FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF
TPL LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2023

Tel: +92 21 3568 3030
Fax: +92 21 3568 4239
www.bdo.com.pk

2nd Floor, Block-C
Lakson Square, Building No.1
Sarwar Shaheed Road
Karachi-74200
Pakistan

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TPL LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **TPL LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, the cash flow statement, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 and the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at December 31, 2023 and of the loss, its cash flow and the changes in equity for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. 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 Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following matters:

1. Note 17.1.1 to the financial statements which describes the contingency regarding chargeability of sales tax on premium by Sindh Revenue Board.

2. Note 1.4 to the financial statements which describes that in view of the financial position of the Company, the Holding Company has confirmed vide its letter dated December 31, 2023 to extend necessary financial support to the Company to maintain its going concern status and to meet minimum solvency requirements. Hence, the sustainability of the future operations of the Company is dependent on the said support.

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Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 and the Companies Act, 2017(XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Board of directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by Insurance Ordinance, 2000 and the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);

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b) the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 and the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account;

c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and

d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Zulfikar Ali Causer.

KARACHI

DATED: 22 FEB 2024

UDIN: AR20231006796VWMgFYv

BDO EBRAHIM & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BDO Ebrahim & Co. Chartered Accountants
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TPL LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		(Rupees in "000")	
ASSETS			
Property and equipment	6	10,093	15,057
Intangible assets	7	37,211	27,471
Investments			
Government securities	8.1	120,116	231,389
Mutual funds	8.2	19,087	12,297
Term deposits	8.3	85,000	85,000
Insurance / reinsurance receivables	9	208,144	116,890
Other loans and receivables	10	37,560	48,569
Taxation - payments less provision		44,200	38,320
Prepayments	11	1,076	1,003
Cash and bank	12	559,050	355,722
TOTAL ASSETS		1,121,537	931,718
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves attributable to shareholders			
Authorized share capital			
240,000,000 ordinary shares (2022: 240,000,000) of Rs. 10 each	13.1	2,400,000	2,400,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	13.2	2,090,000	1,910,000
Accumulated loss of other than participating business		(2,311,656)	(2,048,518)
Unappropriated profit		397,651	379,466
		175,995	240,948
Advance against issuance of right shares		75,000	50,000
TOTAL EQUITY		250,995	290,948
LIABILITIES			
Insurance liabilities	14	271,836	178,270
Premium received in advance		16,628	13,940
Insurance / reinsurance payables	15	256,608	215,957
Other creditors and accruals	16	325,470	232,603
TOTAL LIABILITIES		870,542	640,770
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,121,537	931,718

Contingency and commitments 17

The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman	**Chief Executive Officer**	**Director**	**Director**

TPL LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		(Rupees in "000")	
Gross premium	18	436,418	337,345
Reinsurer premium ceded	18	(127,833)	(146,600)
Net premium revenue		308,585	190,745
Investment income	19	34,733	35,110
Net fair value gain / (loss) on financial asset at held for trading	20	6,625	(33,005)
Other income - net	21	29,313	22,490
		70,671	24,594
Net income		379,256	215,339
Insurance benefits	22	149,722	196,308
Reinsurance recoveries	22	(79,635)	(102,610)
Net insurance benefits		70,087	93,698
Net change in insurance liabilities (other than outstanding claims)		78,896	(29,318)
Acquisition expenses	23	77,776	48,056
Marketing and administration expenses	24	376,658	307,285
Other expenses	25	3,959	7,079
Total expenses		537,290	333,102
Results of operating activities		(228,120)	(211,461)
Financial charges		(13,784)	(2,049)
Loss before taxation		(241,905)	(213,510)
Income tax expense	26	(3,047)	(489)
Loss for the year		(244,952)	(213,999)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(244,952)	(213,999)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	27	(1.24)	(1.18)

The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman	Chief Executive Officer	Director	Director

TPL LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		(Rupees in "000")	
Operating Cash flows:			
(a) Underwriting activities			
Insurance premium received		347,852	359,037
Reinsurance premium paid		-	(9,583)
Claims paid		(137,916)	(238,714)
Surrenders paid		(4,684)	(4,711)
Commission paid		(36,267)	(43,374)
Marketing and administrative expenses paid		(355,423)	(258,914)
Net cash used in underwriting activities		(186,438)	(196,259)
(b) Other operating activities			
Income tax paid		(8,927)	(7,121)
Other operating receipts		31,550	76,091
Net cash generated from other operating activities		22,623	68,970
Total cash used in all operating activities		(163,814)	(127,289)
Investment activities:			
Profit / return received on investment		56,325	49,576
Dividend received		165	104
Purchase of investment		(118,912)	(122,745)
Proceeds from sale of investment		238,500	249,862
Capital expenditure - net		(11,809)	(19,907)
Total cash generated from investing activities		164,269	156,890
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of shares		130,000	40,000
Advance against right shares		75,000	50,000
Repayment of lease liabilities		(2,126)	(2,300)
Total cash generated from financing activities		202,874	87,700
Net cash generated from all activities		203,328	117,301
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		355,722	238,421
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		559,050	355,722
Reconciliation to Profit and Loss Account:			
Operating cash flows		(163,814)	(127,289)
Depreciation / amortization expense	24	(7,076)	(9,579)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	21	45	44
Unwinding of discount		(1,289)	(808)
Dividend and other investment income		41,358	2,104
Return on bank balances	21	27,354	17,891
Increase / (decrease) in assets other than cash		81,533	(186)
Increase in liabilities other than borrowings		(223,061)	(96,175)
Loss after taxation		(244,952)	(213,998)

The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman	Chief Executive Officer	Director	Director

