HAND-IN-HAND

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

(Incorporated 23 June, 1966)

58th

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31st December, 2023

HAND-IN-HAND
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTICE OF MEETING

58th Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Fifty Eighth Annual General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Lots 1,2,3 & 4 Avenue of the Republic, Georgetown, on Thursday, 12 December, 2024 at 10:00 a.m. for the following purposes: -

AGENDA

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 and the Report of the Auditors thereon.
2. Election of Directors.
3. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.
4. Election of Auditors.
5. To fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
6. Any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Compton Ramnaraine
Company Secretary/Finance Controller

1, 2, 3 & 4 Avenue of the Republic,
Georgetown, Guyana.

18 November 2024

N.B. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company. A proxy form requires a $10.00 stamp.

Proxies must be deposited at the Offices of the Company not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting.

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MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

HEAD OFFICE:

1, 2, 3 & 4 Avenue of the Republic
Georgetown, Guyana.

Email: info@hihgy.com

Website: www.hihgy.com

Telephone: 225-1865-7

Fax: 225-7519

P.O. Box: 10188

DIRECTORS:

J.G. Carpenter, A.A., B.Sc. - Chairman

W.A. Lee, A.A., B.Sc., B.S.P., E.M.S.C.P., B.Soc.Sc., Dip.M., F.C.I.M - Vice Chairman

I.A. McDonald, A.A., M.A. (Hons) Cantab., F.R.S.L., Hon D.LITT. UWI

P.A. Chan-A-Sue, C.C.H., F.C.A.

T.A. Parris, B.A. (Econs.), M.A. (Econs. & Ed.)

K. Evelyn, B.A. (Hons) Sheff. Hallam, B.Sc.UMIST., M.B.A.Liv., F.C.I.I., A.C.I.B., M.C.I.B.S., Chartered Insurer, Chartered Banker

O. Singh, B.Sc. (Hons), M.B.A., F.C.C.A., C.P.A.- C.G.A., C.P.C.U.

K. Sue, B.Sc., M.Sc., C.I.S.I.

R. Stanley, F.C.C.A., C.P.C.U., M.Sc.

M. Nagasar, Dip. BMA., G.D.M., M.B.A.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

MANAGEMENT:

Group Executive Director	-	Keith Evelyn, B.A. (Hons) Sheff. Hallam, B.Sc.UMIST., M.B.A.Liv., F.C.I.I., A.C.I.B. M.C.I.B.S., - Chartered Insurer, Chartered Banker
Managing Director	-	Omadatt Singh, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.B.A., F.C.C.A., C.P.A. - C.G.A., C.P.C.U.
Deputy Manager	-	Lalita Sukhram, F.L.M.I., A.C.S., A.R.A.
Assistant Life Manager	-	Elizabeth Gopie, F.L.M.I., A.C.S., A.I.R.C., A.R.A.
Company Secretary/ Finance Controller	-	Compton Ramnaraine, M.A.A.T., A.I.C.B., F.C.C.A.
Financial Accountant/ Project Manager	-	Stephen Rambajan, F.C.C.A., M.B.A.
Accountant-Financial Compliance	-	Krishundat Ayoganand, F.C.C.A., M.B.A.
Director/Chief Risk Officer/ Investment Analyst	-	Kin Sue, B.Sc., M.Sc., C.I.S.I.
Director/Chief Internal Auditor/ Business Analyst	-	Ronald Stanley, F.C.C.A., C.P.C.U., M.Sc.
Legal and Compliance Officer	-	Paul Braam, LL.B., L.E.C.
Human Resource Manager	-	Zaida Joaquin, A.A., Dip. P.M., F.L.M.I., A.C.S., A.I.R.C., A.I.A.A., A.R.A.
Marketing Officer	-	Savita Singh, B.Soc.Sc., M.B.A
Manager - Berbice Operations	-	Tajpaul Adjodhea, F.L.M.I.
Assistant IT Manager	-	Shakuntala Singh, F.L.M.I, A.C.S

AUDITORS:	TSD LAL and Company, Chartered Accountants
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW:	Cameron & Shepherd Hughes, Fields & Stoby
MEDICAL ADVISOR:	Dr. Janice Imhoff
CONSULTING ACTUARIES:	Apex Consulting Limited
IFRS 17 CONSULTANT:	Jack A. Alli Sons and Co.
BANKERS:	Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited
	Guyana Bank for Trade & Industry Limited
	Bank of Nova Scotia
	Citizens Bank (Guyana) Inc.
	Demerara Bank Limited
	Bank of Baroda
	Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.
	Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc.
	JMMB Investments Trinidad & Tobago

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BRANCH OFFICES:

BERBICE:	1) New Amsterdam	Lots 15 & 16 B New Street, New Amsterdam, Berbice.
	2) Corriverton	Lot 101 Ramjohn Square, No. 78 Village (Springlands) Corriverton, Berbice.
	3) D'Edward Village	Plot 'A' Northern Public Road, D' Edward Village, West Bank Berbice.
	4) Rosehall	Lot 20 'B' North Public Road, Williamsburg, Rosehall Corentyne, Berbice.
	5) Bush Lot	Lot 4 Section 'C', Bushlot Public Road, West Coast Berbice.
LINDEN:		23 Republic Avenue, Linden, Demerara River.
VREED-EN-HOOP:		Lot 4 New Road, Vreed-en-Hoop, West Coast Demerara.
PARIKA:		Lot 1996 Parika Highway, East Bank Essequibo.
BARTICA:		Lot 45 First Avenue, Bartica.
MON REPOS:		130 Tract "A" Mon Repos, East Coast Demerara.
GREAT DIAMOND:		G3 Building Lot "M", Great Diamond, East Bank Demerara.
ESSEQUIBO:		Doobay's Complex, Lot 18 Cotton Field, Essequibo Coast.
SOESDYKE:		Shawnee Service Station Block 'X', Soesdyke, East Bank Demerara.
GEORGETOWN:		Lot 212 Barr Street, Kitty Village, Greater Georgetown.
ENMORE:		Enmore Mall, Block # 4, Apartment # 5, Enmore Public Road, East Coast Demerara.

HAND-IN-HAND
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Welcome

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very pleased to welcome you to our Company's 58th Annual General Meeting, in which we present our review of the performance of the Company for the year ended 31st December 2023.

Economic Review and Outlook

The global economy experienced a slowdown in 2023, continuing to grapple with disruptions to economic activity. These disruptions were intensified by ongoing geopolitical risks, inflationary pressures, and the tightening of monetary policies by central banks. Global growth for 2023 was estimated at 3.1 percent, a decrease from the 3.5 percent recorded in 2022. However, inflation declined faster than anticipated from its 2022 peak, with less impact on employment and economic activity than originally expected. This was primarily due to favorable supply-side factors. Global inflation fell to 6.8 percent, reflecting an easing in labor market pressures, evidenced by a reduction in job vacancies, a modest rise in unemployment, and an increase in labor supply.

In the Latin America and Caribbean region, growth contracted from 4.1 percent in 2022 to 2.3 percent in 2023. For commodity-exporting nations in the Caribbean, growth slowed to 18.7 percent, down from 25.5 percent as recorded at mid-year 2022. This deceleration in the sub-region's growth was largely due to moderating conditions, though the Guyanese economy remained a standout performer, driving much of the region's expansion.

Guyana continued its robust economic growth, recording real GDP growth of 33.0 percent, with non-oil GDP expanding by 11.7 percent. The oil and gas sector remained the key driver of this growth, while the construction, manufacturing, services, and agriculture sectors also made significant contributions to non-oil GDP. This strong performance was underpinned by an effective mix of fiscal and monetary policies, increased government investments in infrastructure, and heightened investor confidence. Inflation in Guyana stood at 2.0 percent, mainly due to rising food prices resulting from supply shortages caused by a period of unprecedented drought in the latter part of the year.

The value of the Guyana dollar relative to the United States dollar remained stable during the review period, at G$208.50=US$1.00.

Performance Review

I am pleased to announce that Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd. has achieved a net increase in funds of $59.2 million compared to $11.8 million in the previous year.

However, the Total Comprehensive Income reflected a loss of $590.1 million, largely driven by a decline in the market value of our local investment portfolio.

New Business

In 2023, the Individual Life and Annuities Portfolios recorded a 16.5% increase in new policies compared to the previous year, with a total of 191 policies issued. This growth generated an Annualized Premium Income of $77.4 million from Individual Life and Annuities.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

New Business - Cont'd

The Group New Business premium income also demonstrated significant growth, increasing to $103.6 million from $81.4 million in the prior year. We are optimistic about continued growth in New Business, supported by developments in the Oil and Gas industry, expansion in the housing sector, and tax incentives for Life and Medical Insurance.

These achievements are a testament to the hard work and dedication of our Brokers and Sales Team. As we navigate a competitive market, we continue to rely on the steadfast support of our Direct Sales, Marketing, and Business Development Departments to drive further success.

Frandec and Company (Insurance) Inc.

In 2023, Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company limited acquired a majority Shareholding in Frandec Insurance Company, a company whose principal activity is to provide health insurance services.

Claims

The Company successfully fulfilled its claims obligations in 2023, paying and reserving a total of $285.0 million, an increase from $267.5 million in the previous year.

After accounting for reinsurance recoveries, the net cost of claims under Individual Life policies due to death rose from $2.1 million to $5.7 million. In contrast, claims under Group Life policies decreased from $30.3 million to $20.8 million, while Group Health claims saw an increase from $201.5 million to $230.2 million.

A provision of $27.9 million was made for policies that had reached full maturity or were eligible for partial payouts in accordance with their terms.

Actuarial Valuation

An Actuarial Valuation conducted for the year ending December 31, 2023, reported a surplus of $7.6 billion, reflecting a Liability Coverage ratio of 1.9 times. The next Actuarial Valuation is scheduled for December 31, 2024.

Insurance Companies in Guyana – performance of 2023

The total resources of domestic insurance companies decreased slightly by 1.3 percent, or G$1,729 million, to G$136,199 million, representing 28.2 percent of the total assets of non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) as of December 2023. This decline was driven by a decline in other deposits, foreign liabilities, and a decrease in insurance premiums. The life segment, accounting for 69.0 percent of industry resources, fell by 1.6 percent, while the non-life segment decreased by 0.6 percent.

Insurance Regulation

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited complies fully with the Insurance Act 2016 and the IFRS 17 regulations. This new standard represents a significant update to the accounting framework for insurance contracts, aimed at enhancing transparency and providing a more comprehensive view of an insurer's financial performance. Replacing the previous IFRS 4 standard, IFRS 17 introduces a principle-based approach, requiring insurers to recognize and measure insurance contracts based on the time value of money and associated risks.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Insurance Regulation - Cont'd

In addition, Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited upholds a strong corporate governance structure, supported by a robust Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework and an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) framework.

Future Outlook

Global economic growth is projected at 3.1% for 2024, supported by resilience in the U.S. and key emerging markets, along with fiscal stimulus from China. Inflation is expected to ease across most regions as supply chain disruptions subside and restrictive monetary policies remain in place. Global headline inflation is anticipated to decline to 5.8% in 2024. However, potential risks, such as commodity price surges driven by geopolitical shocks or persistently high core inflation, could prolong tight monetary policy. Additionally, challenges such as a deteriorating property market in China or unexpected fiscal adjustments in other regions could dampen growth prospects.

In Guyana, real GDP is forecasted to expand by 34.3%, driven by increased oil production from the Prosperity FPSO. Non-oil GDP growth is expected to reach 11.9%, underpinned by continued advancements in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, as well as further growth in construction and services. Improvements in the bauxite and gold mining industries are also anticipated to contribute to non-oil sector performance. Inflation in Guyana is projected to rise to 2.5%, primarily due to external pressures affecting domestic production and supply.

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited remains committed to driving the growth of both the insurance industry and Guyana's economy. We consistently invest in our workforce and technology to provide outstanding products and services to our clients. With the rapid expansion of the economy, we are focused on leveraging emerging opportunities to further enhance our contributions and achievements.

Appreciation

I am honored to extend my deepest gratitude to our valued policyholders for their unwavering trust, loyalty, and steadfast support over the past 58 years. Your continued confidence in our organization is the cornerstone of our success, and it inspires us to strive for excellence in meeting your needs and exceeding your expectations.

I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize and commend my fellow Directors, Management, and Staff for their exemplary leadership and dedication. Their commitment to the company's vision and mission has been instrumental in achieving our objectives, even in the face of significant challenges. Their resilience, innovation, and teamwork are a testament to the strength of our organization.

As we look to the future, we remain deeply committed to fostering a culture of excellence, embracing growth opportunities, and continuing to deliver exceptional value to our policyholders and stakeholders. Thank you for being an integral part of our journey, and we look forward to achieving even greater milestones together.

Thank you,

JOHN G. CARPENTER A.A., BSc.
CHAIRMAN

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have pleasure in submitting for the information of Members and Policyholders the Fifty-Eight Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

1. **Principal Activities**
   The Company is engaged in the underwriting of long term business and associated insurance activities.

2. **Operational Results**
   The Net increase in funds for the year before changes into other comprehensive income was $59.2 million as compared to $11.7 million for the previous year.

3. **Life Business**
   Insurance revenue received for Ordinary Life Business for the year were $168.3 million as compared to $163.2 million for the previous year.

4. **Annuities**
   Insurance revenue for annuities business received for the year were $80.5 million as compared to $78.0 million for the previous year.

5. **Group Business**
   Gross premiums received in respect of Group Business amounted to $483.1 million as compared with $468.6 million for the previous year.

6. **Ordinary Life Fund**
   Ordinary Life Fund as at 31 December 2023 was $1.54 billion, the comparative for the year ended 31 December 2022 being $1.52 billion.

7. **Annuity Fund**
   Annuity Fund as at 31 December 2023 was $814.9 million, the comparative for the year ended 31 December 2022 being $879.0 million.

8. **Group Life Fund/Single Premium Mortgage Protection/Group Health Fund**
   Group Life Fund/Single Premium Mortgage Protection as at 31 December 2023 was $101.9 million, the comparative for the year ended 31 December 2022 being $92.0 million.

9. **Deposit Administration Fund**
   Deposit Administration Fund as at 31 December 2023 was $4.6 billion, the comparative for the year ended 31 December 2022 being $4.2 billion.

10. **Actuarial Valuation**
    An Actuarial Valuation was completed for the year ended 31 December 2023 and revealed a surplus of $7.6 billion or liability coverage of 1.9 times. The next Actuarial valuation is due on 31 December 2024.

11. **Claims**
    Total death claims (both Ordinary Life and Group Life) paid and provided for during the year amounted to $72.1 million, of which $45.6 million is recoverable from our re-insurer resulting in a net cost to the Company of $26.5 million. In addition, policies matured during the year were $27.9 million, while medical claims amounted to $230.2 million.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

12. Investments

On 31 December 2023, the total amount invested was $12.5 billion. It included investments in cash Bonds and Other Short-term Investment of $1.3 billion, Mortgages $189.9 million, Participation Loans $104 million and Loans to Fire Company $1.3 billion. In addition, the Company continued to invest in Local Shares during the financial year.

13. Employee Relations

Relations with employees throughout the year were cordial. Training is provided at all levels for technical and personal development.

14. Directorate

The following Directors, Messrs. Ian Mcdonald and Paul Chan-A-Sue retire on this occasion in accordance with Article 141 and 147 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

15. Corporate Governance

The Directors apply principles of good governance by adopting policies and procedures for the better management of the Company.

The Board meets monthly and has adopted a structure of mandates granted to committees whilst retaining specific matters for its decisions.

All the Non-Executive Board members are considered independent and bring vast knowledge, experience and professionalism to the deliberations of the Board.

The committees established by the Board and their Chairpersons are:

Finance and Budget/Audit & Compliance Committee	-	Messrs. Paul Chan-A-Sue
Risk and Investment Committee	-	J.G Carpenter
Customer Management Committee	-	J.G Carpenter
Corporate Governance Committee	-	J.G Carpenter
Marketing Committee	-	W.A.Lee
Underwriting and Reinsurance Committee	-	J.G Carpenter
Human Resources/Compensation Committee	-	T.A. Parris

16. Auditors

The Auditors, TSD Lal and Company, retire and have indicated their willingness to be reappointed.

By Order of the Board

Compton Ramnaraine

Compton Ramnaraine
Company Secretary/Finance Controller

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited and Subsidiary (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December, 2023, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 14 to 80.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Hand in Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited and Subsidiary as at 31 December, 2023, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 have been restated to reflect the requirements of IFRS 17, which became effective on 1 January 2023 and was applied retrospectively.

We draw attention to Note 3 (o) of the consolidated financial statements, which describes the impact of transition from IFRS 4 to IFRS 17. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information in the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the Group's 2023 annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the Group's financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the Group financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. At the time of the audit report this information was not made available to us.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Responsibilities of Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Directors/Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Group's financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Directors/Management is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Group 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 International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

– Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Group's financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and, obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

– Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;

– Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements – Cont'd

– Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Group's 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

– Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Group's financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;

– Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Group Audit Committee 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 identified during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Group financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act. The Insurance Act 2016 came into effect in 2018. As explained in Note 28, the company did not fully comply with the requirements of the Act.

TSD Lal & Co.

