v) Impairment of Assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the Asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets. Assets that suffer an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of such reversal, the carrying amount of the asset is increased so as not to exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had there been no impairment loss.

#### vi) Capital Work-In-Progress

These are expenses of capital nature directly incurred in the construction of buildings, major plant and machinery and system development which are to be capitalized. Capital Work in Progress would be transferred to the relevant asset when it is available for use. Capital Work in Progress is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

### (b) Intangible Assets

#### i) Recognition

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

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

#### ii) Amortization

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. An intangible asset shall be regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected generate net cash inflow for the entity.

Useful Life of Intangible Assets based on SLM/ DBM is categorised as stated below:

List of Asset Categories	Useful Life (In Years) for SLM	Rate of Depreciation (In %) for DBM
Softwares	5	20%
Licenses	License Period	License Period
Others (to be Specified)		

### iii) Derecognition

An Intangible Asset is derecognised when no Future Economic Benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the Asset. Any Gain or Loss arising on the derecognition is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the Asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

### iv) Impairment of Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that Intangible Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

## (c) Investment Properties

### Cost Model:

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

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

### OR

### Fair Value Model:

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

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

The company does not have any property held as Investment Property as at financial year end.

## (d) Cash & Cash Equivalent

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, Cash & Cash Equivalents includes Cash In Hand, Bank Balances and short term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

## (e) Financial Assets

### i) Initial Recognition & Measurement



Financial Assets are recognized when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the Financial Instrument. The Company determines the classification of its Financial Assets at initial recognition.

When Financial Assets are recognized initially, they are measured at Fair Value, plus, in the case of Financial Assets not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the Financial Asset. Transaction costs of Financial Assets carried at Fair Value through Profit or Loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

## **ii) Subsequent Measurement**

### **a) Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost (AC)**

#### **iii) De-Recognition**

A Financial Asset is derecognized only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the Financial Asset. Where the Company has transferred an Asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the Financial Asset. In such cases, the Financial Asset is derecognized. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the Financial Asset, the Financial Asset is not derecognized. Where the Company retains control of the Financial Asset, the Asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the Financial Asset.

#### **iv) Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

#### ***Expected Credit Loss for Impairment of Financial Assets is applicable after implementation of NFRS 9***

In accordance with NFRS 9 "Financial Instrument", the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) Model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

Expected Credit Losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

The 12-months Expected Credit Losses (Expected Credit Losses that result from those default events on the Financial Instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

Full Lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Expected Credit Losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the Financial Instrument)

## **(f) Financial Liabilities**

### **i) Initial Recognition & Measurement**

Financial Liabilities are recognized when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the Financial Instrument. The Company determines the classification of its Financial Liabilities at initial recognition.

All Financial Liabilities are recognized initially at Fair Value, plus, in the case of Financial Liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of the Financial Liability.

### **ii) Subsequent Measurement**

After initial recognition, Financial Liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Method.

### **iii) De-Recognition**

A Financial Liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing Financial Liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

**(g) Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position where there is legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

**(h) Reinsurance Assets**

Reinsurance assets are the assets which are created against insurance contract liabilities of the amount which are recoverable from the reinsurers. These assets are created for the Reinsurer's share of Insurance Contract Liabilities.

**(i) Share Capital**

Financial Instruments issued by the Company are classified as Equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a Financial Liability or Financial Asset.

**(j) Reserves and Funds**

**i) Share Premium:** If the Company issues share capital at premium it receives extra amount other than share capital such amount is transferred to share premium. The amount in share premium is allowed for distribution of bonus shares.

**ii) Catastrophe Reserves:** The Company has allocated catastrophe reserve for the amount which is 10% of the distributable profit for the year as per Regulator's Directive.

**iii) Fair Value Reserves:** The Company has policy of creating fair value reserve equal to the amount of Fair Value Gain recognized in statement of other comprehensive income as per regulator's directive.

**iv) Regulatory Reserves:** Reserve created out of net profit in line with different circulars issued by Insurance Board.

**v) Actuarial Reserves:** Reseserve against actuarial gain or loss on present value of defined benefit obligation resulting from, experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred); and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.

**vi) Cashflow Hedge Reserves:** Is the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with all or a component of a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction, and could affect profit or loss. Reserve represent effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in other comprehensive income.

**vii) Revaluation Reserves:** Reserve created against revaluation gain on property, plant & equipments & intangible assets, other than the reversal of earlier revaluation losses charged to profit or loss.

**viii) Other Reserves:** Reserve other than above reserves, for e.g. deferred tax reserve, others (to be specified)

**(k) Insurance Contract Liabilities**

**i) Provision for unearned premiums**

Unearned premiums reserve represents the portion of the premium written in the year but relating to the unexpired term of coverage.

**ii) Outstanding claims provisions**

Outstanding claims provisions are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the statement of financial position date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling costs.

**iii) Unapportioned surplus**

Unapportioned surplus where the amount are yet to be allocated or distributed to either policyholders or shareholders by the end of the financial period, and held within the insurance contract liabilities.

**Liability adequacy**

At each reporting date, the Company reviews its unexpired risk and a liability adequacy test is performed to determine whether there is any overall excess of expected claims and deferred acquisition costs over unearned premiums. The calculation uses current estimates of future contractual cash flows after taking account of the investment return expected to arise on assets relating to the relevant life insurance technical provisions. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearned premiums is inadequate, the deficiency is recognized in the statement of profit or loss by setting up a provision for liability.

**5 Changes in Accounting Policies**

Accounting policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by the Company in preparing and presenting financial statements. The Company is permitted to change an accounting policy only if the change is required by a standard or interpretation; or results in the Financial Statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the entity's financial position, financial performance, or cash flows.