TPL LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company					
	Share Capital	Unappropriated profit / (loss)	Accumulated losses of other than participating share - Ledger D account	Sub total	Advance against issuance of share	Total
	(Rupees in "000")					
Balance as at January 1, 2022 At beginning of year	1,750,000	389,006	(1,844,060)	294,946	120,000	414,946
Right shares issued during the year	160,000	-	-	160,000	(160,000)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Deficit for the year retained in statutory fund	-	-	(204,458)	(204,458)	-	(204,458)
Loss for other than participating business	-	(9,541)	-	(9,541)	-	(9,541)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(9,541)	(204,458)	(213,999)	-	(213,999)
Advance against issuance of shares	-	-	-	-	90,000	90,000
Balance as at December 31, 2022	1,910,000	379,465	(2,048,518)	240,947	50,000	290,947
Balance as at January 1, 2023 At beginning of year	1,910,000	379,465	(2,048,518)	240,947	50,000	290,947
Right shares issued during the year	180,000	-	-	180,000	(180,000)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year						
Deficit for the year retained in statutory fund	-	-	(263,138)	(263,138)	-	(263,138)
Profit for other than participating business	-	18,186	-	18,186	-	18,186
Total comprehensive loss	-	18,186	(263,138)	(244,953)	-	(244,953)
Advance against issuance of shares	-	-	-	-	205,000	205,000
Balance as at December 31, 2023	2,090,000	397,651	(2,311,656)	175,995	75,000	250,995

The annexed notes from 1 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman	Chief Executive Officer	Director	Director

TPL LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

1.1 TPL Life Insurance Limited (the Company) was incorporated on March, 19 2008 under the Repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 as public limited company and is registered as a life insurance company by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) under the Insurance Ordinance, 2000. The Company obtained license to carry on life and related lines of insurance business on March 2, 2009. The registered office of the Company is situated at 20th Floor, Sky Tower-East Wing, Dolmen City, HC-3, Block -4, Abdul Sattar Edhi Avenue, Clifton, Karachi-74900. The Company is a subsidiary of TPL Corp Limited - Holding Company.

1.2 The Company is engaged in life insurance business including ordinary life business and accidental and health business.

In accordance with the requirement of Insurance Ordinance, 2000, the Company has established a Shareholder Fund and separate Statutory Funds. The Statutory Funds established by the Company, in accordance with the advice of Appointed Actuary are as follow:

- Individual Life Unit Linked
- Conventional Business
- Accidental and Health
- Family Takaful Business
- Accidental and Health Takaful

1.3 Pursuant to the approval obtained from Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan on August 9, 2018 to transact Window Takaful Operations in respect of Family Takaful products, the Company started underwriting Group Family Takaful and Group Accident and Health Takaful from January 2019.

In accordance with the requirement of Takaful Rules, 2012 read with SECP Circular 8/2014, the Company has transferred Rs. 50 million in separate Islamic bank account for Window Takaful business maintained with scheduled bank. For the purpose of Takaful business the Company has established Waqf fund (here-in-after referred to as Participant Takaful Fund) under waqf deed executed by Company with a cede money of Rs. 0.5 million.

1.4 As at the year end, the accumulated losses of the Company are Rs.1,914.005 million (2022: Rs. 1,669.052 million) and loss for the year is Rs.244.952 million (2022: Rs. 213.998 million).

During the year, the Holding Company injected Rs.205 million (2022: Rs. 90 million) as advance against issuance of shares out of which right shares of Rs. 180 million has been made in order to assist the Company in meeting the minimum solvency requirements as required under Insurance Ordinance 2000.

1.5 The Company has filed petition with the Court under section 68 of the Insurance Ordinance 2002 for reverse merger with Dar es Salaam Textile Mills Limited. The Company expects listing to be finalized before the end of 2nd quarter 2024.

Further, as an abundant caution, the Holding Company has also provided a financial commitment to continue its financial support to the Company, if required, for the purposes of ensuring sustainable operations in the foreseeable future and also to meet the minimum solvency requirements.

Based on the above capital injection during the year and financial support from the Holding Company, the management and the Board of Directors of the Company are confident that the Company will continue to operate on sustainable basis.

2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The accounting and reporting standards comprise of:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as are notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 and Insurance Ordinance, 2000, Insurance Rules 2017, Takaful Rules, 2012 and Insurance Accounting Regulations, 2017.

Incase requirement differ, the provisions or directives of the Companies Act, 2017, the Insurance Ordinance, 2000, the Insurance Rules, 2017, the Insurance Accounting Regulations, 2017 and the Takaful Rules, 2012 shall prevail.

2.1.1 These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the format prescribed under Securities and Exchange Commission (Insurance) Rules, 2017 vide S.R.O 89(1) / 2017 dated 09 February 2017.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain investments and liabilities for insurance contracts which are carried at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees ('Rupees' or 'Rs.') which is also the Company's functional currency.

3 NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED APPROVED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

New accounting standards, amendments and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended December 31, 2023

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended December 31, 2023. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Company's operations or did not have significant impact on the financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies	January 01, 2023
- Amendments to IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' - Definition of Accounting Estimates	January 01, 2023
- Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a single transaction	January 01, 2023
- Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' - Temporary exception to the requirements regarding deferred tax assets and liabilities related to pillar two income taxes	January 01, 2023

The Company adopted the narrow-scope amendments to the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1, Presentation of Financial Statements which have been effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to accounting policy themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting the Company to provide useful entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

Management reviewed the accounting policies and updates to the information disclosed in Note 5 of Material accounting policies (2022: Significant accounting policies) in certain instances in line with the amendments and concluded that all its accounting policies are material for disclosure.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Company's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
- Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Supplier finance arrangements	January 01, 2024
- Amendments to IFRS 16 'Leases' - Amendments to clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions	January 01, 2024
- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification	January 01, 2024
- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Non-current	January 01, 2024
- Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' - Supplier finance arrangements	January 01, 2024
- Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates'	January 01, 2025
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	January 01, 2026

IFRS 1 standard has been issued by IASB effective from 01, July 2009. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

IFRS 17 - 'Insurance contracts' has been notified by the IASB to be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. However SECP has notified the timeframe for the adoption of IFRS - 17 which will be adopted by January 01, 2026.