TSD LAL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Date: December 3, 2024

77 Brickdam,
Stabroek, Georgetown,
Guyana.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		Company		Group	
	Notes	2023	2022 Restated	2023	2022 Restated
		G$	G$	G$	G$
Insurance revenue	5	732,033,529	709,959,328	791,583,934	709,959,328
Insurance service expenses	6	(784,033,195)	(515,187,065)	(816,832,644)	(515,187,065)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts	6	(3,732,002)	(29,272,737)	(3,732,002)	(29,272,737)
Insurance service result		(55,731,668)	165,499,527	(28,980,712)	165,499,527
Net investment result	7	25,220,177	55,826,472	25,220,177	55,826,472
Fees and other income	8	34,488,544	24,416,167	31,848,973	24,416,167
Total income		59,708,721	80,242,639	57,069,150	80,242,639
Net finance expense from insurance contracts	9(a)	256,358,945	(123,392,063)	256,358,945	(123,392,063)
Net finance (expense) income from reinsurance contracts	9(b)	(57,485,784)	(9,423,060)	(57,485,784)	(9,423,060)
Net insurance finance expense		198,873,161	(132,815,123)	198,873,161	(132,815,123)
Operating and administrative expenses	6	(140,905,934)	(97,820,220)	(142,182,928)	(97,820,220)
Taxation		(2,709,168)	(3,337,939)	(10,093,357)	(3,337,939)
Net increase in funds for the year		59,235,112	11,768,884	74,685,314	11,768,884
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:					
Net fair value (loss)/gain on investments, net of tax	15	(649,388,891)	1,447,423,248	(383,141,619)	1,447,423,248
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		(649,388,891)	1,447,423,248	(383,141,619)	1,447,423,248
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(590,153,779)	1,459,192,132	(308,456,305)	1,459,192,132

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		Company			Group		
	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 Restated	January 1, 2022 Restated	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 Restated	January 1, 2022 Restated
		G$	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
ASSETS							
Goodwill	23	-	-	-	49,756,562	-	-
Property & equipment	10	314,833,434	312,978,995	294,384,081	315,587,122	312,978,995	294,384,081
Investment property	10(a)	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000
Portfolio investments	11	5,725,046,738	6,902,957,846	5,485,170,564	6,088,547,013	6,902,957,846	5,485,170,564
Investment in subsidiary	11	88,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit administration fund assets	11	4,569,497,465	4,207,603,130	3,809,809,707	4,569,497,465	4,207,603,130	3,809,809,707
Reinsurance contract assets	17	277,795,317	297,565,210	292,193,001	277,795,317	297,565,210	292,193,001
Receivables and prepayments	13	1,694,159,176	1,214,538,555	1,010,271,451	1,690,061,519	1,214,538,555	1,010,271,451
Insurance Contract Assets		-	-	-	1,027,483	-	-
Stocks of stationery		343,155	182,874	317,853	343,155	182,874	317,853
Cash on hand and at banks	14	1,324,619,159	1,183,228,370	1,275,182,507	1,350,842,612	1,183,228,370	1,275,182,507
Interest accrued	11	20,343,730	37,545,255	13,734,802	20,343,730	37,545,255	13,734,802
Statutory Deposit	21	-	-	-	19,434,837	-	-
Tax recoverable		13,175,207	13,175,207	13,175,207	15,781,249	13,175,207	13,175,207
TOTAL ASSETS		14,827,813,381	14,969,775,442	12,994,239,173	15,199,018,064	14,969,775,442	12,994,239,173
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Capital and reserves							
Issued share capital	14	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000
Other reserve	15	6,944,916,319	7,548,055,166	6,100,631,918	7,211,163,591	7,548,055,166	6,100,631,918
General reserve	15	648,454,774	635,469,705	623,700,821	395,410,704	635,469,705	623,700,821
		7,593,646,093	8,183,799,871	6,724,607,739	7,606,849,295	8,183,799,871	6,724,607,739
Insurance contract liabilities	16	2,458,217,505	2,494,081,422	2,364,035,326	2,458,217,505	2,494,081,422	2,364,035,326
Deposit administration fund liabilities	18	4,569,497,465	4,207,603,130	3,809,809,707	4,569,497,465	4,207,603,130	3,809,809,707
Deposit on shares		-	-	-	350,000,275	-	-
Tax payable		3,540,864	4,169,636	3,401,360	10,925,053	4,169,636	3,401,360
Payables and accrued expenses	19	195,496,819	80,121,383	53,905,948	196,113,836	80,121,383	53,905,948
Bank overdraft (unsecured)	11	7,414,635	-	38,479,093	7,414,635	-	38,479,093
		7,234,167,288	6,785,975,571	6,269,631,434	7,592,168,769	6,785,975,571	6,269,631,434
		14,827,813,381	14,969,775,442	12,994,239,173	15,199,018,064	14,969,775,442	12,994,239,173

TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

These Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 3 December, 2024.

On behalf of the Board:

……………………………………..Director

……………………………………..Director

……………………………………..Company Secretary/Finance Controller

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Company	Notes	Issued share capital G$	Other reserve G$	General reserve G$	Total G$
Balance at 31 December 2021		275,000	6,100,631,918	(58,276,588)	6,042,630,330
Impact of initial application of IFRS 17	3 (o)	-	-	681,977,409	681,977,409
Restated balance at 1 January 2022		275,000	6,100,631,918	623,700,821	6,724,607,739
Changes in equity 2022					
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,447,423,248	11,768,884	1,459,192,132
Balance at 31 December 2022		275,000	7,548,055,166	635,469,705	8,183,799,871
Impact of initial application of IFRS 9	3 (p)		46,250,044	(46,250,044)	-
Revised balance at 1 January 2023		275,000	7,594,305,210	589,219,661	8,183,799,871
Changes in equity 2023					
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		-	(649,388,891)	59,235,112	(590,153,779)
Balance at 31 December 2023		275,000	6,944,916,319	648,454,774	7,593,646,093

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Group	Notes	Issued share capital G$	Other reserve G$	General reserve G$	Total G$
Balance at 31 December 2021		275,000	6,100,631,918	(58,276,588)	6,042,630,330
Impact of initial application of IFRS 17	2 (n)	-	-	681,977,409	681,977,409
Restated balance at 1 January 2022		275,000	6,100,631,918	623,700,821	6,724,607,739
Changes in equity 2022					
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,447,423,248	11,768,884	1,459,192,132
Balance at 31 December 2022		275,000	7,548,055,166	635,469,705	8,183,799,871
Impact of initial application of IFRS 9	2 (o)		46,250,044	(46,250,044)	-
Revised balance at 1 January 2023		625,000	7,610,050,210	611,368,099	8,222,043,309
Changes in equity 2023					
Transfer to General Reserve			-	(268,494,272)	(268,494,272)
Acquisition - Frandec		(350,000)	(15,745,000)	(22,148,438)	(38,243,438)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		-	(383,141,619)	74,685,314	(308,456,305)
Balance at 31 December 2023		275,000	7,211,163,591	395,410,704	7,606,849,295

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Company		Group	
	2023	2022 Restated	2023	2022 Restated
	G$	G$	G$	G$
Operating activities				
Increase in funds for the year before taxation	61,944,280	15,106,823	84,778,671	15,106,823
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation	16,430,974	10,977,203	16,604,902	10,977,203
Net losses on investments measured at FVTPL	30,262,311	-	30,262,311	-
Disposal of property & equipment - loss	10,810	685,697	10,810	685,697
Investment income	(59,927,906)	(58,905,299)	(60,242,655)	(58,905,299)
(Decrease)/increase in funds for the year before working capital changes	48,720,469	(32,135,576)	71,414,039	(32,135,576)
Increase/(decrease) in interest accrued	17,201,525	(23,810,453)	17,201,525	(23,810,453)
Increase in receivables and prepayments	(479,620,621)	(204,267,104)	(475,522,963)	(204,267,104)
(Increase)/decrease in reinsurance contract assets	15,578,052	(4,191,841)	17,692,747	(4,191,841)
(Increase)/decrease in stocks of stationery	(160,281)	134,979	(160,281)	134,979
Increase in insurance contract liabilities	97,035,797	132,899,714	97,035,797	132,899,714
Increase in payables and accrued expenses	115,375,436	26,215,435	115,392,453	26,215,435
Increase in deposit administration fund	361,894,335	372,493,423	338,194,335	372,493,423
Increase in contingency reserve	-	25,300,000	23,700,000	25,300,000
Cash generated from operations	176,024,712	292,638,576	204,947,652	289,300,637
Taxes paid	(9,234,982)	(9,754,705)	(9,234,983)	(9,754,705)
Net cash provided by operating activities	166,789,730	282,883,871	195,712,669	282,883,871
Investing activities				
Purchase of property & equipment	(18,296,223)	(30,257,814)	(19,223,839)	(30,257,814)
Proceeds from redemption of securities	659,091,644	104,250,000	659,091,644	104,250,000
Purchase of securities	(226,279,805)	(250,269,139)	(226,279,805)	(250,269,139)
Increase in Statutory Deposits	-	-	(104,749)	-
Addition/(repayment) of short term loan	9,270,239	(42,793,725)	9,270,239	(42,793,725)
Loans	(516,527,337)	(176,193,536)	(516,527,337)	(176,193,536)
Dividends and interest received	59,927,906	58,905,299	60,242,655	58,905,299
Casflow on acquisition of Frandec			(1,981,870)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(32,813,576)	(336,358,915)	(35,513,062)	(336,358,915)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	133,976,154	(53,475,044)	160,199,607	(53,475,044)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,183,228,370	1,236,703,414	1,183,228,370	1,236,703,414
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,317,204,524	1,183,228,370	1,343,427,977	1,183,228,370
Cash and cash equivalents comprised of:				
Cash at banks	1,324,619,159	1,183,228,370	1,350,842,612	1,183,228,370
Bank overdraft (unsecured)	(7,414,635)	-	(7,414,635)	-
	1,317,204,524	1,183,228,370	1,343,427,977	1,183,228,370

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

1. Incorporation and activities

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited was incorporated in Guyana on 23 June 1966. It is engaged in the underwriting of long-term insurance business and associated insurance activities.
In January 2023 Hand-in-Hand Life Assurance Company Limited acquired 100 % holding in Frandec and Company (Insurance) Incorporated at a cost of $88 million.

Employees

During the year the number of employees was 29 (2022 – 29).

2. New and amended standards

New Standards and amendments effective for the current year

New and Amended Standards	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 17 Insurance contracts	1 January 2023
IFRS 9 Financial instruments	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice statement 2: disclosure of accounting policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of accounting estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction	1 January 2023

IFRS 17 was adopted on January 1, 2023 with a transition date of January 1, 2022. The Group has restated comparative information for 2022 applying the transition provisions in IFRS 17. In 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9), replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (IAS 39). The Group elected, under the amendments to IFRS 4 to apply the temporary exemption from IFRS 9, to defer the initial application date of IFRS 9 to align with the initial application of IFRS 17. The Group has therefore adopted the requirements of IFRS 9 from 1 January 2023 and in accordance with the transition provisions in the standard, comparatives have not been restated.

IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. Under IFRS 17, groups of contracts are measured at the estimate of the present value of fulfillment cash flows, adjusted for an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk and the contractual service margin (CSM).

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

2. New and amended standards – cont'd

IFRS 9 provides changes to financial instruments accounting for the following: classification and measurement of financial instruments based on a business model approach for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; impairment based on an expected loss model; and hedge accounting that incorporates the risk management practices of an entity.

IFRS 17
The nature of changes in accounting policies can be summarized as follows:

Changes to Classification and Measurement
The adoption of IFRS 17 did not change the classification of the majority of the Group's insurance or reinsurance contracts. IFRS 17 establishes specific principles for the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by the Group.

The primary principles of IFRS 17 are that the Group:

- Identifies insurance contracts as those under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder.
- Divides the insurance and reinsurance contracts held into groups of either assets or liabilities that it will recognize and measure.
- Recognizes profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period that insurance coverage is provided and as the Company is released from risk. If a group of insurance contracts is expected to be onerous (loss making, exclusive of ceded risks) over the remaining coverage period, losses are recognized immediately.
- The default measurement approach for insurance contract liabilities comprises the total of the following measurement components:
    - probability weighted, discounted, future cash flows;
    - a risk adjustment (RA); and
    - CSM.

Changes to Presentation and Disclosure
IFRS 17 introduces changes to the way in which the Group is required to present and disclose financial results.

Reinsurance contracts held are separated into portfolios of reinsurance contracts, based on the portfolios of the underlying insurance contracts issued, and are divided based on whether they are in a net gain or net loss position at initial recognition.

Under IFRS 17, a number of insurance-related assets and liabilities that were previously reported as investments or payables and accrued expenses are now incorporated into the insurance contract liabilities line item. Examples include loans on policies, premium related other receivables and provision for surrenders.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

2. New and amended standards – cont'd

Under IFRS 17 the changes to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are significant. Revenue and claims will no longer be presented as the net of gross and ceded amounts. Instead, the Group reports an insurance service result comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses, net expense of reinsurance contracts held, investment results and net insurance finance result. These components are further described within note 3.

IFRS 17 requires disclosures about amounts recognized in the financial statements at a more granular level than under IFRS 4. This includes roll-forward schedules on insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contracts held, as well as disclosure information on discount rates, new business, the expected emergence pattern of CSM and significant judgments made when applying IFRS 17. There are expanded disclosures about the nature and extent of risks from insurance, investment and reinsurance contracts held. The transitional impact of adopting IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 on the Group's opening general reserve is described in notes 3 (o) and 3(p).

Pronouncements effective in future periods available for early adoption

	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amended and New Standards	
Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback transaction	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1: Presentation of financial statements on classification of liabilities	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2024
IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	1 January 2024
IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures	1 January 2024

The Group has not early adopted any other standard or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

2. Material accounting policies

(a) Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of certain investments and investment property and conform to IFRS Accounting Standards.

(b) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts

(i) **Classification of Contracts**

Contracts issued by the Group are classified as insurance contracts, investment contracts or service contracts. Insurance contracts are contracts that contain a significant insurance risk. Significant insurance risk exists when the Group agrees to compensate policyholders or beneficiaries of the contract for specified uncertain future events that adversely affect the policyholders and whose amount and timing are unknown.

Investment contracts are contracts that contain a financial risk, and which do not include a significant insurance risk. The financial risk represents the risk of a possible future change in one or more of the following items: specified interest rate, financial instrument price or other variable, provided that in the case of a non-financial variable, the variable is not specific to a party to the contract.

Service contracts are contracts that do not contain any significant insurance risk and no financial risk and for which the Company offers administrative services. Service contracts also include the service components of investment contracts. Service contracts are accounted for according to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and presented as fee income in the statement of profit or loss.

Contracts are analyzed to determine whether these arrangements should be accounted for as insurance, investment or service contracts. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its term, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless criteria for derecognition are met.

In the normal course of business, the Group uses reinsurance to limit its risk exposure. Reinsurance refers to the transfer of insurance risk, in exchange for a compensation (premium), to one or more reinsurers who share the risks. To the extent that assuming reinsurers are unable to meet their obligations, the Group remains liable to its policyholders for the portion reinsured.

All references to insurance contracts include insurance contracts issued by the Group and all references to reinsurance contracts correspond to reinsurance contracts held to reduce the Group's own risk.

(ii) **Separating Components from Insurance Contracts and from Reinsurance Contracts**

At inception, insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts are analyzed to determine distinct components which are within the scope of another standard. Both derivatives embedded within insurance contracts to be separated and cash flows related to a distinct investment component must be accounted for according to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments as if they were stand-alone financial instruments, when applicable. Any promise to provide distinct goods or services other than insurance contract services, such as administration services, is accounted for according to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. All remaining components of the insurance contract are within the scope of IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(b) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts - cont'd

(ii) **Separating Components from Insurance Contracts and from Reinsurance Contracts-cont'd**
Unseparated embedded derivatives, investment components and goods or services which are highly interrelated with the insurance contract of which they form a part are considered non-distinct and are accounted for together with the insurance component. Investment component is defined as an amount required to be repaid to a policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event occurs, such as cash surrender value. The Group assesses the existence of any such investment component for all of its contracts at inception.

(iii) **Level of Aggregation and Recognition**
The Group has determined that the appropriate level of aggregation of its insurance contracts into portfolios results in the aggregation of its contracts according to its reporting segments since they present similar risks and are managed together. The reporting segments are composed of the main products and services offered by the Group. Every portfolio is divided into groups that can fall into one of three categories: onerous contracts, non-onerous contracts with no significant possibility of becoming onerous and the remaining non-onerous contracts. Groups are in turn divided into annual cohorts, established by the year of issue.

(iv) **Level of Aggregation and Recognition**
The Group has determined that the life and health product lines also represent the right level of aggregation of its reinsurance contracts into portfolios. Groups are split between net gain and net cost and have annual cohorts. The Group generally assigns contracts to the group by set of contracts, rather than on a contract-by-contract basis.

Portfolios determine the level at which contracts are grouped for presentation purposes in the statement of financial position. Insurance contract portfolios which include the liabilities for remaining coverage (LRC) and the liabilities for incurred claims (LIC) for which the total shows an asset are presented separately from those that show a liability. The same split in the presentation is applicable to reinsurance contract portfolios.

The group determines the level at which recognition and measurement are carried out. Group of contracts are established on initial recognition and their composition is not reassessed subsequently. In general, groups of insurance contracts are recognized when issued. In the event that a group of contracts is onerous, it would be recognized as soon as facts and circumstances indicate that the group is onerous. Groups of reinsurance contracts are recognized from the earlier of the beginning of their coverage period and the date an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts is recognized. In the event that insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts are acquired in a transfer of contracts or a business combination, the date of acquisition corresponds to the date of recognition.