3.1 DISCLOSURES RELATED TO TEMPORARY EXEMPTION FROM IFRS 9

To determine the appropriate classification of financial assets under IFRS 9, an entity would need to assess the contractual cash flows characteristics of any financial asset. Indeed, the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI) i.e. cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. In a basic lending arrangement consideration for the time value of money and credit risk are typically the most significant elements of interest. IFRS 9 defines the terms principal as being the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and the interest as being compensation for (i) the time value of money and (ii) the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time.

The debt instruments accounted for fair value through other comprehensive income under IAS 39 are potentially eligible to SPPI test whereas it is not applicable for the debt instruments accounted for fair value through profit or loss.

The tables below set out the fair values on gross basis as at the end of reporting period and the amount of change in the fair value during that period for the following two groups of financial assets separately.

a) financial assets with contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding excluding any financial asset that meets the definition of held for trading in IFRS 9, or that is managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, and

b) all other financial assets:

	December 31, 2023				
	Fail the SPPI Test		Pass the SPPI Test		
	Fair value	Change in unrealized gain or (loss) during the year	Carrying Value	Cost less impairment	Change in unrealized gain or (loss) during the year
	(Rupees)				
Financial assets					
Investments					
- Government securities	112,799	2,370	-	-	-
- Mutual funds	19,087	6,790	-	-	-
- Term deposits	85,000	-	-	-	-
Other loans and receivables	37,560	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank	559,050	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	813,496	9,160	-	-	-

4 ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES OR JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the requirements of accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting polices. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historic experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and any future periods affected.

Significant areas where assumptions and estimates were exercised in application of accounting policies, otherwise that are disclosed in these financial statements, relate to:

a) **Policyholders' liabilities**

Mortality, Morbidity and Interest Bases adopted

SECP vide its circular 17/2013 dated September 13, 2013 has stipulated that SLIC(2001-05) Individual Life Mortality Table published by Pakistan Society of Actuaries be used as the minimum valuation basis prescribed under SECP's notification S.R.O 16(1)/2012. A test was previously conducted to compare the existing valuation basis i.e. EFU (1961-66) mortality table with the minimum valuation basis SLIC (2001-05) for the relevant reserves. The test revealed that the existing valuation basis was more prudent than the minimum valuation basis and therefore it was considered to be more appropriate to continue with the existing valuation basis.

The rate of discount was taken as 3.75% in line with the requirements under SECP's notification S.R.O 16(1)/2012, for determining reserves of traditional products and supplementary coverage. Any differential between the assumed rate and the actual rate is intended to be available to the Company for meeting its administrative expenses.

The general principles adopted in the actuarial valuation to estimate policyholders' liabilities as at December 31, 2022 are as follows:

a) In respect of Unit Linked policies, the reserve for bid value of allocated units is calculated using the latest bid value of units and the total number of units belonging to policyholders' accounts as at the valuation date. The amount is held as a reserve since it represents the current value of amounts that will be payable to policyholders at the time when a maturity, death or surrender claim is filed. The latest bid value is the last "announced" bid price at the valuation date.
b) Group Life Insurance, Individual Accident & Health Insurance and Group Accident & Health have been valued using Unearned Gross Premium.
c) Unearned premium reserves have been maintained for all riders.
d) Reinsurance premium reserves have been maintained on an unearned premium basis.
e) Reserves have been maintained for Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims, using the chain ladder method for IBNR reserves.
f) For unit linked polices unearned premium reserves has been calculated for mortality charges only.
g) If for any policy the reserve is negative, the negative value is excluded and the reserves for the policies is set equal to zero.

Surrenders

For the purpose of conventional business, no provision has been made for lapses and surrenders. This gives prudence to the value placed on the liability by not taking any credits for the profits made on surrenders.

Claims provision

a) Provisions have been made in respect of all intimated claims. Most claims require lump sum payments, and reserves have been maintained in each Statutory Fund, where applicable.

b) Adequate reserves have also been maintained for Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims. The IBNR is determined based on chain ladder method that analyses the time lag between the claim occurrence date and claim reported date from the Company's own experience.

b) Fixed assets and Intangibles - Depreciation and amortization

In making estimates of depreciation / amortization method, the management uses method which reflects the pattern in which economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Company. The method applied is reviewed at each financial year end and if there is a change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the assets, the method would be changed to reflect the change in pattern.

c) Taxation

Provision for taxation is based on the assumption that tax assessments will be finalized in accordance with the historical experience of the Company.

Deferred tax asset is recognized based on estimates of future taxable profit of the company.

d) Impairment

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the carrying amounts of such assets are reviewed to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount. Where carrying value exceeds recoverable amount, assets are written down to the recoverable amounts and the resulting impairment loss is recognized as expense in the profit and loss account, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount. Any impairment loss of revalued assets is treated as revaluation decrease.

e) Contingencies

The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement as the outcome of future events cannot be predicted with certainty. The Company, based on availability of latest information, estimates the value of contingent liabilities, which may differ on the occurrence / non-occurrence of uncertain future event(s).

f) Premium due but unpaid

The Company reviews its overdue premium at each reporting date to assess whether provision should be recorded in the profit and loss account. In particular, judgement by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provision required. Such estimates are based on assumptions regarding a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the provisions.

g) **Lease term of contract and discount rate**

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company also considers the incremental borrowing rate based on certain internal and external factors.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of new standard as disclosed in note 2.2 to the financial statements:

5.1 Insurance contracts

Insurance contracts represent contracts with policy holders and reinsurers.