(v) **Contract Boundaries**
All future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group have to be considered to measure a group of contracts and they are reassessed at each reporting date.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(b) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(v) **Contract Boundaries - cont'd**
Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or in which the Group has a substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services to the policyholder. Any renewal option available in the contract at inception is included in the contract boundaries if the Group is obliged to comply with it at the request of the policyholder. A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when the Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks and can modify the pricing. Expected premiums or claims outside
the contract boundary are not recognized as liabilities or assets, as they relate to future insurance contracts.

Cash flows are within the boundary of a reinsurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer. 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.

(vi) **Measurement**
The Group must analyze the terms and conditions of each contract to determine whether or not they meet the conditions of a contract with direct participation features. The Group's insurance contracts are contracts without direct participation features. The Group uses the general measurement model (GMM) to measure the majority of its insurance contracts without direct participation features and its reinsurance contracts.

The Group has chosen to apply the simplified approach called the premium allocation approach (PAA) for certain insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts with coverage periods at inception of one year or less, and for contracts longer than one year for which the measurement of the LRC does not differ materially from the measurement that would be determined by applying the GMM. Health policies are principally the ones using the PAA.

On initial recognition, the measure of a group of insurance contracts measured under the GMM corresponds to the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin.

Fulfilment Cash Flows
The fulfilment cash flows comprise estimates of future cash flows that the Group expects to fulfil insurance contracts, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risk related to those cash flows, plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The estimates of future cash flows include all cash flows that are within the contract boundary including but not limited to premiums, claims and other insurance service expenses, surrender value options, policy loans which correspond to the unpaid capital balance that are fully secured by the cash surrender value on the insurance contracts on which the respective loans are made, and an allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows. Insurance acquisition cash flows, which consist of the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts, are directly included in the initial measurement of the group within the fulfilment cash flows.

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(b) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(vi) **Measurement - cont'd**

Fulfilment Cash Flows – cont'd

The discount rate adjusting the estimates of future cash flows to reflect time value of money and the financial risk related to those cash flows must be consistent with the readily available quoted price in active markets and reflect the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity of the insurance contracts.

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

Contractual Service Margin

The contractual service margin (CSM) is a component of the liability of the group of insurance contracts which represents an unearned profit the Group will recognize as it provides insurance contract services in the future. On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, the CSM is measured as the excess, if any, of the expected present value of cash inflows over cash outflows within the boundary of the contract after adding the risk adjustment for non- financial risk. If the total is a net inflow, the group is non-onerous and no income or expenses arise from the initial recognition of the group. If the total is a net outflow, the group is onerous and no CSM is established for the group, a loss is immediately recognized in the statement of profit or loss and a loss component is created in the LRC.

Loss Component

The loss component of the LRC determines the maximum amount of fulfilment cash flows that could subsequently be accounted for in the statement of profit or loss as a reversal of losses on onerous contracts in the insurance service expenses and which would be excluded from the insurance revenue.

Contracts Acquired

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. If the total is a net outflow, the group is onerous and a loss is immediately recognized in the statement of profit or loss for contracts acquired in a transfer. If the contracts are acquired in a business combination, the net outflow is rather an adjustment to goodwill or to a gain on a bargain purchase.

Subsequent Measurement

At each reporting date, the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts measured under the GMM is the sum of the LRC and the LIC. The LRC comprises the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be provided under the contracts in future periods and the remaining CSM at that date. The LIC includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and expenses that have not been paid, including claims that have been incurred but have not been reported.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(b) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(vi) Measurement - cont'd

Fulfilment Cash Flows

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 relating to future services are offset by an equivalent amount in the CSM when the group is non-onerous (see "Contractual Service Margin" section below) whereas they are recognized under insurance service result in the statement of profit or loss for onerous groups. Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to current or past services are recognized under insurance service result. Changes in the effects of the time value of money and financial risk (on estimates of future cash flows and on the risk adjustment for non-financial risk) are recognized under net investment result for contracts measured under the GMM. For contracts measured under the GMM, the Group has elected not to disaggregate the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses, and as such the entire change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk is recognized as part of the insurance service result.

Contractual Service Margin

Under the GMM, the carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the balance at the beginning of the reporting period, plus the CSM of new contracts added to the group during the period and the interest accreted at discount rates at initial recognition on the carrying amount of the CSM during the period, adjusted by the changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services and by the effect of currency exchange differences on the CSM if applicable, less the amount recognized as insurance revenue due to the services provided in the period.

The changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services (mentioned above in the "Fulfilment Cash Flows" section) that adjust the CSM include experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future services, changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC at discount rates at initial recognition and not related to the time value of money nor financial risk, differences between investment components expected to be payable in the period versus the actual investment components that become payable in the period, and changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future services. The changes in fulfilment cash flows that do not adjust the CSM are instead recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Loss Component

Groups of contracts that were not onerous at initial recognition can subsequently become onerous if assumptions and experience changes and therefore a loss component of the LRC is afterwards established for those groups. The loss component is released based on a systematic allocation of the subsequent changes in the fulfilment cash flows between the loss component of the LRC and the LRC excluding the loss component. When the loss component reaches zero, then any excess over the amount allocated to the loss component creates a new CSM for the group of contracts.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(b) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(vii) **Reinsurance Contracts Measured Under the GMM**

The measurement of reinsurance contracts applying the GMM is similar to that of insurance contracts without direct participation features, with the exception of the following:

Initial Measurement

Fulfilment Cash Flows

For reinsurance contracts, the estimates of present value of the future cash flows are consistent with the assumptions of the underlying insurance contracts and contain an adjustment for the effect of the non-performance risk of the reinsurer. The risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer, which is determined by the Group.

Contractual Service Margin

On initial recognition of a group of reinsurance contracts, the CSM represents a net cost or a net gain on purchasing the reinsurance and is accounted for in the statement of financial position. The CSM is measured as the opposite amount of the sum of the fulfilment cash flows (estimates of discounted future cash flows plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk) and the income recognized in the statement of profit or loss for recovery of a loss recognized on onerous underlying contracts. Nevertheless, if a net cost on purchasing reinsurance coverage relates to insured events that occurred before the purchase of the group, the cost is immediately recognized in the statement of profit or loss as an expense.

Loss-Recovery Component

A loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage (ARC) included in the reinsurance assets is established for a group of reinsurance contracts for which onerous underlying insurance contracts had a loss recognized on initial recognition and is adjusted when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group. The loss-recovery component determines the maximum amount that could subsequently be accounted for in the statement of profit or loss as reversal of recoveries of losses from reinsurance contracts.

Subsequent Measurement

At each reporting date, the carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts is the sum of the ARC and the asset for incurred claims (AIC). The ARC comprises the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods and any remaining CSM at that date. The AIC includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and amounts recoverable that have not been received from the reinsurer, including claims that have been incurred but have not been reported.

Fulfilment Cash Flows

The fulfilment cash flows of a group of reinsurance 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 recognized on the same pattern as the underlying contracts depending on whether they are onerous or non-onerous. Similar to insurance contracts measured under the GMM, the Group has elected not to disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk and as such the entire change is recognized as part of net income (expense) from reinsurance contracts.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(b) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(vii) **Reinsurance Contracts Measured Under the GMM – cont'd**

Contractual Service Margin

Under the GMM, the carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is accounted for the same as described for insurance contracts (above), except that the CSM is also adjusted for income recognized to cover a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying contracts and for reversals of a loss-recovery component related to the changes on onerous groups of underlying contracts. Changes in fulfilment cash flows arising from the underlying ceded contracts that have been recognized in the statement of profit or loss as well as changes in the non-performance risk of the reinsurer assessed at each reporting date are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and do not adjust CSM.

Loss-Recovery Component

The loss-recovery component is subsequently adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts and shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component that the Group expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts.

(viii) **Insurance Contracts Measured Under the PAA**

Initial Measurement

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the LRC of a group that is not onerous is the total of the premiums received. The Group has chosen to expense insurance acquisition cash flows as incurred in the initial measurement of the LRC of the group. For contracts with a coverage period of one year or less, there is no significant financing component related to the LRC and there is no adjustment for time value of money and financial risk.

The Group assumes that no contracts are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. In such case, a loss is immediately recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the net outflow and a loss component of the LRC is created for the group.

Subsequent Measurement

At each reporting date, the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts measured under the PAA is the sum of the LRC and the LIC. The LRC at the beginning of the period is adjusted for the variations related to the period for the premiums received and the amount recognized as insurance revenue for the services provided. Similar to insurance contracts measured under the GMM, the LIC includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and expenses that have not been paid, including claims that have been incurred but have not been reported.

Loss Component

If at any time during the coverage period, the facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Group establishes a loss component as the excess of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to the remaining coverage of the group over the carrying amount of the LRC of the group. By the end of the coverage period of the group of contracts, the loss component will reach zero.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(b) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(ix) **Reinsurance Contracts Measured Under the PAA**

The Group applies the same accounting policies to measure a group of reinsurance contracts as a group of insurance contracts measured under the PAA, adapted where necessary to reflect features that differ from those of insurance contracts. If a loss-recovery component is created for a group of reinsurance contracts measured under the PAA, the amount is recognized directly in the carrying amount of the ARC instead of the adjustment to the CSM that is required for reinsurance contracts not measured under the PAA.

(x) **Derecognition and Contract Modification**

An insurance contract is derecognized when it is extinguished, whether because the rights and obligations relating to the contract have expired, are discharged or are cancelled. On derecognition of a contract from within a group of contracts measured under the GMM, the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the group are reduced by derecognizing the present value of the future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to the rights and obligations. The CSM of the group is then adjusted for the change in the fulfilment cash flows, except for changes allocated to a loss component. The number of coverage units for the expected remaining services is adjusted to reflect the coverage units derecognized from the group.

A contract modification may lead to a derecognition under certain conditions such as substantial changes to the contract boundary, or contract conditions that require the modified contract to be included in a different group or to use a different model for the measurement. Consequently, the modified contract is recognized as a new contract. When a contract modification is not treated as a derecognition because neither of the criteria are met, the amounts paid or received for the modification to the contract are considered as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows of the LRC.

(xi) **Presentation in the Statement of Profit or Loss**

Insurance Revenue

Insurance Contracts Measured Under the GMM

At each reporting date, the Group recognizes insurance revenue in the statement of profit or loss as it satisfies its performance obligations which consists in providing services under groups of insurance contracts. The amounts recognized during the period relating to the services provided correspond to the total of the changes in the LRC in the period that relate to services for which the Company expects to receive consideration. Insurance revenue is principally composed of recognition of the CSM for services provided, changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to current services and release of expected claims and other insurance service expenses incurred in the period.

In addition, a portion of revenue is recognized in a systematic way based on the passage of time for the recovery of the insurance acquisition cash flows. The release of the CSM into insurance revenue is done by equally allocating the CSM at the end of the period to each coverage unit provided in the current period and those expected to be provided in the future within the contract boundary.

Insurance Contracts Measured Under PAA

For contracts measured under the PAA, the insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts allocated for services provided in the period. For contracts with a coverage period of one year or less, the Group allocates the expected premium receipts on the basis of the passage of time since this represents the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(b) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(xii) **Presentation in the Statement of Profit or Loss – cont'd**

Insurance Service Expenses

Insurance service expenses are composed principally of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses, amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows and losses on onerous contracts and reversals of such losses.

Acquisition Costs

For policies accounted for under the GMM acquisition costs are deferred and amortized into income using the same coverage units as the CSM amortization. For policies accounted for under the PAA, the Company has selected the accounting policy option to expense acquisition costs as incurred.

Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts

The Group has chosen to present income and expenses from reinsurance contracts, other than finance income and expenses from reinsurance contracts, under a single net amount as net expenses from reinsurance contracts under insurance service result, which corresponds to the net of amounts expected to be recovered from reinsurers, and an allocation of the reinsurance premiums paid. The allocation of reinsurance premiums paid is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as the Company receives services under groups of reinsurance contracts. The amounts recovered from reinsurers comprise cash flows related to claims or benefit experience of the underlying contracts. The CSM amortization reflects the expected pattern of underwriting of the underlying contracts because the level of services provided depends on the number of underlying contracts in force.

Finance Income and Expenses from Insurance Contracts and from Reinsurance Contracts

For contracts measured under the GMM finance income and expenses from insurance contracts and from reinsurance contracts consider the effects of the time value of money, financial risks and their variations during the period on the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts and of groups of reinsurance contracts.

The Group has made the accounting policy choice to include the finance income or expenses from insurance contracts and from reinsurance contracts in the statement of profit or loss and therefore does not disaggregate these between the statement of profit or loss and the statement of other comprehensive income.

Investment Components and Premium Refunds

Amounts received and payments related to investment components as well as premium refunds which meet the definition of an investment component are excluded from insurance service result in the statement of profit or loss.

Investment Contract Liabilities and Deposits

Investment contract liabilities relate to contracts that do not include a significant insurance risk but that contain a financial risk. These contracts are initially carried at fair value less transaction costs directly related to the establishment of the contracts and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. The liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, whether because all the obligations relating to this type of contract have been performed, cancelled or have expired.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(b) Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts – cont'd

(xiii) **Presentation in the Statement of Profit or Loss – cont'd**

Investment Contract Liabilities and Deposits – cont'd
Unclaimed amounts on matured policies are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost and are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, maturities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest calculated on the effective interest rate is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and presented in (increase) decrease in investment contract liabilities.

(c) Deposit administration fund

(i) Group Pension Fund
This fund is administered by the Group on behalf of several group pension schemes and is represented by assets included in investments, cash at bank and on deposit.

(ii) Contingency Reserve
This reserve represents a provision of approximately seven percent (7%) of the value of the deposit administration fund.

(iii) Fee Income
Fee income mainly comes from contracts that meet the definition of service contracts and include fees earned from the administration of the group pension fund. Fee income is recognized based on the considerations specified in the contract with the customer and excludes any amounts received on behalf of third parties. The nature of the activities included in the fee income represents a single performance obligation (service) which consists of a series of similar services provided to the same customer. The Company recognizes fee income in the statement of profit or loss over time when services are rendered and when it is unlikely that they will be reversed.

(d) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets
IFRS 9 requires all financial assets to be assessed based on a combination of the Group's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics. As a result of adopting IFRS 9 on 1 January 2023, measurement categories of financial assets have been aligned with the business model used to manage and evaluate these financial assets and their cash flow characteristics.

Under IFRS 9, all financial assets are initially recognised at fair value, which includes transaction costs for financial investments not classified at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are recorded using trade date accounting at initial recognition. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from these financial investments have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The Group has classified its financial assets into the following categories: at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at amortised cost.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(d) Classification and measurement of financial instruments – cont'd

Financial assets
The Group's financial assets comprise government bonds, corporate bonds, equity investments, unit trusts, loans, mortgages, cash and cash equivalents, due from brokers and other receivables.

Financial liabilities
IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Group's accounting policies for financial liabilities as the classification and measurement of financial liabilities remain largely unchanged from IAS 39. Financial liabilities are classified as amortised cost.

The Group's financial liabilities comprise payables and accrued expenses.

Derecognition and modification of financial instruments
A financial asset (or portion of a financial asset) is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or if the Group transfers to a third party the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset. If the Group does not transfer or retain substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset and keeps control over the ceded asset, the Group accounts for the part of the asset it kept and recognizes a corresponding liability for the amount payable.

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

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where 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, the exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, with the difference in the respective carrying amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The terms are deemed to be substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms (discounted using the original effective interest rate) is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. Qualitative factors such as a change in the currency the instrument is denominated in, a change in the interest rate from fixed to floating and conversion features are also considered.

Refer to note 3(p) for further details on the reclassification and remeasurement of financial assets and financial liabilities on adoption of IFRS 9 at 1 January 2023.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(e) Financial Assets and Net Investment Income

Invested assets include financial assets such as cash and short-term investments, bonds, equity instruments, loans, other invested assets and investment properties. At initial recognition, all financial assets are recorded at fair value.

i) Cash and Short-Term Investments

Cash and short-term investments consist of cash, payments in transit and fixed income securities held for short-term commitments. Cash, payments in transit and some fixed income securities are classified at amortized cost and accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. 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 effective interest method.

ii) Equity Instruments - *Fair value through other comprehensive income (designated) and fair value through profit or loss*

The Group elected to classify irrevocably certain equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income. 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 Group 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 remaining equities at fair value through profit or loss based on the Group's business model for managing these investments. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss, unless they arise from derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow or net investment hedges.

iii) Bonds, Loans and Mortgages - *Amortised cost*

Bonds, loans and mortgages are classified as amortised cost as these financial assets are held in a business model whose objective is to hold to collect contractual cash flows and have contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. After initial recognition, interest-bearing bonds, loans and mortgages are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Interest income on bonds, loans and mortgages is recorded in net investment income in the statement of profit or loss.

iv) Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties owned by the Group that are not owner-occupied and that are held to earn rental income or capital appreciation. Investment properties are recognized at the transaction price plus transaction costs upon acquisition. These properties are subsequently valued at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in net investment income in the statement of profit or loss. Rental income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss linearly according to the term of the lease, and operating expenses of properties are recorded in net investment income. The last valuation was done on 2018-11-28. No revaluation was done for the financial year. Based on the Directors' opinion the net fair value of investment property approximated the stated value in the financial statements.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(e) Financial Assets and Net Investment Income – cont'd

vi) Other Financial Assets
Due from brokers and other receivables are measured at amortized cost and presented as other assets. The simplified (impairment) approach is used when calculating the expected credit loss for trade accounts receivables, which represents the lifetime expected credit losses (further discussed in note). These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. Historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information is used to calculate the expected credit losses.