Those contracts where the Company (the insurer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. Those insurance contracts that are issued by one insurer (the reinsurer) to compensate another insurer (the cedant) for losses on one or more contracts issued by the cedant are reinsurance contracts.

The Company enters into insurance contracts with policyholders which are divided into following two major categories:

Group Insurance contracts

The Company offers group life and group health to its clients. The risk underwritten is mainly death, hospitalization and disability. The group insurance contracts are issued typically on yearly renewable term basis.

Individual Insurance Contracts

Individual life unit linked policies are regular life policies, where policy value is determined as per the underlying assets' value. Various types of riders (Accidental Death, Family Income Benefit, etc.) are also sold along with the basic policies. Individual health contracts are mainly protection policies sold to a wide cross-section of population with different income levels. The risk underwritten is medical expenses related to outpatient services and hospitalization.

5.1.1 Premiums

- First year individual life and individual accident & health premiums are recognized once the related policy have been issued and premiums received. Renewal premiums are recognized upon receipt of premium provided the policy is still in force.

- Premiums for group life, group health business are recognized as and when due. Receivables under insurance contracts are recognized when due, at the fair value of the consideration receivable less provision for doubtful debts, if any. If there is objective evidence that the receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the receivable accordingly and recognizes it as impairment loss.

5.1.2 Reinsurance contracts held

Reinsurance premiums are recognized at the same time when the premium income is recognized. It is measured in line with the terms and condition of the reinsurance treaties.

Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to reinsurance companies. Reinsurance liabilities are estimated in a manner consistent with the related reinsurance contract. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies which are stated on the basis of amounts receivable under the respective contract after considering any impairment in the value of such assets.

Reinsurance assets are not offset against related insurance liabilities. Income or expenses from reinsurance contract are not offset against expenses or income from related insurance assets as required by Insurance Ordinance, 2000.

5.1.3 Receivables and payables related to insurance contract

Receivables and payables are recognized when due. These include amounts due to and from agents and policyholders.

5.1.4 Claims

Claim expenses are recognized on the date the insured event is intimated except for individual life unit linked where claim expenses are recognized earlier of the date the policy cease to participate in the earnings of the fund and the date insured event is intimated.

A liability for outstanding claims is recognized in respect of all claims incurred up to the balance sheet date, as soon as reliable estimates of the claim amount can be made. The liability for claims "Incurred But Not Reported"(IBNR) is included in policyholders' liabilities.

Claim recoveries

Claims recoveries receivable from reinsurers are recognized as assets at the same time when the corresponding claims are recorded in accordance with the terms of the re-insurance contracts.

Experience refund of premium

Experience refund of premium payable / receivable to / from Group policyholders is included in outstanding claims.

5.1.5 Policyholders' liabilities

Policyholders' liabilities including IBNR are stated at a value determined by the appointed actuary through an actuarial valuation / advice carried out at each balance sheet date, in accordance with section 50 of the Insurance Ordinance, 2000. In determining the value both acquired policy values as well as estimated values which will be payable against risks which the Company underwrites are considered. The basis used are applied consistently from year to year. Calculation for premium deficiency reserve and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) is calculated by the appointed actuary on the basis of assumptions that the claim pattern will follow the historical trend experience.

5.1.6 Acquisition cost

These comprise commission and other costs incurred in acquiring insurance policies and include without limitation all forms of remuneration paid to insurance agents. These are recognized as an expense in the earlier of the financial year in which they are paid and financial year in which they become due and payable, except those which are directly referable to the acquisition or renewal of specific contracts that are recognized not later than the period in which the premium to which they refer is recognized as revenue.

5.1.7 Premium deficiency reserve

The Company is required as per SEC (Insurance) Rules, 2002 and IFRS-4, to maintain a provision in respect of premium deficiency for the class of business where the unearned premium reserve is not adequate to meet the expected future liability, after reinsurance, from claims and other expenses, including reinsurance expense, commissions and other underwriting expenses, expected to be incurred after the balance sheet date in respect of policies in that class of business at the balance sheet date. The movement in the premium deficiency reserve is recorded as an expense and the same shall be recognized as a liability.

5.1.8 Liability adequacy test

At each balance sheet date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities. Any deficiency is immediately charged to profit or loss initially by writing off the deferred policy acquisition costs, if any, and by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from liability adequacy tests.

5.1.9 Statutory funds

The Company maintains statutory funds for both Conventional and Takaful for Accident and Health and Life business and Conventional Individual Life unit linked business. Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are recorded in the fund, if referable or, on the basis of actuarial advice if not referable. Other assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses are allocated to shareholders' funds.

Policyholders' liabilities have been included in statutory funds on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by the appointed actuary of the Company on the balance sheet date as required by Section 50 of the Insurance Ordinance, 2000. A capital transfer provided to statutory funds by the shareholders' funds is recorded as a reduction in the shareholders' equity. However, such capital transfers are eliminated at the entity level.

5.2 Taxation

Current

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current rate of taxation after taking into account rebates and tax credits available, if any in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases and carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

5.3 Investments

All investments are initially recognized at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and includes transaction costs except for investments classified as held for trading.

Held to maturity

Investments with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity, where the Company has positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, are classified as Held-to-Maturity Subsequently, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and taking any discount or premium on acquisition.

Available-for-sale

Available for Sale investments are those non-derivative instruments /contracts that are designated as available for sale or are not classified in any other category. At the time of acquisition, investments which are intended to be held for an undefined period of time but may be sold in response to the need for liquidity or changes in interest rates are classified as available for sale.

These investments are carried at fair value. Surplus / (deficit) on revaluation from one reporting date to other is taken to other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income. On derecognition or impairment of available-for-sale investments, the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit and loss for period within statement of comprehensive income.