(f) Financial Liabilities
Accounts payable and other liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) are measured at amortized cost. For these financial instruments, carrying value approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

(g) Fair Value
Fair value is the amount of consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. When a financial instrument is initially recognized, its fair value is generally the value of the consideration paid or received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair value of a financial asset or liability quoted in an active market is generally the closing price. For financial instruments such as cash equivalents and short-term investments that have a short duration, the carrying value of these instruments approximates fair value.

Fair value measurements used in these financial statements have been classified using a fair value hierarchy based upon the transparency of the inputs used in making the measurements. The three levels of the hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market. The types of financial instruments classified as Level 1 generally include cash and exchange traded common and preferred shares and derivatives.
- Level 2 – Fair value is based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, valuation that is based on significant observable inputs, or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated with observable market data through correlation or other means. The types of financial instruments classified as Level 2 generally include cash equivalents, short-term investments, government bonds, certain corporate and private bonds, loans, certain common shares (real estate limited partnership units) and over the counter derivatives.
- Level 3 – Fair value is based on valuation techniques that require one or more significant inputs that are not based on observable market inputs. These unobservable inputs reflect the Company's expectations about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

All of the Group's financial instruments requiring fair value measurement meet the requirements of Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(h) Impairment of Financial Assets (*effective 1 January 2023*)
At the end of each reporting period, the Group applies a three-stage impairment model to measure the allowance for credit losses on all financial assets classified at amortized cost. The expected credit losses model is forward looking. Measurement of the allowance for credit losses reflects reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The amount of the allowance for credit losses therefore reflects changes in credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial asset.

Determining the Stage
The expected credit losses model uses a three-stage impairment approach, based on the change in the credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk of non-impaired financial assets has not increased significantly since initial recognition, these financial assets are classified in Stage 1, and an allowance for credit losses, which is measured at each reporting date at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, is recorded.

When there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, these non-impaired financial assets are migrated to Stage 2, and an allowance for credit losses, that is measured, at each reporting date, at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, is recorded. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in accordance with the expected credit losses model, the financial asset must be reverted to Stage 1.

When one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial asset have occurred, the financial asset is considered credit-impaired and is migrated to Stage 3, and an allowance for credit losses equal to lifetime expected losses continues to be recorded or the financial asset is written off.

The interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount for financial assets in Stages 1 and 2 and on the net carrying amount for financial assets in Stage 3.

Financial assets may, over their life, move from one impairment model stage to another based on the improvement or deterioration in their credit risk and their level of expected credit losses. Financial assets are always classified in the various stages of the impairment model based on the change in credit risk between the initial recognition date of the financial asset and the reporting date, and an analysis of evidence of impairment.

Definition of Default and Credit-Impaired Financial Asset
The definition of default used in the impairment model corresponds to the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes. Regardless of the above analysis, the Group considers that default occurs when contractual payments on the financial asset are in arrears for more than 90 days, unless the Company has reasonable and justifiable information to demonstrate that a late default criterion is more appropriate. A financial asset is considered credit-impaired when it is in default, unless the detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows is considered insignificant.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(h) Impairment of Financial Assets (*effective 1 January 2023*) – cont'd

Measurement of the Allowance for Credit Losses
The allowance for credit losses reflects an unbiased amount, based on a probability-weighted present value of cash flow shortfalls, and takes into account reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows owed to the Group and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.

The measurement of the allowance for credit losses is estimated for each exposure at the reporting date and is based on the result of multiplying the three credit risk parameters, namely probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. The result of this multiplication is then discounted using the effective interest rate. The parameters are estimated using an appropriate segmentation that considers common credit risk characteristics.

For financial assets in Stage 1 of the impairment model, credit risk parameters are projected over a maximum horizon of 12 months, while for those in Stage 2 or Stage 3, they are projected over the remaining life of the financial asset. Expected remaining life is the maximum contractual period the Group is exposed to credit risk, including extension options which the borrower has a unilateral right to exercise. The allowance for credit losses also considers information about future economic conditions. Incorporating forward-looking information is based on a set of assumptions and methodologies specific to credit risk and economic projections and therefore requires a high degree of judgment.

Write-offs
A financial asset and its related allowance for credit losses is normally written off in whole or in part when the Group considers the probability of recovery to be non-existent and when all guarantees and other remedies available to the Group have been exhausted or if the borrower is bankrupt or winding up and balances owing are not likely to be recovered.

(h) Impairment of Financial Assets (*up to 31 December 2022*)
Prior to January 1, 2023, an available for sale debt instrument, loan or mortgage would be identified as impaired when there is objective evidence suggesting that timely collection of the contractual principal or interest is no longer reasonably assured or through an assessment of the financial stability and credit worthiness of the borrower. This may result from a breach of contract by the issuer, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, or evidence that the issuer is in significant financial difficulty. For available for sale equity instruments, objective evidence of impairment exists if there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost or if there is a significant adverse change in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates or the issuer is experiencing financial difficulties. Impairment is recognized through net income. Impairment losses previously recorded in net income are reversed if the fair value subsequently increases and can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(i) Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than Guyana dollars are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transaction. At the end of the reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(j) Taxation

Life insurance business is taxed at 25% on the income from the statutory fund less 12% allowance for expenses.

(k) Property, equipment and depreciation

Land and building held for use in the provision of services, or for administrative purposes is stated in the statement of financial position at cost. Based on the Directors' opinion the net fair value of land approximated the stated value in the financial statements.

Furniture, equipment and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated on the reducing balance method at the rates specified below which are estimated to write off the cost or valuation of these assets to their residual values over their estimated useful life.

Office Machinery and Equipment	-	10%
Motor Vehicles	-	20%
Computers	-	50%

Depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition but none in the year of disposal.

(l) Defined Benefit Pension funding

A defined benefit plan was established on 1 January 1971 and was administered under a Trust Deed executed on that date, amended later by supplemental deeds.

All employees of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited are contracted with The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited. They provide services to Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited, for which the Company pays on a monthly basis. The Company also pays the corresponding portion of pension contribution to the pension scheme.

This plan is also operated for the Sales Representatives of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited. Contributions to the scheme are paid by The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited, and the relevant portion is then reimbursed by Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(m) Leases

As Lessor

Leases are classified at inception as either operating or finance based on the economic substance of the agreement so as to reflect the risks and benefits incidental to ownership. The minimum lease payments of operating leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the item, are recognized as an income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Assets held under finance lease are recognized in the Group's assets at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payment and fair value.

(n) Segment reporting

A business segment is a component of an entity engaged in providing products or services subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

A geographical segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing similar products and services subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

The Group analyses its operations by both business and geographic segments. The primary formats of business are those reflecting ordinary life fund, group life fund and group health fund. The Group's secondary format is that of geographic segments reflecting the primary economic environment in which the Group has exposure.

(o) Impact of IFRS 17 Adoption

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 17 were applied using a full retrospective approach where practicable. Due to the lack of historical data, the Group applied the fair value approach in determining the transition CSMs for all lines of business except for certain short duration health insurance contracts. For these contracts, the full retrospective approach combined with the PAA was applied which resulted in no transition CSM.

Fair Value Approach

The Group has applied the fair value approach on transition for its life insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held. For all in-force business at transition, for each portfolio, the Group grouped contracts from multiple cohorts into a single liability for accounting purposes. Obtaining reasonable and supportable information to apply the full retrospective approach was impracticable. The Group determined the CSM of the Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC) at the transition date, as the difference between the fair value of the group of insurance contracts and the fulfilment cash flows (FCFs) measured at January 1, 2022. In determining fair value, the Group applied the principles of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurements*.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(o) Impact of IFRS 17 Adoption – cont'd

Fair Value Approach – cont'd

For the application of the fair value approach, the Group has used reasonable and supportable information available at the transition date in order to:

- Identify groups of insurance contracts and whether they are within the scope of IFRS 17
- Determine whether any contracts are direct participating contracts
- Identify any discretionary cash flows for insurance contracts without direct participation features
- Project policy values and regulatory capital amounts.

The Group used adjusted fulfilment cash flow techniques to calculate the fair value of the insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts at the transition date. This valuation technique establishes the price that represents the price a market participant would require to assume the insurance contract liabilities in an orderly transaction. The calculation of the fair value involves assumptions to represent what a market participant would use to value the insurance contracts. Those assumptions were added to the ones used in measuring the fulfilment cash flows. Mainly, fulfilment cash flows were adjusted to include a reasonable level of operating expenses not related to insurance service that a market participant would expect to incur, as well as an expected compensation, based on the capital requirements, for taking the risks inherent with the insurance contracts. Also, initial market interest rates have been used, but adjusted for their evolution over time for future reinvestment in order to consider the reinvestment risk a market participant would have to face.

For the application of the fair value approach, the Company has used reasonable and supportable information available at the transition date in order to identify any discretionary cash flows for insurance contracts without direct participation features.

The discount rate for groups of contracts applying the fair value approach was determined at the transition date and also corresponds to the discount rate at initial recognition for these groups of insurance contracts. At transition, for groups of contracts under the fair value approach, the Company has aggregated contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group as reliable information to aggregate contracts issued within one year was not available.

The impact to equity at transition on January 1, 2022, from the initial retrospective application of IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts is presented below. As IFRS 17 adoption resulted in significant changes to the accounting of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts, certain comparative figures have been restated and the Company has prepared its opening Statement of Financial Position as at January 1, 2022. As determined in the IFRS 17 transition provisions, the Group has not presented the effects of the initial application of IFRS 17 on each financial statement line item affected in these financial statements.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(o) Impact of IFRS 17 Adoption – cont'd

Reconciliation of the Statement of Financial Position as at January 1, 2022

	IFRS 4 31-Dec-21	IFRS 17 Measurement changes	IFRS 17 Presentation changes	IFRS 17 01-Jan-22
	G$	**G$**	**G$**	**G$**
Total invested assets	10,618,840,114		(48,677,336)	10,570,162,778
Total reinsurance contract assets	283,438,881	8,754,120		292,193,001
Total other assets	2,137,074,815		(5,191,421)	2,131,883,394
Total assets	13,039,353,810	8,754,120	(53,868,757)	12,994,239,173
Total Insurance contract liabilities	3,046,062,424	(673,223,289)	(8,803,809)	2,364,035,326
Deposit administration fund	3,809,809,707		-	3,809,809,707
Other liabilities	140,851,349		(45,064,948)	95,786,401
Total liabilities	6,996,723,480	(673,223,289)	(53,868,757)	6,269,631,434
Issued share capital	275,000			275,000
Other reserve	6,100,631,918			6,100,631,918
General reserve	(58,276,588)	681,977,409		623,700,821
Total equity	6,042,630,330	681,977,409	-	6,724,607,739
Total liabilities and equity	13,039,353,810	8,754,120	(53,868,757)	12,994,239,173

As a result of the application of IFRS 17 the general reserve for the year ended December 31, 2021 of negative $58,276,588 increased to $623,700,821 primarily due to the remeasurement of liabilities to align with IFRS 17's current discount rates. The increase was partially offset with the establishment of the CSM of $266,409,473. In addition, IFRS 17 has led to some reclassifications between reinsurance contract assets, insurance contract liabilities, receivables and prepayments, payables and accrued expenses which had no impact on the general reserve.

Under IFRS 17, profits and losses arise primarily from annual releases of insurance liabilities (namely the release of risk adjustment and amortization of CSM on existing business), experience and non-financial assumptions changes not related to future service periods and any losses onerous groups of contracts.

The nature and main impacts of the changes in accounting policies are summarized below. More detailed information regarding accounting policy choices is described in Note 2 "Material accounting policies".

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(o) Impact of IFRS 17 – cont'd

Significant judgements on implementation of IFRS 17
The key considerations made by the Group on application of IFRS 17 are set out below.

In determining the fair value of a group of insurance contracts, at transition date, the Group used the following considerations:

- Only future cash flows within the boundaries of the group of insurance contracts were considered, excluding future renewals and new business that would be outside the contract boundary under IFRS 17;
- Assumptions about expected future cash flows and risk allowances were adjusted for the market participant's view, as required by IFRS 13;
- Discount rates used in measuring the fulfilment cash flows were increased to reflect the risk of non-performance by the Group; and
- Profit margins were included to reflect what a market participant would require for accepting obligations under the group of insurance contracts, beyond the risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Determination of coverage units, representing the expected quantity of insurance contract services, for (future) release of the contractual service margin. Determining the coverage unit requires significant judgement, taking into consideration a number of areas, including:

- identification of a coverage unit that is deemed to be a suitable proxy for the service provided. This is particularly relevant for products that provide a combination of different types of insurance coverage and investment-return service; and
- the allowance for time value of money in the release of the coverage unit (i.e. whether or not the coverage units should be discounted).

Onerous contracts
To identify potentially onerous contracts, measured under the PAA, the Group has considered information reviewed by senior management in monitoring financial performance. The Group assumes that no PAA contracts are onerous at initial recognition. Key estimation uncertainty is driven by the future cash flows which are uncertain due to their timing, size and, or probability. The underlying cash flows are determined by forecasting future claims based on internal and external historical claims and other experience data and updated to reflect current expectations of future events and current conditions at the reporting date.

Refer to note 4 for significant judgements and estimates relating to the application of IFRS 17 that are reassessed each reporting period.

(p) Impact of the Adoption of IFRS 9

The nature and main impacts of the changes in accounting policies are summarized below. More detailed information regarding accounting policy choices is described in Note 2 "Material Accounting Policy Information".

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(p) Impact of the Adoption of IFRS 9 – cont'd

Effect of Initial Application
Classification of Financial Instruments
For the purpose of classification and measurement, financial assets' business models have been assessed as at the date of initial application on 1 January 2023. Such assessment was performed based on reasonable and supportable information available at that date.

Any difference between the IAS 39 carrying amount of a financial asset and the carrying amount at the transition date that results from applying IFRS 9 was recognised in opening retained earnings. For certain equity instruments classified at FVPL on transition to IFRS 9, previously classified as available for sale, the accumulated fair value losses within the investment reserve of $46,250,044 were transferred to the general reserve as at 1 January 2023.

For the purpose of impairment, the Group assessed whether as at 1 January 2023 there had been a significant increase in credit risk as compared to the date that a financial instrument was initially recognised, and applied a 12-month or lifetime ECL accordingly. On transition, the Group made use of a practical expedient available in IFRS 9 whereby it can be assumed that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date (e.g. maintains an investment grade rating).

The following table presents the classifications and carrying amounts of financial assets as previously established in accordance with IAS 39, as well as the new classifications and new carrying amounts established in accordance with IFRS 9, where applicable:

	31 December 2022	Reclassification	1 January 2023
AFS Equity instruments	8 651 469 420	(8 651 469 420)	
- Equities designated at FVOCI		8,512,871,906	8,512,871,906
- Investment fund units at FVOCI		109,873,011	109,873,011
- Equities classified at FVPL		28,724,503	28,724,503
Debt securities held to maturity:			
- Bonds	10,000,000	(10,000,000)	
Financial assets at Amortised cost:			
- Bonds		10,000,000	10,000,000
- Loans and accrued interest	1,355,347,758		1,355,347,758
- Cash on hand and at banks	1,183,228,370		1,183,228,370
- Receivables	1,214,538,555		1,214,538,555
Total financial assets	**12,414,584,103**		**12,414,584,103**
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- Payables and accruals	80,121,383		80,121,383

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

3. Material accounting policies - cont'd

(q) Impact of IFRS 9 Adoption – cont'd

Classification of Financial Instruments – cont'd

On transition to IFRS 17 and IFRS 9, unclaimed maturities due to policyholders are no longer classified as financial liabilities under IFRS 9 in accordance with the IFRS 17. These amounts are now recognized as investment contract liabilities without discretionary participation features. Loans on policies are included in insurance contract cash flows under IFRS 17. The financial assets included in *Other assets* and the financial liabilities included in *Other liabilities* that are not mentioned in the tables above were respectively classified under IAS 39 as loans and receivables and at amortized cost, and are classified at amortized cost under IFRS 9. There is no change in classification for liabilities related to deposit administration funds.

4. Critical accounting judgment and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimated.

(i) Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have changed or are new under IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 include:

- The actuarial assumptions, such as mortality, longevity, morbidity, expense and policyholder behaviour, used in the valuation of insurance contract liabilities require significant judgment and estimation (note 25).
- Management uses judgment in determining the coverage units which are based on an estimate of the quantity of coverage provided by the contracts in a group, considering the quantity of benefits provided and the expected coverage duration.
- In determining discount rates to apply to most insurance contract liability cash flows, the Group generally uses the bottom-up approach, based on risk-free rates, plus an illiquidity premium, which requires judgment.
- When determining the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, the Group applies significant judgment in reflecting diversification and calculating the confidence level.
- Sources of estimation uncertainty include expected claims payments and expenses required to settle existing insurance contract obligations. The key assumptions used in the calculation of the liability for incurred claims include claims development, claims costs inflation and medical trends.
- The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across relevant financial assets requires judgment, in particular for the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk.

(ii) Useful lives of property and equipment

Management reviews the estimated useful lives of property and equipment at the end of each year to determine whether the useful lives should remain the same.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

5 Insurance revenue and insurance service results

Analysis of the total insurance revenue, insurance service expenses, and net expense from reinsurance contracts held recognised during the year is shown in the following tables. Note that the Company has not written any onerous insurance contracts nor have any insurance contracts became onerous during the year. Consequently, no losses from onerous insurance contracts have been recognised in the profit or loss.

	Company		Group	
	2023	2022 Restated	2023	2022 Restated
Contracts measured under the GMM	G$	G$	G$	G$
Changes in liabilities for remaining coverage				
Contractual service margin recognized for services provided	24,899,784	41,780,178	24,899,784	41,780,178
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	15,704,006	20,704,283	15,704,006	20,704,283
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	195,084,380	182,662,755	195,084,380	182,662,755
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows and experience adjustments	(27,051,154)	(41,398,784)	(27,051,154)	(41,398,784)
	208,637,015	203,748,431	208,637,015	203,748,431
Contracts measured under the PAA	523,396,514	506,210,897	582,946,919	506,210,897
Total insurance revenue	732,033,529	709,959,328	791,583,934	709,959,328

6 Insurance service expenses, operating and administrative expenses

		Company 2023	Company 2022	Group 2023	Group 2022
Claims and benefits		347,848,575	326,592,166	373,707,046	326,592,166
Losses and reversal of losses onerous contracts		262,778,260	33,953,944	262,778,260	33,953,944
Allocation of reinsurance premiums and amounts recoverable		(1,326,714)	24,214,021	(1,326,714)	24,214,021
Actuarial fees		19,891,375	9,065,747	19,891,375	9,065,747
Auditor's remuneration		5,658,356	5,893,348	5,658,356	5,893,348
Directors' emoluments (a)		6,405,912	6,100,884	6,405,912	6,100,884
Depreciation		16,430,973	10,977,202	16,604,901	10,977,202
Employment cost		172,409,213	138,453,804	176,286,527	138,453,804
Pension contributions		8,850,969	8,453,482	8,850,969	8,453,482
Operating expenses		33,471,673	25,290,282	37,638,403	25,290,282
Commissions:	Ordinary Life	12,992,502	13,031,360	12,992,502	13,031,360
	Company Life	23,066,580	24,588,827	23,066,580	24,588,827
	Company Health	20,193,458	15,664,955	20,193,458	15,664,955
Total expenses		928,671,131	642,280,021	962,747,574	642,280,021
Represented by:					
Insurance services expenses		784,033,195	515,187,065	816,832,644	515,187,065
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held		3,732,002	29,272,737	3,732,002	29,272,737
Operating and administrative expenses		140,905,934	97,820,220	142,182,928	97,820,220
		928,671,131	642,280,022	962,747,574	642,280,022
(a) Directors' emoluments:					
Chairman: J. G. Carpenter		1,830,156	1,743,008	1,830,156	1,743,008
Non Executive Directors:					
W. A. Lee		1,143,939	1,089,469	1,143,939	1,089,469
P. A. Chan-A-Sue		1,143,939	1,089,469	1,143,939	1,089,469
I. A. McDonald		1,143,939	1,089,469	1,143,939	1,089,469
T. A. Parris		1,143,939	1,089,469	1,143,939	1,089,469
		6,405,912	6,100,884	6,405,912	6,100,884

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

		Company		Group	
		2023	2022 Restated	2023	2022 Restated
		G$	G$	G$	G$
7	**Net investment (expense) income**				
	Dividend income on equity instruments at FVOCI (2022: AFS)	32,982,771	38,697,077	32,982,771	38,697,077
	Net realised and unrealised losses on investments at FVTPL	(30,262,311)	-	(30,262,311)	-
	Foreign exchange losses	(3,647,502)	(5,258,136)	(3,647,502)	(5,258,136)
	Interest income from participation in mortgages and loans	12,451,063	10,540,480	12,451,063	10,540,480
	Net interest income from cash deposits and short-term investments	17,512,802	15,694,154	17,512,802	15,694,154
	Taxes deducted at source from investments of statutory fund (i)	(3,816,646)	(3,847,103)	(3,816,646)	(3,847,103)
		25,220,177	55,826,472	25,220,177	55,826,472
	(i) Taxation on the Company has been computed based on the applicable tax laws relating to Life Insurance Companies.				
8	**Other Income**				
	Rental	30,000,000	24,109,967	30,000,000	24,109,967
	Miscellaneous	4,488,544	306,200	1,848,973	306,200
		34,488,544	24,416,167	31,848,973	24,416,167
9(a)	**Insurance finance income (expense) from insurance contracts issued**				
	Interest accreted	(153,881,327)	(157,528,325)	(153,881,327)	(157,528,325)
	Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	410,240,272	34,136,262	410,240,272	34,136,262
		256,358,945	(123,392,063)	256,358,945	(123,392,063)
9(b)	**Finance income (expense) from reinsurance contracts held**				
	Interest accreted	21,225,484	16,819,652	21,225,484	16,819,652
	Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(78,711,268)	(26,242,712)	(78,711,268)	(26,242,712)
		(57,485,784)	(9,423,060)	(57,485,784)	(9,423,060)
	Total net investment result and net insurance (expense)/income	224,093,338	(76,988,651)	224,093,338	(76,988,651)

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

10 Property & equipment

Company

	Freehold Land and buildings	Office Furniture and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	263,616,670	15,100,375	25,514,937	31,242,824	335,474,806
Additions	-	323,553	10,588,436	19,345,825	30,257,814
Disposals	-	(48,410)	(21,428,542)	(4,200,000)	(25,676,952)
At 31 December 2022	263,616,670	15,375,518	14,674,831	46,388,649	340,055,668
Additions	-	2,767,469	15,528,754	-	18,296,223
Disposals	-	(47,513)	(478,461)	-	(525,974)
At 31 December 2023	263,616,670	18,095,474	29,725,124	46,388,649	357,825,917
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	-	8,549,064	24,277,812	8,263,849	41,090,725
Charge for the year	-	693,771	4,278,347	6,005,085	10,977,203
Written back on disposals	-	(45,194)	(21,422,177)	(3,523,884)	(24,991,255)
At 31 December 2022	-	9,197,641	7,133,982	10,745,050	27,076,673
Charge for the year	515,124	882,806	7,904,324	7,128,720	16,430,974
Written back on disposals	-	(39,032)	(476,132)	-	(515,164)
At 31 December 2023	515,124	10,041,415	14,562,174	17,873,770	42,992,483
Net book values:					
At 31 December 2022	263,616,670	6,177,877	7,540,849	35,643,599	312,978,995
At 31 December 2023	263,101,546	8,054,059	15,162,950	28,514,879	314,833,434

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

10 Property & equipment - Cont'd

Group

	Freehold Land and buildings	Office Furniture and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	263,616,670	15,100,375	25,514,937	31,242,824	335,474,806
Additions	-	323,553	10,588,436	19,345,825	30,257,814
Disposals	-	(48,410)	(21,428,542)	(4,200,000)	(25,676,952)
At 31 December 2022	263,616,670	15,375,518	14,674,831	46,388,649	340,055,668
Additions	-	3,695,085	15,528,754	-	19,223,839
Disposals	-	(47,513)	(478,461)		(525,974)
At 31 December 2023	263,616,670	19,023,090	29,725,124	46,388,649	358,753,533
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	-	8,549,064	24,277,812	8,263,849	41,090,725
Charge for the year	-	693,771	4,278,347	6,005,085	10,977,203
Written back on disposals	-	(45,194)	(21,422,177)	(3,523,884)	(24,991,255)
At 31 December 2022	-	9,197,641	7,133,982	10,745,050	27,076,673
Charge for the year	515,124	1,056,734	7,904,324	7,128,720	16,604,902
Written back on disposals	-	(39,032)	(476,132)	-	(515,164)
At 31 December 2023	515,124	10,215,343	14,562,174	17,873,770	43,166,411
Net book values:					
At 31 December 2022	263,616,670	6,177,877	7,540,849	35,643,599	312,978,995
At 31 December 2023	263,101,546	8,807,747	15,162,950	28,514,879	315,587,122

(a) Investment property

	Company & Group 2023	2022
	G$	G$
Fair value		
At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023	800,000,000	800,000,000

(b) (i) Leases as lessor

Investment property comprises a number of commercial properties that are leased to third parties at fixed rates. All leases are classified as operating leases from a lessor perspective. During 2023, investment property rentals of G$30,000,000 (2022- G$24,109,967) were included in other income.

At 31 December, the maturity analysis of lease payments, showing undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date is as follows:

	2023	2022
	G$	G$
Less than one year	30,000,000	30,000,000
Between two and four years	90,000,000	90,000,000
Five years	30,000,000	30,000,000

HAND-IN-HAND
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

11 Investments and Fair Value Measurement

The following table presents the classifications and carrying amounts of invested assets as previously established in accordance with IAS 39, as well as the new classifications and new carrying amounts established in accordance with IFRS 9, together with the fair value hierarchy level.

Company

As at December 31, 2023	At fair value	At amortized cost cost	Other	Total carrying value	IFRS 13	Fair value
IFRS 9	G$	G$	G$	G$	Level	G$
Cash and short-term investments (note 14)	-	1,324,619,159	-	1,324,619,159	2	1,324,619,159
Financial Liability	-	(7,414,635)	-	(7,414,635)	2	(7,414,635)
Bonds						
Corporate and other	-	10,391,772	-	10,391,772	2	10,391,772
Interest accrued	-	20,343,730	-	20,343,730		20,343,730
	-	1,347,940,026	-	1,347,940,026		1,347,940,026
Equity instruments						
Common and preferred shares at FVOCI	8,517,737,906	-	-	8,517,737,906	1	8,517,737,906
Common shares at FVTPL	109,873,011	-	-	109,873,011		109,873,011
Investment fund units	23,466,731	-	-	23,466,731	1	23,466,731
	8,651,077,648	-	-	8,651,077,648		8,651,077,648
Loans						
Mortgages	-	189,972,603	-	189,972,603	2	189,972,603
Participating loans	-	104,775,830	-	104,775,830	2	104,775,830
Other loan	-	1,338,326,350	-	1,338,326,350	2	1,338,326,350
	-	1,633,074,783	-	1,633,074,783		1,633,074,783
Other invested assets						
Investment property	800,000,000	-	-	800,000,000	2	800,000,000
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	88,000,000	88,000,000		88,000,000
Cash on hand and banks	1,324,619,159	-	-	1,324,619,159	1	1,324,619,159
Total invested assets	10,775,696,807	2,981,014,809	88,000,000	13,844,711,616		13,844,711,616

As at December 31, 2022	Available for sale	At amortized cost cost	Other	Total carrying value	IFRS 13	Fair value
IAS 39	G$	G$	G$	G$	Level	G$
Cash and short-term investments (note 14)	-	1,183,228,370	-	1,183,228,370	2	1,183,228,370
Bonds						
Corporate and other	93,400,000	-	-	93,400,000	2	93,400,000
Interest accrued	-	37,545,255	-	37,545,255	2	37,545,255
	93,400,000	1,220,773,625	-	1,314,173,625		1,314,173,625
Equity instruments						
Common and preferred shares	9,642,066,359	-	-	9,642,066,359	1	9,642,066,359
Investment fund units	57,292,114	-	-	57,292,114	1	57,292,114
	9,699,358,473	-	-	9,699,358,473		9,699,358,473
Loans and receivables						
Mortgages	-	184,042,092	-	184,042,092	2	184,042,092
Participating loans	-	88,425,950	-	88,425,950	2	88,425,950
Other loan	-	1,045,334,461	-	1,045,334,461	2	1,045,334,461
	-	1,317,802,503	-	1,317,802,503		1,317,802,503
Other invested assets						
Investment Property	800,000,000	-	-	800,000,000	2	800,000,000
Cash on hand and banks	1,183,228,370	-	-	1,183,228,370	1	1,183,228,370
Total invested assets	11,775,986,843	2,538,576,128	-	14,314,562,971		14,314,562,971

Other financial assets (accrued interest, receivables and prepayments) and other financial liabilities (payables and accrued expenses) were carried at amortized cost under IAS 39, and are classified at amortized cost under IFRS 9. Their carrying amounts approximate fair value.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

11 Investments and Fair Value Measurement - Cont'd

The following table presents the classifications and carrying amounts of invested assets as previously established in accordance with IAS 39, as well as the new classifications and new carrying amounts established in accordance with IFRS 9, together with the fair value hierarchy level.

Group

As at December 31, 2023	**At fair value**	**At amortized cost cost**	**Other**	**Total carrying value**	IFRS 13	**Fair value**
IFRS 9	G$	G$	G$	G$	Level	G$
Cash and short-term investments (See note 14)	-	1,324,619,159	-	1,324,619,159	**2**	1,324,619,159
Bank overdraft	-	(7,414,635)	-	(7,414,635)	**2**	(7,414,635)
Bonds						
Corporate and other	-	10,391,772	-	10,391,772	**2**	10,391,772
Interest accrued	-	20,343,730	-	20,343,730		20,343,730
	-	1,347,940,026	-	1,347,940,026		1,347,940,026
Equity instruments						
Common and preferred shares at FVOCI	8,876,372,181	-	-	8,876,372,181	**1**	8,876,372,181
Common shares at FVTPL	109,873,011	-	-	109,873,011		109,873,011
Investment fund units	28,332,731	-	-	28,332,731	**1**	28,332,731
	9,014,577,923	-	-	9,014,577,923		9,014,577,923
Loans						
Mortgages	-	189,972,603	-	189,972,603	**2**	189,972,603
Participating loans	-	104,775,830	-	104,775,830	**2**	104,775,830
Other loan	-	1,338,326,350	-	1,338,326,350	**2**	1,338,326,350
	-	1,633,074,783	-	1,633,074,783		1,633,074,783
Other invested assets						
Investment property	800,000,000	-	-	800,000,000	**2**	800,000,000
Cash on hand and banks	1,350,842,612	-	-	1,350,842,612	**1**	1,350,842,612
Total invested assets	11,165,420,535	2,981,014,809	-	14,146,435,344		14,146,435,344

As at December 31, 2022	**Available for sale**	**At amortized cost**	**Other**	**Total carrying value**	IFRS 13	**Fair value**
IAS 39	G$	G$	G$	G$	Level	G$
Cash and short-term investments (note 14)	-	1,183,228,370	-	1,183,228,370	**2**	1,183,228,370
Bonds						
Corporate and other	93,400,000	-	-	93,400,000	**2**	93,400,000
Interest accrued	-	37,545,255	-	37,545,255	**2**	37,545,255
	93,400,000	1,220,773,625	-	1,314,173,625		1,314,173,625
Equity instruments						
Common and preferred	9,642,066,359	-	-	9,642,066,359	**1**	9,642,066,359
Investment fund units	57,292,114	-	-	57,292,114	**1**	57,292,114
	9,699,358,473	-	-	9,699,358,473		9,699,358,473
Loans and receivables						
Mortgages	-	184,042,092	-	184,042,092	**2**	184,042,092
Participating loans	-	88,425,950	-	88,425,950	**2**	88,425,950
Other loan	-	1,045,334,461	-	1,045,334,461	**2**	1,045,334,461
	-	1,317,802,503	-	1,317,802,503		1,317,802,503
Other invested assets						
Investment property	800,000,000	-	-	800,000,000	**2**	800,000,000
Cash on hand and banks	1,183,228,370	-	-	1,183,228,370	**1**	1,183,228,370
Total invested assets	11,775,986,843	2,538,576,128	-	14,314,562,971		14,314,562,971

Other financial assets (accrued interest, receivables and prepayments) and other financial liabilities (payables and accrued expenses) were carried at amortized cost under IAS 39, and are classified at amortized cost under IFRS 9. Their carrying amounts approximate fair value.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

11 Investments - Carrying Value and Fair Value - Cont'd

Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Investment Property

Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position

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.

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

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

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

There were no transfers between levels during 2023 and 2022.

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purpose of measuring fair value

Fair value of various categories of financial instruments and investment property is determined as described below.

Investment property
The fair value of investment properties is determined using various recognized methods and standards of assessment in the real estate sector.

Bonds
Bonds are valued based on quoted price, observed on active markets for identical or similar assets. If prices are not available on active markets, fair value is estimated using current valuation methods that takes into account current data observable on the market for financial instruments that have similar risk profiles and comparable terms.

Equity instruments
Equities are valued based on quote price, observed on active markets. Unit Trusts and other investment funds are valued using net asset values which are not subject to a significant adjustment for restrictions on redemption or for limited trading activity.

Loans and mortgages

The fair value of loans and mortgages is estimated by discounting the cash flows with the interest rates currently prevailing on the market for comparable loans and adjusted for credit risk and terms. They are guaranteed and may be repaid at any time. Other loans are carried at amortized cost. The fair value of other loans approximates their carrying value due to their nature.

Cash at hand and banks
The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, including cash in hand, bank balances, and short-term deposits, approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these financial assets. These balances are classified as Level 1 financial instruments under the fair value hierarchy, as they are measured based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

12 Impairment of Financial Assets

The following tables presents the gross carrying value and the allowance for credit losses by stage for financial assets.