Held for trading

Investments which are acquired principally for the purposes of generating profit from short term fluctuation in price are classified as held-for-trading. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are remeasured at fair value. Gains or losses on investments on remeasurement of these investments are recognized in profit and loss account or the revenue account as the case may be.

5.4 Property and equipment

Tangibles

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred, whereas major renewals and replacements are capitalized. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, at the rate specified in note 6 to the financial statements. Depreciation on additions is charged for the full month in which an asset has been purchased and no depreciation is charged for the month in which the asset is disposed off or retired. An item of fixed asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of assets, if any, are included in income currently.

Right of use asset and related liability

At the inception of the contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company uses interest rate implicit in the lease and where it cannot readily be determined, the incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities.

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost less any impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets

These are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment in value. Costs incurred on the acquisition of intangible assets are capitalized and are amortized over the useful life of the related assets on straight line basis, at the rate specified in note 7 to the financial statements.

Impairment of Non-financial assets

The carrying values of the Company's fixed assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

5.5 Investment income

- Mark-up / interest income on bank deposits and government securities is recognized on time proportion basis, using effective yield method.
- Interest on fixed income securities is recognized on time proportion basis using effective yield method.
- Gain or loss on sale of investments is included in profit and loss account and revenue account, for investments relating to shareholders fund and statutory funds respectively.
- Revaluation gain/loss on investment held 'at fair value through profit and loss' is recognized as income/expense in the profit and loss / revenue account.

5.6 Creditors, accruals and provisions

Liabilities for creditors and other amounts payable are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for the goods and / or services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current estimate.

5.7 Staff retirement benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company operates a funded staff provident fund scheme thereby staff and Company share equally at 8.33% of basic salary.

5.8 Dividend

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

5.9 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are de-recognized when the contractual right to future cash flows from the asset expire or is transferred along with the risks and rewards of the asset. Financial liabilities are de-recognized when obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the financial assets and liabilities is recognized in the profit and loss account of the current period.

5.10 Off-setting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set-off and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

5.11 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are accounted for in Pak Rupees (functional currency) at the rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Rupees at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date.

5.12 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank in current and saving accounts, cash and stamps in hand, and short term maturing of 3 months term deposit or less from the date of acquisition.

5.13 Revenue recognition

Premium

The revenue recognition policy for premiums is given under note 5.1.1.

Commission income

Commission from reinsurers is deferred and recognized as revenue in accordance with the pattern of recognition of the reinsurance premium to which it relates. Profit / commission, if any, under the terms of reinsurance arrangements is recognized when the Company's right to receive the same is established.

Investment income

The investment income recognition policy is given under note 5.5.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when right to receive such dividend is established.

5.14 Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. The Company accounts for segment reporting using the classes or sub classes of business (statutory funds) as specified under the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 and (Insurance) Rules, 2002.

Based on its classification of Insurance contracts issued, the Company has three business segments for reporting purposes namely individual life unit linked business, conventional business and accident and health business.

The Company maintains Statutory Funds in respect of each class of its life insurance business. Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the Company are referable to respective Statutory Funds, however, wherever, these are not referable to Statutory Funds, they are allocated to the Shareholders' Fund. Apportionment of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, wherever required, between the funds are made on a fair and equitable basis and in accordance with the written advice of the Appointed Actuary.

5.15 Prepayments, loans and other receivables

Prepayments, loans and other receivables are stated initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Exchange gains or losses arising in respect of prepayments, loans and other receivables in foreign currency are added to their respective carrying amounts and charged to profit or loss.

5.16 Share capital reserve

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and are recorded at their face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

5.17 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

5.18 Contingencies

Contingencies are disclosed when Company has possible obligation that arises from past event and whose existence will be confirmed only by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of entity, or a present obligation that arises from past event but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation or, when amount of obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

	Note	2023	2022
6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT		**(Rupees in '000)**	
Operating Assets	6.1	10,093	15,057

6.1 Operating Assets

Tangible assets

Description	Note	Cost: As at January 01, 2023	Cost: Additions	Cost: Disposals (Note 6.1.1)	Cost: As at December 31, 2023	Accumulated Depreciation: As at January 01, 2023	Accumulated Depreciation: Charge for the year	Accumulated Depreciation: On Disposal	Accumulated Depreciation: As at December 31, 2023	Written down value: As at December 31, 2023	Rate %
		(Rupees in '000)									
Owned											
Furniture and fixture		3,555	-	-	3,555	3,558	-	-	3,558	(3)	20
Office and electrical equipment		4,514	-	-	4,514	4,335	156	-	4,491	23	20
Computer equipment		30,445	387	(8,405)	22,427	23,837	3,683	(8,405)	19,115	3,312	33
Mobile phones		2,119	258	(112)	2,265	1,903	215	(78)	2,040	225	50
Lease improvements		428	-	-	428	427	-	-	427	1	20
2023		41,061	645	(8,517)	33,189	34,060	4,054	(8,483)	29,631	3,558	
Right of use asset	5.4										
Computer equipment		9,668	-	-	9,668	9,668	-	-	9,668	-	33
Motor Vehicle		9,194	-	-	9,194	1,140	1,519	-	2,659	6,535	33
2023		18,862	-	-	18,862	10,808	1,519	-	12,327	6,535	
2023		59,923	645	(8,517)	52,051	44,867	5,573	(8,483)	41,958	10,093	