(i) Mortgages on properties

Stage 1

Gross carrying value	Total G$
At 1 January 2022	117,537,178
Addition	80,000,000
Repayments	(11,636,075)
	185,901,103
Less: provision for impairment	(1,859,011)
Carrying value at 31 December 2022	184,042,092
Addition	15,000,000
Repayments	(9,009,585)
	190,032,507
Less: net increase in allowance for credit losses (note 24 (b))	(59,904)
Carrying value at 31 December 2023	189,972,603

(ii) Loan to The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited

Stage 1

Gross carrying value	Total G$
At 1 January 2022	833,715,772
Addition	320,000,000
Repayments	(108,381,311)
	1,045,334,461
Less: provision for impairment	-
Carrying value at 31 December 2022	1,045,334,461
Addition	321,116,021
Repayments	(28,124,132)
	1,338,326,350
Less: Allowance for credit losses (note 24 (b))	-
Carrying value at 31 December 2023	1,338,326,350

(iii) Participation in Loans - Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.

Stage 1

Gross carrying value	Total G$
At 1 January 2022	150,240,063
Repayments	(60,920,922)
	89,319,141
Less: provision for impairment	(893,191)
Carrying value at 31 December 2022	88,425,950
Addition	16,515,031
Repayments	-
	104,940,981
Less: net increase in allowance for credit losses (note 24 (b))	(165,151)
Carrying value at 31 December 2023	104,775,830

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

12 Impairment of Financial Assets - Cont'd

(iv) Corporate bonds

Stage 1	
Gross and net carrying value	Total
At 31 December 2022	10,000,000
At 31 December 2023	10,000,000
Comprised of:	
Non-current bonds, loans and receivables	254,541,389
Current loans and receivables	1,388,925,166

(a) Inter - Company Loan

Interest is charged at a rate of 6% on total of $1,338,326,350 per annum. Security held on this loan is an agreement between both Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited and The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited.

(b) Participation in Loans - Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.

Interest is charged at a rate of 9.55% on total of $79,800,000; 11% on total of $62,660,042; 11% on total of $75,000,000 and 12% on total of $90,000,000. Capital repayment commenced in 2018. Security held on these loans is an agreement between Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Ltd. and Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.

13 Receivables and prepayments

	Company	
	2023	2022 Restated
	G$	G$
Other receivable	379,311,050	85,717,216
Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc.	1,314,443,181	1,126,808,818
Sundry receivables	630,000	2,012,521
Less: allowance for credit losses (Note 24 (b))	(225,055)	-
	1,694,159,176	1,214,538,555

	Group	
	2023	2022 Restated
	G$	G$
Other receivable	375,213,393	85,717,216
Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc.	1,314,443,181	1,126,808,818
Sundry receivables	630,000	2,012,521
Less: allowance for credit losses (Note 24 (b))	(225,055)	-
	1,690,061,519	1,214,538,555

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

14 Share capital

	Company & Group	
	2023	2022
	G$	G$
Authorised		
Number of 6% cumulative redeemable preference shares	10,000	10,000
Issued and fully paid		
2,750 - 6% cumulative redeemable preference shares	275,000	275,000

The Capital of the Company is G$1,000,000 divided into 10,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of G$100 each. This amount issued to The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited is not available for the payment of any expenses or claims incurred by the Company until all other funds are exhausted. The Company shall be entitled to the whole or any part of the shares as shall be determined by the Board.

15 General and Other reserves

All adjustments related to measurement are presented in the opening retained earnings due to the retrospective application of IFRS 17 at January 1, 2022, and the initial application of IFRS 9 at January 1, 2023.

The following table presents the reconciliation of the opening general reserve and investment reserve balances:

	Company		
	General Reserve	Other Reserve	Total
	G$	G$	G$
Balance as at December 31, 2021	(58,276,588)	6,100,631,918	6,042,355,330
Impact of adopting IFRS 17			
Adjustments related to classification and measurement	681,977,409	-	681,977,409
Balance as at January 1, 2022	623,700,821	6,100,631,918	6,724,332,739
Net increase in reserves for the year	11,768,884	1,447,423,248	1,459,192,132
Balance as at December 31, 2022	635,469,705	7,548,055,166	8,183,524,871
Impact of adopting IFRS 9			
Adjustments related to classification	(46,250,044)	46,250,044	-
Balance as at January 1, 2023	589,219,661	7,594,305,210	8,183,524,871
Net increase in reserves for the year	59,235,112	(649,388,891)	(590,153,779)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	648,454,774	6,944,916,319	7,593,371,093

	Group		
	General Reserve	Other Reserve	Total
	G$	G$	G$
Balance as at December 31, 2021	(58,276,588)	6,100,631,918	6,042,355,330
Impact of adopting IFRS 17			
Adjustments related to classification and measurement	681,977,409	-	681,977,409
Balance as at January 1, 2022	623,700,821	6,100,631,918	6,724,332,739
Net increase in reserves for the year	11,768,884	1,447,423,248	1,459,192,132
Balance as at December 31, 2022	635,469,705	7,548,055,166	8,183,524,871
Impact of adopting IFRS 9			
Adjustments related to classification	(46,250,044)	46,250,044	-
Balance as at January 1, 2023	611,368,100	7,610,050,210	8,221,418,309
Net increase in reserves for the year	74,685,314	(383,141,619)	(308,456,305)
Acquisition - Frandec	(290,642,710)	(15,745,000)	(306,387,710)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	395,410,705	7,211,163,591	7,606,574,295

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

16 Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts

Carrying Amount of Portfolios of Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts

As at December 31, 2023	Ordinary Life	Annuity Fund	Group Life Fund	Group Health Fund	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Insurance contracts					
Insurance contract liabilities measured under the GMM	1,541,326,428	814,946,450	-	-	2,356,272,878
Insurance contract liabilities measured under the PAA	-	-	19,297,729	82,646,898	101,944,627
Reinsurance contracts					
Reinsurance contract assets measured under the GMM	241,863,382	-	-	-	241,863,382
Reinsurance contract assets measured under the PAA	-	-	19,762,564	16,169,371	35,931,935
As at December 31, 2022					
Insurance contracts					
Insurance contract liabilities measured under the GMM	1,522,907,674	879,074,048	-	-	2,401,981,722
Insurance contract liabilities measured under the PAA			22,824,779	69,274,921	92,099,700
Reinsurance contracts					
Reinsurance contract assets measured under the GMM	290,624,950	-	-	-	290,624,950
Reinsurance contract assets measured under the PAA	-	-	3,302,176	3,638,084	6,940,260
As at January 1, 2022					
Insurance contracts					
Insurance contract liabilities measured under the GMM	1,368,155,898	879,074,048	-	-	2,247,229,946
Insurance contract liabilities measured under the PAA	-	-	47,124,694	69,680,686	116,805,380
Reinsurance contracts					
Reinsurance contract assets measured under the GMM	275,884,326	-	-	-	275,884,326
Reinsurance contract assets measured under the PAA	-	-	7,714,003	8,594,672	16,308,675

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

16 (a) Roll-Forward of Net Insurance Contract Liabilities (Assets) by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims

The tables below show the roll forward of the liability for insurance contracts issued, showing the liabilities for remaining coverage (excluding onerous component) and liabilities for incurred claims.

	Liability for remaining coverage		**Liabilities for incurred claims**			
				(PAA Groups)		
2023	Excluding onerous contracts component	Onerous contracts component	GMM Groups	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Insurance contract liabilities at 1 January 2023	2,343,839,514	18,972,373	51,243,947	76,390,895	3,634,693	2,494,081,422
Insurance service result:						
Insurance revenue						-
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	(186,943,176)	-	-	-	-	(186,943,176)
Other contracts	(545,090,353)	-	-	-	-	(545,090,353)
Insurance revenue	(732,033,529)	-	-	-	-	(732,033,529)
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	(32,027,903)	166,576,408	361,099,123	-	495,647,628
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	21,442,575	-	-	-	-	21,442,575
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	262,778,260	-	-	-	262,778,260
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(15,028,063)	18,385,852	806,944	4,164,733
Insurance service expenses	21,442,575	230,750,357	151,548,345	379,484,975	806,944	784,033,195
Finance expense (income) from insurance contracts	(259,070,085)	-	1,640,404	1,170,575	(99,839)	(256,358,945)
						-
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	(969,661,040)	230,750,357	153,188,750	380,655,550	707,105	(204,359,279)
Investment components	(25,869,612)	-	25,869,612	-	-	-
Cash flows						-
Premiums received	766,477,874	-	-	-	-	766,477,874
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	(152,996,734)	(394,446,275)	-	(547,443,009)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(50,539,502)	-	-	-	-	(50,539,502)
Total cash flows	715,938,372	-	(152,996,734)	(394,446,275)	-	168,495,363
Insurance contract liabilities at 31 December 2023	2,064,247,233	249,722,730	77,305,575	62,600,170	4,341,797	2,458,217,505

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

16 (b) Roll-Forward of Net Insurance Contract Liabilities (Assets) by Measurement Component

The tables below present a roll-forward of the net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing estimates of the present value of expected future cash flows, risk adjustment and CSM. These tables exclude insurance contracts measured using the PAA.

			CSM		
2023	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin (Other contracts)	Contractual service margin (Contracts under fair value approach)	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Insurance contract liabilities at 1 January 2023	1,944,832,759	165,367,975	283,501,084	8,279,905	2,401,981,722
Changes that relate to current service					
Contractual service margin recognized for services provided	-	-	(7,138,857)	(17,760,928)	(24,899,784)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	(28,633,760)	-	-	(28,633,760)
Experience adjustments	(34,503,503)	-	-	-	(34,503,503)
	(34,503,503)	(28,633,760)	(7,138,857)	(17,760,928)	(88,037,047)
Changes that relate to future services					
Contracts initially recognized in the period	64,101,264	16,614,038	-	-	80,715,301
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	83,350,940	-	(115,230,838)	31,879,898	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	182,062,958	-	-	-	182,062,958
	329,515,162	16,614,038	(115,230,838)	31,879,898	262,778,260
Changes that relate to past services					
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	(15,028,063)	-	-	-	(15,028,063)
Total insurance service result	279,983,596	(12,019,722)	(122,369,695)	14,118,970	159,713,150
Finance (income) expense from insurance contracts	(293,602,576)	15,223,939	2,531,821	18,418,247	(257,428,568)
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	(13,618,980)	3,204,218	(119,837,874)	32,537,218	(97,715,418)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	248,106,697	-	-	-	248,106,697
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(15,148,391)	-	-	-	(15,148,391)
Claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	(180,951,732)	-	-	-	(180,951,732)
	232,958,306				52,006,574
Insurance contract liabilities at 31 December 2023	2,164,172,085	168,572,192	163,663,210	40,817,123	2,356,272,878

HAND-IN-HAND

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

16 (b) Roll-Forward of Net Insurance Contract Liabilities (Assets) by Measurement Component - cont'd

			CSM		
2022	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin (Other contracts)	Contractual service margin (Contracts under fair value approach)	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Insurance contract liabilities at 1 January 2022	1,825,130,884	156,095,339	266,003,723	-	2,247,229,946
Insurance service result:					
Changes that relate to current service					
Contractual service margin recognized for services provided	-	-	(5,072,030)	(36,708,148)	(41,780,178)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	(23,552,810)	-	-	(23,552,810)
Experience adjustments	(26,200,680)	-	-	-	(26,200,680)
	(26,200,680)	(23,552,810)	(5,072,030)	(36,708,148)	(91,533,668)
Changes that relate to future services					
Contracts initially recognized in the period	29,245,427	23,351,402	(6,252,853)	-	46,343,976
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	(55,094,623)	-	10,201,983	44,892,640	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(12,390,033)	-	-	-	(12,390,033)
	(38,239,228)	23,351,402	3,949,130	44,892,640	33,953,944
Changes that relate to past services					
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	(5,310,417)	-	-	-	(5,310,417)
Total insurance service result	(69,750,326)	(201,408)	(1,122,900)	8,184,492	(62,890,141)
Finance expense from insurance contracts	93,588,311	9,474,043	18,620,261	95,413	121,778,027
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	23,837,985	9,272,636	17,497,361	8,279,905	58,887,886
Cash flows					
Premiums received	277,616,047	-	-	-	277,616,047
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(41,398,784)	-	-	-	(41,398,784)
Claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	(140,353,373)	-	-	-	(140,353,373)
	95,863,890	-	-	-	95,863,890
Insurance contract liabilities at 31 December 2022	1,944,832,759	165,367,975	283,501,084	8,279,905	2,401,981,722

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

16 (c) Roll-Forward of Reinsurance Contract Assets Held by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims

The tables below show the roll forward of the asset for reinsurance contracts held, showing the assets for remaining coverage (excluding loss-recovery component) and amounts recoverable on incurred claims.

	Assets for remaining coverage	**Assets for incurred claims**			
			(PAA Groups)		
2023	Excluding loss-recovery component	GMM Groups	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Reinsurance contract assets at 1 January 2023	282,712,129	10,068,289	3,683,279	1,101,513	297,565,210
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(49,464,378)	-	-	-	(49,464,378)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	-	1,325,000	40,568,174	3,839,202	45,732,376
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims					
	(49,464,378)	1,325,000	40,568,174	3,839,202	(3,732,002)
Finance income (expense) from reinsurance contracts	(58,030,267)	11,861	532,622	-	(57,485,784)
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	(107,494,646)	1,336,861	41,100,796	3,839,202	(61,217,786)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	80,275,967	-	-	-	80,275,967
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	(1,325,000)	(37,503,073)	-	(38,828,073)
Total cash flows	80,275,967	(1,325,000)	(37,503,073)	-	41,447,894
Reinsurance contract assets at 31 December 2023	255,493,450	10,080,150	7,281,002	4,940,715	277,795,317

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

16 (c) Roll-Forward of Net Reinsurance Contract Assets by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims - cont'd

For year ended 31 December 2022	Assets for remaining coverage	Assets for incurred claims			
			PAA Groups		
	Excluding loss-recovery component	GMM Groups	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Reinsurance contract assets at 1 January 2022	254,094,029	25,050,551	11,912,691	1,135,730	292,193,001
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(53,269,592)	-	-	-	(53,269,592)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	-	14,135,200	9,141,809	2,369,480	25,646,489
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	-	(89,411)	781,925	(2,342,148)	(1,649,634)
	(53,269,592)	14,045,789	9,923,733	27,333	(29,272,737)
Finance income (expense) from reinsurance contracts	(8,976,012)	(206,302)	(179,196)	(61,550)	(9,423,060)
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	(62,245,604)	13,839,487	9,744,537	(34,217)	(38,695,797)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	90,863,704	-	-	-	90,863,704
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	(28,821,750)	(17,973,949)	-	(46,795,699)
Total cash flows	90,863,704	(28,821,750)	(17,973,949)	-	44,068,005
Reinsurance contract assets at 31 December 2022	282,712,129	10,068,289	3,683,279	1,101,513	297,565,210

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

16 (d) Roll-Forward of Net Reinsurance Contract Assets (Liabilities) by Measurement Component

For year ended 31 December 2023	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM: Contractual service margin (Other contracts)	CSM: Contractual service margin (Contracts under fair value approach)	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Reinsurance contract assets at 1 January 2023	268,639,331	16,354,320	(3,600,894)	9,232,193	290,624,950
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts					
Changes that relate to current service					
Contractual service margin recognized for services provided	-	-	(979,682)	(6,621,223)	(7,600,905)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustments	1,325,000	-	-	-	1,325,000
	1,325,000	-	(979,682)	(6,621,223)	(6,275,905)
Changes that relate to future services					
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(12,496,827)	3,702,200	8,794,627	-	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	(11,653,826)	-	9,548,939	2,104,887	-
	(24,150,653)	3,702,200	18,343,566	2,104,887	-
Changes that relate to past services					
Finance income (expense) from reinsurance contracts	(108,193,105)	47,471,889	549,757	2,153,053	(58,018,406)
- *Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss*	(131,018,758)	51,174,089	17,913,640	(2,363,282)	(64,294,311)
Cash flows:					
Premiums paid	16,857,744	-	-	-	16,857,744
Amounts received	(1,325,000)	-	-	-	(1,325,000)
Total cash flows	15,532,744	-	-	-	15,532,744
Reinsurance contract assets at 31 December 2023	153,153,316	67,528,409	14,312,746	6,868,911	241,863,382

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

16 (d) Roll-Forward of Net Reinsurance Contract Assets (Liabilities) by Measurement Component - cont'd

For year ended 31 December 2022	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM: Contractual service margin (Other contracts)	CSM: Contractual service margin (Contracts under fair value approach)	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Reinsurance contract assets at 1 January 2022	252,453,464	15,173,952	-	8,256,910	275,884,326
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts					-
Changes that relate to current service					
Contractual service margin recognized for services provided	-	-	(4,141,752)	(981,229)	(5,122,981)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustments	17,737,236	-	-	-	17,737,236
	17,737,236	-	(4,141,752)	(981,229)	12,614,255
Changes that relate to future services					-
Contracts initially recognized in the period	5,702,586	(674,065)	(5,028,521)	-	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	(7,239,572)	-	4,991,395	2,248,177	-
	(1,536,986)	(674,065)	(37,126)	2,248,177	-
Changes that relate to past services					
Changes to amounts recoverable on incurred claims	(89,411)	-	-	-	(89,411)
Finance income (expense) from reinsurance contracts	(11,323,066)	1,854,433	577,984	(291,664)	(9,182,314)
	(11,412,477)	1,854,433	577,984	(291,664)	(9,271,725)
Amounts recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	4,787,773	1,180,368	(3,600,894)	975,283	3,342,531
Cash flows:					-
Premiums paid	40,219,843	-	-	-	40,219,843
Amounts received	(28,821,750)	-	-	-	(28,821,750)
Total cash flows	11,398,093	-	-	-	11,398,093
Reinsurance contract assets at 31 December 2022	268,639,331	16,354,320	(3,600,894)	9,232,193	290,624,950

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

17 Expected Recognition of the Contractual Service Margin in Net Income

	1 year or less	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
As at 31 December 2023	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Insurance contracts	25,492,401	53,212,195	40,213,965	85,561,772	204,480,333
Reinsurance contracts	(573,851)	(4,650,963)	(7,710,478)	(8,246,365)	(21,181,657)
As at 31 December 2022					
Insurance contracts	81,171,101	150,667,143	135,346,846	(75,404,101)	291,780,989
Reinsurance contracts	(5,607,396)	(21,924,854)	(8,187,385)	30,088,336	(5,631,299)

17 (a) Effect of contracts initially recognized

The following tables present the effect on the measurement components arising from the initial recognition of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts measured under the GMM.

	Contracts issued		
	Non-Onerous	Onerous	Total
2023	G$	G$	G$
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	-	64,101,264	64,101,264
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-	16,614,038	16,614,038
Contractual service margin	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities on initial recognition	-	80,715,301	80,715,301
2022			
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	-	29,245,427	29,245,427
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-	23,351,402	23,351,402
Contractual service margin	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities on initial recognition	-	52,596,829	52,596,829

Reinsurance contracts	**2023**	**2022**
	G$	G$
Impact of reinsurance contracts held initially recognized in the period		
Estimates of present value of future cash flows	(12,496,827)	5,702,586
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	3,702,200	(674,065)
Contractual service margin	8,794,627	(5,028,521)
Reinsurance contract assets on initial recognition	-	-

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

18 Deposit administration fund

	Company 2023 G$	Group 2022 Restated G$
At 1 January	4,207,603,130	3,809,809,707
Contributions received plus interest	678,327,863	613,872,365
Refund of contributions	(282,928,876)	(207,870,897)
Charges, claims and benefits	(57,204,652)	(33,508,045)
Subtotal	4,545,797,465	4,182,303,130
Change in statutory contingency reserve	23,700,000	25,300,000
At 31 December	4,569,497,465	4,207,603,130

A Contingency reserve representing approximately 7% of the value of the Deposit Administration Fund was appropriated to the Statutory Fund, in keeping with draft legislation in Guyana.

19 Payables and accrued expenses

	Company	
	2023 G$	2022 Restated G$
Other payables	1,838,416	2,237,260
Accruals	193,658,403	77,884,123
	195,496,819	80,121,383

	Group	
	2023 G$	2022 Restated G$
Other payables	2,455,433	2,237,260
Accruals	193,658,403	77,884,123
	196,113,836	80,121,383

20 Pending litigation

There are several income tax appeals pending for the years 1976-1988 and 1995 inclusive. The tax in dispute has been lodged with the Guyana Revenue Authority.

This is an ongoing claim between the Pension Scheme and Hand-In-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited, in relation to a Pension Scheme administered under the Deposit Administration Fund.

21 Statutory Deposit

	Group	
	2023 G$	2022 Restated G$
Deposit at Bank of Guyana	19,434,837	-

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

22 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions.

Listed below are transactions with related parties.

Related companies

The following are transactions and balances between the Company and related parties who share common directors with the Company.

		2023	2022
		G$	G$
(i)	Loans to The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited.	1,338,326,350	1,045,334,461
	Interest received during the year on loans granted to The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited.	67,643,286	53,832,105
(ii)	Loan Participation with Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc. Interest is charged at a rate of 9.55% on total of $79,800,000; 11% on total of $62,660,042; 11% on total of $75,000,000 and 12% on total of $90,000,000. Capital repayment commenced in January, 2018.	105,834,172	89,319,141
	Interest received from loan participation with Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	4,000,000	4,733,500
(iii)	An Individual Annuity was purchased by Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc. on 2017-12-29 under Contract No: DA 2017/0006. Interest paid at a rate of 2.75% Yearly. The Maturity date for this annuity is 2023-12-29.	300,000,000	300,000,000
	Interest paid to Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	8,250,000	8,250,000
(iv)	Fixed Deposits at Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc. Interest received at a rate of 2% on total of $61,000,000 maturity date 2020-06-01; 1.50% on total of $300,000,000 maturity date 2020-01-17 ,2.75% on total of $200,000,000 maturity date 2020-10-30 and 3% on total of $100,000,000 maturity date 2022-08-06.	700,015,761	688,134,429
	Interest received from Fixed Deposits at Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	11,881,333	11,659,815
(v)	The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited, $2,750 - 6% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares.	275,000	275,000
(vi)	Amounts due from Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc. At the end of the year this amount was held by Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc. on behalf of Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited to facilitate investments in the future. This amount represents investment and not loan between the companies.	1,314,443,181	1,126,808,818

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

22 Related party transactions - cont'd

Related companies- cont'd

(vii) Insurance

	Company		Group	
	2023 G$	2022 G$	2023 G$	2022 G$
(a) Insurance coverage (sum insured)	473,449,530	473,449,530	-	-
(b) Premiums for the year	1,893,797	1,893,797	-	-

(viii) Fees paid

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited utilized the staff and facilities of The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited.

Fees charged	115,066,371	104,547,911	-	-
(x) Income from investment property rented to Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	-
(xi) 29,300 Ordinary shares in Rupununi Development Company Limited	14,650,000	14,650,000	-	-
(xii) Subsidiary Company				
Manangement fees charged to:				
Frandec & Company (Insurance) Inc.	2,977,520	-	-	-
Current accounts				
The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited	68,100	-	-	-
The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited -Motor	-	800,000	-	-
Environmental & Technical Solutions Inc.	-	412,687	-	-
Frandec & Company (Insurance) Inc.	-	84,600	1,120,137	1,120,137
	68,100	1,297,287	1,120,137	1,120,137
Deposit on shares	-	-	350,000,275	-

Key management personnel

(i) Compensation

The Company's key management personnel comprises of its Directors, its Chief Executive Officer and Managers. The remuneration paid during the year was as follows:

	2023 G$	2022 G$
Short term employee benefits - Managers - 14 (2022-14)	41,765,639	34,245,964
Long term benefit is derived from the Pension Scheme.		
Directors' emoluments - 5 (2022-5)	6,405,912	6,100,884
(ii) Mortgages		
Interest received for the year	8,182,503	5,387,240
Balance outstanding	191,891,518	185,901,103

The above balance refers to 4 (2022-4) mortgages. The rate of interest is 3.5% - 9% per annum.
Security held on this mortgage are promissory notes, irrecoverable limited power of attorney and transports.

(iii) Loans	2023 G$	2022 G$
Interest paid for the year	268,560	419,740
Balance outstanding	7,585,782	6,397,829

The rate of interest is 6% per annum. Security held on these loans are promissory notes and investments in equity.

23 Goodwill

In accordance with IFRS 3 - Business combination, goodwill was generated by the acquisition of Frandec & Company (Insurance) Incorporated (100%).

	Group	
	2023 G$	2022 G$
Goodwill at cost	49,756,562	-

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

24 Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives

The Company's management monitors and manages the financial risk relating to the operation of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposure by degree and magnitude of risk. These risks include market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by the use of techniques that are governed by management's policies on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risks.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices such as prices of equities, interest rates, foreign exchange rates and inflation. Market risk arises because of fluctuations in both the value of liabilities and the value of invested assets. The Company uses gap analysis, interest rate sensitivity analysis and exposure limits to manage its exposure. There has been no change in the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages these risks.

a(i) Equity price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to individual security, of its issuer, or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. Management continually identifies the risk and diversifies the portfolio in order to minimize the risk.

Should the market prices of investments change by 5 percent with all other variables held constant, the impact on equity would be G$432,553,882 (2022- G$484,967,924).

a(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises primarily from the Company’s investments in debt and fixed income securities and their movement relative to the value placed on the insurance liabilities. Also some policyholder’s product features have an influence on the Company’s interest rate risk due to guaranteed options.

The company typically manages interest rate risk by investing in fixed interest securities which closely match the interest rate sensitivity of the liabilities where such investments are available.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

24 Financial risk management - cont'd

a(iii) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The table below analyses the sensitivity of interest rates exposure for financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding balances at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. A positive number indicates an increase in profits and a negative number would indicate a decrease.

	Equity	
	2023	**2022**
	G$	**G$**
Financial assets	14,942,147	12,692,881
Financial liabilities: Bank overdraft	(37,073)	-

The tables above demonstrates the effect of an instantaneous change in a key assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. In reality, changes may occur over a period of time and there is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis is dislosed within the Insurance Risk note.

(iv) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates on investments and foreign bank balances.
The currencies which the Company is mainly exposed to are United States Dollar and the Trinidad and Tobago Dollar.

The equivalent Guyana dollar value of assets in United States dollar and the Trinidad and Tobago Dollar are shown below:

	Company & Group					
	2023			2022		
	US$	T&T$	Total G$	US$	T&T$	Total G$
Assets	1,730,876,465	52,711,056	1,783,587,521	1,603,472,517	60,292,458	1,663,764,975

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis:

Although a rate is not formally adopted and used as a measure, 3% gives prudent possibility of a change in rate.

The sensitivity analysis shows the impact of all assets and liabilities that are held in foreign currencies. A positive number below indicates an increase in reserves if the currency were strengthened 3% against the Guyana dollar. If the currencies were to weaken 3% against the Guyana dollar, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the reserves and the balances would be negative.

	2023		2022	
	US dollar impact G$ M	T.T dollar impact G$ M	US dollar impact G$ M	T.T dollar impact G$ M
Profit/(loss)	51.93	1.58	48.10	1.81

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

24 Financial risk management - cont'd

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss as a result of the default or failure of third parties to meet their payment obligations to the Company, or variations in market values as a result of changes in expectations related to these risks.

The Company manages credit risk through adherence to pre-established risk criteria which limits concentrations and leverages credit risk ratings. The Company's credit risks arise through exposures to bank deposits, debt investments at amortised costs and receivables. The maximum credit risk faced by the Company is the carrying values reflected in the financial statements.

The credit risk analysis below is presented in line with how the Company manages the risk. The Company manages its credit exposure based on the gross carrying value of the financial instruments and reinsurance contract assets.

	Company	
	2023	2022 Restated
	G$	G$
Bonds, loans and mortgages at amortised cost	1,643,466,555	1,320,554,705
Reinsurance contract assets (i)	277,795,317	297,565,210
Receivables (ii)	1,694,159,176	1,214,538,555
Accrued interest	20,343,730	37,545,255
Cash on hand and at banks	1,317,204,524	1,183,228,370
Total credit exposure	4,952,969,302	4,053,432,095
Impairment allowance	2,977,257	2,752,202

	Group	
	2023	2022 Restated
	G$	G$
Bonds, loans and mortgages at amortised cost	1,643,466,555	1,320,554,705
Reinsurance contract assets (i)	277,795,317	297,565,210
Receivables (ii)	1,690,061,519	1,214,538,555
Accrued interest	20,343,730	37,545,255
Cash on hand and at banks	1,343,427,977	1,183,228,370
Total credit exposure	4,975,095,098	4,053,432,095

In addition to the assets disclosed above, the Company is exposed to credit risk for loans on policies and insurance receivables which are presented within insurance contract liabilities in the amount of $52,348,848 (2022 $48,141,742) and $18,894,378 (2022 $32,471 restated), respectively. Mortgages, loans on policies and other loans are fully secured.

(i) Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a consistent manner with the underlying insurance contract liabilities (assets) and in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the Company has reinsurance agreements, 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 Company's reinsurance assets are held with reinsurance companies that have an independent credit rating of "A-" or better.

(ii) Includes advances and loans to staff and sales representative on which interest is earned.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's ECL model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, loan commitments, and financial guarantees that are not measured at FVTPL. Up to 31 December 2022, impairment allowances were based on objective evidence amounts are not collectible.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

24 Financial risk management - cont'd

(b) Credit risk - cont'd

Impairment of financial assets - cont'd

The following table presents the reconciliation of the impairment allowance for financial assets at amortised cost:

	2023 G$	2022 G$
Impairment allowance as at January 1 attributed to:		
Past due but not impaired	2,752,202	2,677,771
Net remeasurement of impairment allowance	225,055	74,431
Impairment allowance as at December 31	2,977,257	2,752,202
Non-impaired / Current	225,055	-
Past due but not impaired	2,752,202	2,752,202

At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether these financial assets continue to exhibit low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company applies the low credit risk simplificationunder IFRS 9 for expected credit losses relating to cash at bank and short-term deposits and IFRS 9's simplified approach for its receivables. The resulting expected credit losses are not material.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

24 Financial risk management - cont'd

(c) Liquidity risk - cont'd

Group

2023

	On Demand or within 1 year G$	1 to 5 years G$	5 to 10 years G$	Over 10 years G$	No specified maturity G$	Total G$
Assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	6,088,547,013	6,088,547,013
Deposit administration fund	4,569,497,465	-	-	-	-	4,569,497,465
Cash on hand and at banks	1,350,842,612	-	-	-	-	1,350,842,612
Interest accrued	20,343,730	-	-	-	-	20,343,730
Insurance Contract Assets	1,027,483	-	-	-	-	1,027,483
Statutory Deposit	-	19,434,837	-	-	-	19,434,837
Other financial assets	1,690,061,519	-	-	-	-	1,690,061,519
Reinsurance contract assets	253,663,029	12,433,630	1,272,272	10,426,386	-	277,795,317
	7,885,435,838	31,868,467	1,272,272	10,426,386	6,088,547,013	14,017,549,976
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	342,405,315	510,091,811	530,522,821	1,075,197,559	-	2,458,217,505
Deposit administration fund	4,569,497,465	-	-	-	-	4,569,497,465
Payables and accrued expenses	196,113,836	-	-	-	-	196,113,836
Deposit on Shares	350,000,275	-	-	-	-	350,000,275
Bank overdraft (unsecured)	7,414,635	-	-	-	-	7,414,635
	5,465,431,526	510,091,811	530,522,821	1,075,197,559	-	7,581,243,716

2022 - Restated

	On Demand or within 1 year G$	1 to 5 years G$	5 to 10 years G$	Over 10 years G$	No specified maturity G$	Total G$
Assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	6,902,957,846	6,902,957,846
Deposit administration fund	4,207,603,130	-	-	-	-	4,207,603,130
Cash on hand and at banks	1,183,228,370	-	-	-	-	1,183,228,370
Interest accrued	37,545,255	-	-	-	-	37,545,255
Other financial assets	1,214,538,555	-	-	-	-	1,214,538,555
Reinsurance contract assets	52,935,412	126,040,120	47,067,086	71,522,591	-	297,565,210
	6,695,850,722	126,040,120	47,067,086	71,522,591	6,902,957,846	13,843,438,366
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	359,960,543	578,171,946	601,329,810	954,619,123	-	2,494,081,422
Deposit administration fund	4,207,603,130	-	-	-	-	4,207,603,130
Payables and accrued expenses	80,121,383	-	-	-	-	80,121,383
	4,647,685,056	578,171,946	601,329,810	954,619,123	-	6,781,805,935

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

24 Financial risk management - cont'd

(c) Liquidity risk - cont'd

Group

2023	On Demand or within 1 year G$	1 to 5 years G$	5 to 10 years G$	Over 10 years G$	No specified maturity G$	Total G$
Assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	6,088,547,013	6,088,547,013
Deposit administration fund	4,569,497,465	-	-	-	-	4,569,497,465
Cash on hand and at banks	1,350,842,612	-	-	-	-	1,350,842,612
Interest accrued	20,343,730	-	-	-	-	20,343,730
Insurance Contract Assets	1,027,483	-	-	-	-	1,027,483
Statutory Deposit	-	19,434,837	-	-	-	19,434,837
Other financial assets	1,690,061,519	-	-	-	-	1,690,061,519
Reinsurance contract assets	253,663,029	12,433,630	1,272,272	10,426,386	-	277,795,317
	7,889,533,495	31,868,467	1,272,272	10,426,386	6,088,547,013	14,017,549,976
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	342,405,315	510,091,811	530,522,821	1,075,197,559	-	2,458,217,505
Deposit administration fund	4,569,497,465	-	-	-	-	4,569,497,465
Payables and accrued expenses	196,113,836	-	-	-	-	196,113,836
Deposit on Shares	350,000,275	-	-	-	-	350,000,275
Bank overdraft (unsecured)	7,414,635	-	-	-	-	7,414,635
	5,465,431,526	510,091,811	530,522,821	1,075,197,559	-	7,581,243,716

2022 - Restated	On Demand or within 1 year G$	1 to 5 years G$	5 to 10 years G$	Over 10 years G$	No specified maturity G$	Total G$
Assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	6,902,957,846	6,902,957,846
Deposit administration fund	4,207,603,130	-	-	-	-	4,207,603,130
Cash on hand and at banks	1,183,228,370	-	-	-	-	1,183,228,370
Interest accrued	37,545,255	-	-	-	-	37,545,255
Other financial assets	1,214,538,555	-	-	-	-	1,214,538,555
Reinsurance contract assets	52,935,412	126,040,120	47,067,086	71,522,591	-	297,565,210
	6,695,850,722	126,040,120	47,067,086	71,522,591	6,902,957,846	13,843,438,366
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	359,960,543	578,171,946	601,329,810	954,619,123	-	2,494,081,422
Deposit administration fund	4,207,603,130	-	-	-	-	4,207,603,130
Payables and accrued expenses	80,121,383	-	-	-	-	80,121,383
	4,647,685,056	578,171,946	601,329,810	954,619,123	-	6,781,805,935

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

25 Insurance Risk

Insurance risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, due to inadequate pricing and provisioning assumptions, or changes in longevity or other expectations. This risk exposure arises from the Company's insurance contracts.