Description	Cost: As at January 01, 2022	Cost: Additions	Cost: Disposals (Note 6.1.1)	Cost: As at December 31, 2022	Accumulated Depreciation: As at January 01, 2022	Accumulated Depreciation: Charge for the year	Accumulated Depreciation: On Disposal	Accumulated Depreciation: As at December 31, 2022	Written down value: As at December 31, 2022	Rate %
	(Rupees in '000)									
Owned										
Furniture and fixture	3,555	-	-	3,555	3,417	141	-	3,558	(3)	20
Office and electrical equipment	4,514	-	-	4,514	3,996	338	-	4,335	179	20
Computer equipment	29,289	1,690	(534)	30,445	20,091	3,827	(81)	23,837	6,608	33
Mobile phones	2,092	155	(128)	2,119	1,584	369	(49)	1,903	216	50
Lease improvements	428	-	-	428	427	-	-	427	1	20
2022	39,878	1,845	(662)	41,061	29,514	4,675	(130)	34,059	7,001	
Right of use asset										
Computer equipment	9,668	-	-	9,668	8,594	1,074	-	9,668	0	33
Motor Vehicle	-	9,194	-	9,194	-	1,140	-	1,140	8,055	33
2022	9,668	9,194	-	18,862	8,594	2,214	-	10,807	8,055	
2022	49,546	11,039	(662)	59,923	38,108	6,889	(130)	44,866	15,057	

6.1.1 The details of operating fixed assets disposed off during the year are as follows.

	Original	Accumulated depreciation	Written down value	Sale proceeds	Gain / (loss) on disposals	Mode of disposal	Particulars of buyers	Location
	(Rupees in '000)							
Owned								
Computer equipment	8,405	8,405	-	-	-	Written-off	n/a	Karachi
Mobile phones	112	78	34	79	45	Final settlement	Employees	Karachi
2023	8,517	8,482	35	79	45			
2022	662	130	532	576	44			

7. INTANGIBLES ASSETS

	Note	2023	2022
		(Rupees in '000)	
Computer software	7.1	347	1,850
Capital work-in-progress		36,864	25,621
		37,211	27,471

7.1 Computer software

2023	Cost				Accumulated Depreciation				Written down value	
	As at January 01, 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at December 31, 2023	As at January 01, 2023	Charge for the year	On Disposal	As at December 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2023	Rate %
	(Rupees in '000)									
Software	46,670	-	-	46,670	44,820	1,503	-	46,323	347	33

2022	Cost				Accumulated Depreciation				Written down value	
	As at January 01, 2022	Additions	Disposals	As at December 31, 2022	As at January 01, 2022	Charge for the year	On Disposal	As at December 31, 2022	As at December 31, 2022	Rate %
	(Rupees in '000)									
Software	46,670	-	-	46,670	42,130	2,690	-	44,820	1,850	33

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8. INVESTMENTS

	Note	2023	2022
		(Rupees in '000)	
8.1. Government securities			
Held to maturity			
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1	85,316	195,297
Held for trading			
Treasury Bills	8.1.2	34,800	36,092
		120,116	231,389

8.1.1 Held to maturity

Government securities

	Note	Years / Months	Maturity Date	Effective yield	Face Value	Book Value	Book Value
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	3 years	20-Aug-23	8.53%	50,000	-	49,527
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	3 years	4-Aug-25	13.60%	16,000	15,194	14,771
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	12-Jul-23	8.20%	10,500	-	10,489
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	12-Jul-23	13.75%	17,300	-	16,804
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	12-Jul-23	13.45%	17,800	-	17,315
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	12-Jul-23	12.25%	16,900	-	16,539
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	19-Sep-24	11.30%	6,300	6,222	6,126
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	19-Sep-24	8.85%	5,100	5,121	5,150
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	19-Sep-24	10.30%	7,800	7,756	7,702
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	19-Sep-24	7.55%	7,100	7,193	7,317
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	19-Sep-24	8.97%	2,500	2,508	2,520
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	19-Sep-24	8.97%	3,000	3,010	3,024
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	19-Sep-24	8.97%	7,000	7,023	7,056
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	19-Sep-24	9.40%	15,500	15,506	15,520
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	15-Oct-25	9.05%	5,000	4,874	4,812
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	15-Oct-25	9.05%	5,000	4,874	4,812
Pakistan Investment Bonds	8.1.1.1	5 years	29-Apr-27	12.70%	7,000	6,035	5,813
						85,316	195,297

8.1.1.1 The Company has deposited 3 years and 5 years Pakistan Investment Bonds having face value of Rs. 16 million and 71.3 million respectively (2022: 3 years and 5 years Pakistan Investment Bonds having face value of Rs.66 million and 133.80 million respectively) with State Bank of Pakistan under Section 29 of Insurance Ordinance, 2000.

8.1.1.2 The market value of held-to-maturity securities was Rs. 77.999 million (2022: Rs. 183.249 million) as at year end.

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8.1.2 Held for trading

Government securities

	Years / Months	Maturity Date	Face Value	Market Value 2023	Market Value 2022
				(Rupees in '000)	
Treasury Bills - effective yield 16.8%	1 year	19-Oct-23	41,000	-	36,092
Treasury Bills - effective yield 21.25%	1 year	31-Oct-24	41,000	34,800	-
				34,800	36,092

8.2 Mutual Funds

	2023	2022
Held for trading		
Open end mutual funds	19,087	12,297

	Cost 2023	Impairment /Revaluation 2023	Carrying value 2023	Cost 2022	Impairment /Revaluation 2022	Carrying value 2022
	(Rupees in '000)					
8.2.1 Open end mutual funds						
NBP stock fund	2,843	-	4,148	2,843	-	2,591
ABL stock fund	1,792	-	2,371	1,792	-	1,482
MCB Pakistan stock market fund	1,811	-	2,441	1,811	-	1,468
Alfalah GHP stock fund	1,088	-	1,062	1,088	-	663
Atlas stock market fund	2,272	-	3,473	2,272	-	2,183
HBL energy fund	1,867	-	2,064	1,867	-	1,218
Meezan Islamic Fund	495	-	834	495	-	563
Meezan Islamic Income Fund	1,170	-	1,546	1,170	-	1,327
AKD Islamic Income Fund	63	-	86	63	-	74
AKD Islamic Stock Fund	50	-	54	50	-	34
Lakson Equity Fund	766	-	1,008	766	-	694
	14,217	-	19,087	14,217	-	12,297