The principal risk the Company faces under insurance contracts is the risk that future claims, policy lapses and expenses will not emerge as expected. To the extent that emerging experience is more favourable than assumed in the valuation, income will emerge in addition to increases in the CSM. If emerging experience is less favourable, losses will result in addition to decreases in the CSM.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contract, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. The Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

Factors that aggravate insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered.

(a) Frequency and severity of claims

For contracts where death is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could increase the overall frequency of claims are epidemics or wide spread changes in lifestyle resulting in earlier or more claims than expected.

At present, these risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Company. However under concentration by amounts could have an impact on the severity of benefit payments on a portfolio basis. For contracts with fixed and guaranteed benefits and fixed future premiums, there are no mitigating terms and conditions that reduce the insurance risk accepted.

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements.

The underwriting strategy is intended to ensure that the risks underwritten are well diversified in terms of the type of risk and the level of insured benefits. For example, the Company to some extent balances death risk and survival risk across its portfolio. The Company has a retention limit of G$1,500,000 on the vast proportion of lives insured. The Company reinsures the excess of the insured benefit over G$1,500,000 for standard risks (as measured by the sum insured) under a yearly renewable term reinsurance arrangement. The Company does not have in place any reinsurance for contracts that insure survival risk.

Insurance risk for contracts disclosed in this note is also affected by the contract holders' right to reduced or no future premiums, to terminate the contract completely, or to exercise a guaranteed pay annuity option. As a result, the amount of insurance risk is also subject to the contract holders' behaviour. On the assumption that contract holders will make decisions rationally, overall insurance risk can be assumed to be aggravated by such behaviour. For example, it is likely that contract holders' whose health has deteriorated significantly will be less inclined to terminate contracts insuring death benefits than those contract holders remaining in good health.

Claims development
The Company has elected not to disclose information about the development of claims as uncertainty about the amount and timing of the claims payments is typically resolved within one year.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

25 Insurance Risk - cont'd

(b) Significant judgements and estimates in determining the value of fulfilment cash flows

For the purpose of producing IFRS 17 best estimate liabilities, the Company seeks to make best estimate assumptions about future experience based on current market conditions and recent experience.

Longevity and Mortality rates

Current estimates are based on a combination of Company and experience in the Caribbean. Mortality projections are further adjusted for expected future mortality improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by policyholder gender, underwriting class and contract size.

Morbidity rates

Morbidity rates relate to insurance contracts that have health risks. Morbidity refers to both the rates of accident or sickness and the rates of recovery from the accident or sickness. Assumptions are based on a combination of Company and industry experience.

Expenses

Expenses that are directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts are within the contract boundary and included in the measurement of the group of insurance contracts. These expenses include costs of administering policies in-force, renewal commissions, acquisition costs, general expenses and an allocation of fixed and variable overhead expenses. Overhead expenses are allocated to groups of insurance contracts using methods that are systematic and rational.

Policyholder behaviour

Policy lapse, surrender and premium payment assumptions (collectively policyholder behaviour) are based on Company and industry experience.

Discount rates

The interest rates used to discount the cash flows for the purpose of valuing insurance contract liabilities should reflect the timing and liquidity characteristics of the insurance liability cash flows and current market conditions. The Company derives these discount rates with reference to risk free rates adjusted by an illiquidity premium which references observable market rates for corporate debt.

The following table provides a weighted average summary of the discount rates used to present value cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items by business group by major currency (USD):

Policy duration	**2023**	**2022**
3 years	7.0%	7.1%
5 years	7.0%	7.0%
7 years	7.3%	7.3%
10 years	7.4%	7.4%
20 years	7.6%	7.7%
30 years	7.5%	7.5%

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

25 Insurance Risk - cont'd

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment (RA) for non-financial risk represents the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arise from non-financial risk as the entity fulfills insurance contracts. The risk adjustment reflects an amount that an insurer would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the current estimate amount.

The Company derives risk adjustment for non-financial risk using a margin for adverse deviation (MfAD) approach. The approach adds a margin (conservatism) to each insurance risk (mortality, morbidity, longevity, expenses, policyholder behaviour) assumption. These MfADs are aggregated to derive the Company's total risk adjustment. The risk adjustment recognizes the benefits of diversification and is further adjusted to achieve the target confidence level.

The net direct and ceded risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the Company corresponds to a confidence level target of 84% as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analyses do not take into account management actions that could be taken to reduce the impacts. The Company seeks to actively manage its asset and liability position. A change in market conditions may lead to changes in the asset allocation or charging structure which may have a more, or less, significant impact on the value of the liabilities. The analysis also ignores any second order effects of the assumption change, including the potential impact on the Company's asset and liability position and any second order tax effects. The sensitivity of profit and equity to changes in assumptions may not be linear.

		Increase (Decrease) in net equity	
	Change in risk variable	Insurance contracts issued	Net of reinsurance contracts held
31 December 2023		G$M	G$M
Mortality	+10%	65	46
Mortality	-10%	(67)	(47)
Expenses	+5%	21	0
Expenses	-5%	(22)	0
Lapses	+10%	9	2
Lapses	-10%	(8)	(2)
Parallel shift in discount rates	1%	(133)	(16)
Parallel shift in discount rates	-1%	154	17
31 December 2022			
Mortality	+10%	73	43
Mortality	-10%	(75)	(44)
Expenses	+5%	21	0
Expenses	-5%	(21)	0
Lapses	+10%	8	2
Lapses	-10%	(8)	(1)
Parallel shift in discount rates	1%	(114)	(15)
Parallel shift in discount rates	-1%	132	16

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

26 Segment reporting

IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to segments and to assess their performance.

For management purposes, the Group is currently organised into four operating divisions - ordinary life fund, Company life fund, annuity fund and Company health fund. These divisions are the basis on which the Group reports its primary segment information.

	Company				
	2023				
	Ordinary Life Fund	Annuity Fund	Group Life Fund	Group Health Fund	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Insurance revenue	168,367,712	80,523,688	212,289,723	270,852,406	732,033,529
Insurance service expenses	(180,327,635)	(86,243,651)	(227,369,627)	(290,092,282)	(784,033,195)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts	(1,268,881)		(1,082,281)	(1,380,841)	(3,732,002)
Insurance service result	(13,228,804)	(5,719,963)	(16,162,184)	(20,620,717)	(55,731,668)
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts	191,094,703	64,193,756	(707,731)	1,778,216	256,358,945
Net finance expense from reinsurance contracts	(58,050,738)	-	564,954	-	(57,485,784)
Net insurance finance (expense)/income	133,043,965	64,193,756	(142,777)	1,778,216	198,873,161
Adjusted operating profit/(loss)	119,815,161	58,473,793	(16,304,960)	(18,842,501)	143,141,493
Unallocated amounts:					
Net investment result					25,220,177
Fee and other income					34,488,544
Operating and administrative expenses					(140,905,934)
Taxation					(2,709,168)
Other comprehensive income					(649,388,891)
Total comprehensive income					(590,153,779)
Statement of Financial Position					
Segmented assets	99,631,253	89,269,563	41,669,298	47,225,204	277,795,317
Unallocated assets					14,550,018,064
Total assets					14,827,813,381
Segmented liabilities	934,122,652	737,465,252	368,732,626	417,896,976	2,458,217,505
Unallocated liabilities					12,369,595,876
Total liabilities					14,827,813,381

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

26 Segment reporting - cont'd

	Group				
	2023				
	Ordinary Life Fund	Annuity Fund	Group Life Fund	Group Health Fund	Total
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Insurance revenue	168,367,712	80,523,688	212,289,723	330,402,811	791,583,934
Insurance service expenses	(180,327,635)	(86,243,651)	(227,369,627)	(322,891,731)	(816,832,644)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts	(1,268,881)		(1,082,281)	(1,380,841)	(3,732,002)
Insurance service result	(13,228,804)	(5,719,963)	(16,162,184)	6,130,239	(28,980,712)
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts	191,094,703	64,193,756	(707,731)	1,778,216	256,358,945
Net finance expense from reinsurance contracts	(58,050,738)	-	564,954	-	(57,485,784)
Net insurance finance (expense)/income	133,043,965	64,193,756	(142,777)	1,778,216	198,873,161
Adjusted operating profit/(loss)	119,815,161	58,473,793	(16,304,960)	7,908,455	169,892,449
Unallocated amounts:					
Net investment result					25,220,177
Fee and other income					31,848,973
Operating and administrative expenses					(142,182,928)
Taxation					(10,093,357)
Other comprehensive income					(383,141,619)
Total comprehensive income					(308,456,305)
Statement of Financial Position					
Segmented assets	105,562,220	83,338,595	41,669,298	47,225,204	277,795,317
Unallocated assets					14,921,222,747
Total assets					15,199,018,064
Segmented liabilities	934,122,652	737,465,252	368,732,626	417,896,976	2,458,217,505
Unallocated liabilities					12,740,800,559
Total liabilities					15,199,018,064

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

26 Segment reporting - cont'd

IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to segments and to assess their performance.

For management purposes, the Group is currently organised into four operating divisions - ordinary life fund, Company life fund, annuity fund and Company health fund. These divisions are the basis on which the Group reports its primary segment information.

	2022 - Restated				
	Ordinary Life Fund G$	Annuity Fund G$	Group Life Fund G$	Group Health Fund G$	Total G$
Insurance revenue	163,290,646	78,095,526	205,888,205	262,684,951	709,959,328
Insurance service expenses	(118,493,025)	(56,670,577)	(149,404,249)	(190,619,214)	(515,187,065)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts	(9,952,730)		(8,489,094)	(10,830,913)	(29,272,737)
Insurance service result	34,844,890	21,424,949	47,994,863	61,234,825	165,499,527
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts	(91,978,728)	(30,898,083)	340,649	(855,901)	(123,392,063)
Net finance expense from reinsurance contracts					
Net insurance finance (expense)/income	(9,515,667)	-	92,607	-	(9,423,060)
	(101,494,395)	(30,898,083)	433,256	(855,901)	(132,815,123)
Adjusted operating profit (loss)	(66,649,505)	(9,473,134)	48,428,119	60,378,924	32,684,404
Unallocated amounts:					
Net investment result					55,826,472
Fee and other income					24,416,167
Operating and administrative expenses					(97,820,220)
Taxation					(3,337,939)
Other comprehensive income					1,447,423,248
Total comprehensive income					1,459,192,132
Statement of Financial Position					
Segmented assets	114,686,443	87,657,900	44,634,782	50,586,086	297,565,210
Unallocated assets					14,672,210,232
Total assets					14,969,775,442
Segmented liabilities	947,750,940	748,224,427	374,112,213	423,993,842	2,494,081,422
Unallocated liabilities					12,475,694,020
Total liabilities					14,969,775,442

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

26 Segment reporting - cont'd

The Company's operations are located in Guyana. The geographical segment is defined by the location of the operation from which the revenue is earned and does not consider the location of a policyholder.

GEOGRAPHICAL	Company Total Operating Income 2023 G$	2022 Restated G$
Local - Guyana	783,716,490	781,764,949
Overseas	8,025,760	8,437,018
	791,742,250	790,201,967

	Group Total Operating Income 2023 G$	2022 Restated G$
Local - Guyana	840,627,324	781,764,949
Overseas	8,025,760	8,437,018
	848,653,084	790,201,967

The following is an analysis of the carrying amount of segment assets, and additions to property and equipment and other assets, analysed by the geographical area in which the assets are located.

Company

	Carrying amount of segment assets & liabilities		Additions/(disposals)/revaluations to assets	
	2023 G$	2022 Restated G$	2023 G$	2022 Restated G$
Assets				
Guyana	14,641,612,966	13,501,693,847	1,139,919,119	1,850,130,743
Trinidad & Tobago	49,710,711	57,592,458	(7,881,747)	(6,180,615)
United States	136,489,704	1,410,489,137	(1,273,999,433)	131,586,141
	14,827,813,381	14,969,775,442	(141,962,061)	1,975,536,269
Liabilities - Guyana	7,234,167,288	6,785,975,571		

Group

	Carrying amount of segment assets & liabilities		Additions/(disposals)/revaluations to assets	
	2023 G$	2022 Restated G$	2023 G$	2022 Restated G$
Assets				
Guyana	15,012,817,649	13,501,693,847	1,511,123,802	1,850,130,743
Trinidad & Tobago	49,710,711	57,592,458	(7,881,747)	(6,180,615)
United States	136,489,704	1,410,489,137	(1,273,999,433)	131,586,141
	15,199,018,064	14,969,775,442	229,242,622	1,975,536,269
Liabilities - Guyana	7,592,168,769	6,785,975,571		

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

27 Assets held under Trust

Assets

	2023 G$	2022 G$
Land & Building	1,063,101,546	1,063,616,670
Ordinary Shares-		
Guyana-		
Demerara Tobacco Company Limited	137,035,000	164,442,000
Demerara Distillers Limited	576,224,670	938,148,641
Caribbean Containers Inc.	62,592,300	8,762,922
Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited	383,899,600	352,804,200
Banks DIH Limited	1,013,003,950	1,099,832,860
Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited	3,968,848,350	4,629,441,109
Citizens Bank (Guyana) Inc.	1,384,866,940	553,946,776
Hand-in-Hand Investment Inc.	30,000	30,000
Rupununi Development Company Limited	14,650,000	14,650,000
	7,541,150,810	7,762,058,508
Bond & Debentures of Companies Incorporated in Guyana-		
Courts Bond	10,000,000	10,000,000
Loan granted to The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited - secured	1,338,326,350	1,045,334,461
Participation of Loan to Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	104,775,830	88,425,950
Fixed Deposit at Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited	67,491,310	66,970,227
Fixed Deposit at Hand-in-Hand Trust Corporation Inc.	66,038,678	64,998,699
Fixed Deposit at Guyana Bank for Trade & Industry Limited	31,518,173	31,305,297
Fixed Deposit at Citizens Bank (Guyana) Inc.	18,750,000	18,750,000
	1,626,900,341	1,315,784,634
TOTAL	10,241,152,697	10,151,459,812

28 INSURANCE ACT 2016

The Insurance Act 2016 became effective in 2018. There are a number of areas under the Act and supporting Regulations addressing Corporate Governance, Statutory Funds and policies such as investments and related party, which the Company has not fully complied with at December 31, 2023.

Management is currently in the process of putting measures in place and drafting policies to address the areas outlined above to be fully compliant within the timeliness stipulated by the Bank of Guyana.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

29 Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc.

During 2018 the Company was informed by Lloyds Bank International Limited Private Banking to have its portfolio transferred or liquidated.

The portfolio comprised of equity instruments, bonds and cash deposits and was accounted for under investments and cash at banks.

In 2018, the Directors resolved that Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited will liquidate its investment portfolio at Lloyds Bank International Limited Private Banking and transfer the proceeds from that liquidation to Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc.

The amount liquidated on behalf of Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited by Lloyds Bank International Limited Private Banking was USD 933,852.

The Directors decided to utilize the balances from Lloyds Bank International Limited Private Banking owing to The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Limited and GCIS Inc. to purchase a substantial amount of the equity holdings in Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited from Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited (refer to note 21 (vi)). The current balance of G$1,314,443,181 (2022 - G$ 1,126,808,818) (refer to note 13) is accounted for under receivables. There are no repayment terms on this balance between Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited and Hand-in-Hand Investments USA Inc.

Hand-in-Hand Investment USA Inc. was incorporated in the state of Florida, USA on 1 January, 2018 and is a subsidiary of The Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company Ltd. The primary purpose of this Company is to manage investments held on behalf of the Hand-in-Hand Company. Certain key management and directors of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited are Directors of Hand-in-Hand Investments USA Inc.

30 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 3 December, 2024.

HAND-IN-HAND

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY

PLANS OF INSURANCE OFFERED:

JOINT WHOLE-OF-LIFE
SPECIAL WHOLE-OF-LIFE
WHOLE-OF-LIFE LIMITED PAYMENT
EXECUTIVE BONUS WHOLE-OF-LIFE
RETIREMENT BONUS WHOLE-OF-LIFE
ANTICIPATED BONUS WHOLE-OF-LIFE
ENDOWMENT
ANTICIPATED ENDOWMENT
SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION ENDOWMENT
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION ENDOWMENT TERM
5 YEARS RENEWABLE & CONVERTIBLE TERM
ANNUITIES (IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED)
GROUP LIFE
GROUP MEDICAL
GROUP PENSION
GROUP CREDITORS

RIDERS - may be attached to most plans

HOSPITAL INDEMNITY
ACCIDENTAL MEDICAL EXPENSES
ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT
ACCIDENTAL DISABILITY INCOME
TOTAL PERMANENT DISABILITY
TOTAL DISABILITY WAIVER OF PREMIUM
PAYOR WAIVER OF PREMIUM