8.3 Term deposits

	2023	2022
	(Rupees in '000)	
Deposits maturing within 12 months - at the rate of 15.50% to 21.20% per anum (2022: 14.25% to 15.50% per anum)	85,000	85,000

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	Note	2023	2022
		(Rupees in '000)	

9. INSURANCE / REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

		2023	2022
Due from insurance contract holders		212,378	121,125
Less : provision for impairment of receivables from insurance contract holders		(4,235)	(4,235)
		208,144	116,890

10. OTHER LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

		2023	2022
Receivable from related parties		7,557	13,983
Accrued investment income		7,117	10,000
Security deposit		10,902	9,025
Advance to supplier		7,922	4,569
Receivable from broker		2,192	7,192
Loans to employees		1,682	3,168
Other advances		188	632
		37,560	48,569

11. PREPAYMENTS

		2023	2022
Prepaid insurance		165	871
Prepaid miscellaneous expenses		911	132
		1,076	1,003

12. CASH AND BANK

		2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalent			
- Cash in hand		1	26
- Policy and revenue stamps		88	103
Bank balances			
- Current accounts		51	1
- Saving accounts	12.1	558,910	355,592
		559,050	355,722

12.1 These carry markup ranging from 7.25% to 20.50% (2022: 5.50% to 15.51%) per annum.

12.2 The above balances include Rs. 50 million earmarked for Window Takaful Operations, as required under Takaful Rules, 2012.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

13.1 Authorized capital

2023	2022		2023	2022
(No. of shares)			(Rupees in '000)	
240,000,000	240,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs.10 each	2,400,000	2,400,000

13.2 Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital

191,000,000	175,000,000	Issued, subscribed and paid up Ordinary shares of Rs.10 each issued for cash as at beginning of the year	1,910,000	1,750,000
18,000,000	16,000,000	Issued during the year	180,000	160,000
209,000,000	191,000,000	As at end of the year	2,090,000	1,910,000

13.3 As at December 31, 2023, the shareholding composition of the Company is as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Number of shares	Shareholding %	Number of shares	Shareholding %
TPL Corp. Limited	203,996,000	97.61%	185,996,000	97.38%
Directors	2,000	0.00%	5,002,000	2.62%
Others	5,002,000	2.39%	2,000	0.00%

13.4 On December 26, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved issuance of 5 million right shares at par value of Rs. 10 each. These shares were subscribed by and issued during the year ended December 31, 2023 to the Holding Company.

13.5 The Board of Directors further resolved issuance of 3.5 million right shares on April 20, 2023, 5.5 million right shares on August 23, 2023 and 4 million right shares on December 12, 2023 at par value of Rs. 10 each. These shares were also subscribed by and issued during the year to the Holding Company.

14. INSURANCE LIABILITIES

	Note	2023	2022
		(Rupees in '000)	
Reported outstanding claims	14.1	83,420	68,750
Incurred but not reported claims	14.2	16,864	18,543
Investment component of unit-linked and account value policies	14.3	24,920	35,942
Liabilities under group insurance contracts (other than Investment linked)	14.4	146,632	55,035
		271,836	178,270

	Note	2023	2022
		(Rupees in '000)	

14.1 Reported outstanding claims

Gross of Reinsurance			
Payable within one year		179,517	172,395
Recoverable from Reinsurance			
Receivable within one year		(96,097)	(103,645)
Net reported outstanding claims		83,420	68,750

14.2 Incurred but not reported claims

Gross of reinsurance		33,216	33,159
Reinsurance recoveries		16,352	14,616
Net of reinsurance		16,864	18,543

14.3 Investment component of unit linked and account value policies

Investment component of unit linked policies		24,920	35,942
		24,920	35,942

14.4 Liabilities under Group Insurance Contracts (other than Investment

Gross of reinsurance		182,761	107,896
Reinsurance credit		(36,129)	(52,861)
Net of reinsurance		146,632	55,035

15. INSURANCE / REINSURANCE PAYABLES

Due to other insurers / reinsurers		256,608	215,957

16. OTHER CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

Agent commission payable		40,969	
Payable to related parties		28,180	45,278
Accrued expenses		21,154	20,701
Withholding tax liabilities		65,387	29,791
Sales tax liabilities		1,745	21
Other liabilities	16.1	28,508	19,877
Payable to vendors		110,136	66,512
Obligation under finance lease	16.2	5,681	6,519
Staff provident fund	16.3	23,710	5,157
		325,470	193,857

16.1 This include Rs. 28.45 million (2022: 19.83 million) in respect of time barred cheques. These time barred cheques include cheques aggregating to Rs. 16.83 million (2022: Rs. 12.11 million) which have been issued by the Company for claim settlement but the same have not been encashed by the claimant.

16.2 Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease

	2023			2022		
	Minimum lease payments	Financial charges for future periods	Principal Outstanding	Minimum lease payments	Financial charges for future periods	Principal Outstanding
	(Rupees in '000)					
Not later than one year	2,136	1,015	1,121	1,947	421	1,526
Later than one year and not later than five years	6,410	1,850	4,560	5,430	437	4,993
	8,546	2,865	5,681	7,377	858	6,519

16.3 Staff provident fund

The investments made in collective investment schemes, listed equity and listed debt securities out of the provident fund have been made in accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the Companies Act 2017 and the conditions specified there under.

17. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

17.1 Contingencies

17.1.1 During the year 2019, Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) vide notification no. SRB 3-4/5/2019 dated 8 May 2019 extended the exemption on life insurance till 30 June 2019. Subsequent to it, life insurance was made taxable from 1 July 2019 at the rate of 3% and group life insurance at the rate of 13%. However, during the year 2020, SRB vide notification no. SRB 3-4/13/2020, extended the exemption on life insurance till 30 June 2020, after which sales tax will be applicable on the said businesses at the same rates as directed in the previous notification. Further, SRB extended exemption on health insurance till 30 June 2022 vide notification no. SRB-3-4/17/2021. With effect from 1 November 2018, the Punjab Revenue Authority (PRA) withdrew its exemption on life and health insurance and made the same subject to Punjab Sales Tax (PST). The Company collectively through the forum of Insurance Association of Pakistan ("IAP") had filed a constitutive petition in the Lahore High Court (LHC) and in the High Court of Sindh at Karachi on 28 September 2019 and 28 November 2019 against PRA and SRB respectively, the proceedings of which are still ongoing.

According to the grounds of the petition the Insurance premium does not fall under the definition of service rather an insurance policy is a financial arrangement, which is in the nature of a contingent contract, and not a service upon which sales tax can be levied (and that an insurance company is not rendering a service).

In view of the above the Company has not started billing sales tax to its customers.

Based on the legal opinion obtained, the Company considers that it has a reasonable case on the merits in the constitution petition and the writ petition filed in the High Courts.

17.1.2 On January 30, 2020, the Company received a show cause notice from SRB for sales tax demand aggregating to Rs. 459,680/- against reinsurance premium ceded in years 2012-13, falling under the tariff heading 98.13. The Company was able to obtain extension against this notice up till February 2022. However, on January 18, 2022, the Company has received another show cause notice for sales tax demand aggregating to Rs. 457,730/- against reinsurance premium ceded in years 2014-15, falling under the same tariff.

On February 10, 2022, SRB passed an order for deposit of SST amounting to Rs. 457,730/- along with penalty amounting to Rs. 22,887 and default surcharge, against which the Company has filed an appeal with the Commissioner (Appeals). The final hearing before the Commissioner (Appeals), SRB , was conducted and an order No. 19/2023 was passed by the Commissioner (Appeals-II). Through the said order, the Commissioner (Appeals), SRB upheld the stance of the department. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal, Sindh Revenue Board against the order passed by Commissioner (Appeals),SRB.

The Company, based on the opinion of its tax advisor, expects favorable outcome of the case

17.2 Commitments

There are no commitments of the Company at the reporting date (2022: nil)

	Note	2023	2022
		(Rupees in '000)	
18. NET INSURANCE PREMIUM REVENUE			
Gross premiums			
Regular premium individual policies*			
First year		268,768	132,841
Second year renewal		-	100
Subsequent year renewal		5,119	6,653
Group policies without cash value	18.1	162,531	197,751
Total gross premiums		436,418	337,345
Less: Reinsurance premiums ceded			
On individual life and health first year business		15,219	39,285
On group policies		112,614	113,136
Less: Reinsurance commission on risk premium		-	(5,821)
		127,833	146,600
Net premiums		308,585	190,745

*Individual policies are those underwritten on an individual basis, and include joint life policies underwritten as such.

18.1 This include the group insurance policies provided to the employees of the Company amounting to Rs. 1.744 million (2022: Rs. 1.361 million).

		Note	2023	2022
			(Rupees in '000)	
19.	**INVESTMENT INCOME**			
	Income from equity securities			
	- Dividend income		165	104
	Income from debt securities			
	- Return on debt securities		21,217	24,906
	Income from term deposits			
	- Return on term deposits		13,351	10,100
			34,733	35,110
20.	**NET FAIR VALUE GAINS / (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT HELD FOR TRADING**			
	Net unrealized gain / (loss) on investments at held for trading		6,625	(32,995)
	Total investment income		6,625	(32,995)
	Less: investment related expenses		-	(10)
			6,625	(33,004)
21.	**OTHER INCOME**			
	Return on bank balances		27,354	17,891
	Surrender charges		-	101
	Gain on sale of fixed assets		45	44
	Other income		-	42
	Commission on life and health business		1,914	4,412
	Liabilities no longer payable		-	-
			29,313	22,490
22.	**NET INSURANCE BENEFITS**			
	Gross Claims			
	Claims under individual policies			
	by death		2,261	3,900
	by insured other than death		29,097	27,501
	by maturity		-	-
	by surrender		4,534	3,210
	Total gross individual policy claims		35,892	34,611

	Note	2023	2022
		(Rupees in '000)	
Claims under group policies			
by death		96,284	122,905
by insured other than death		17,546	38,792
Total gross group policy claims		113,830	161,697
Total gross claims		149,722	196,308
Less: Reinsurance recoveries			
On Individual health claims		-	-
On Group life claims		79,635	102,610
		79,635	102,610
		70,087	93,698

22.1 Claim development

For investment linked, conventional and accidental and health business, claim experience over the past 5 years indicates that claims reported after the end of the year in which the claim event occurred were less than 10% threshold therefore, the claim development table for all funds is not disclosed.

For the Window Takaful Operations launched in 2019, as there have been less than 5 year of operations therefore, the Company has not yet developed sufficient credible experience to generate claim development table.

23. ACQUISITION EXPENSES

	2023	2022
Remuneration to insurance intermediaries on individual policies.		
- Commission on first year premiums	30,130	18,043
- Commission on second year premiums	-	5
- Commission on subsequent year premiums	-	17
- Outsourcing expenses	38,044	21,130
- Other benefits to insurance intermediaries	2,584	6,460
	70,758	45,655
Remuneration to insurance intermediaries on group policies.		
- Commission	5,775	1,038
Other acquisition costs		
- Stamp duty	711	99
- Agency salaries	-	300
- Medical fee	532	964
Total acquisition cost	77,776	48,056

	Note	2023	2022
		(Rupees in '000)	
24. MARKETING AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES			
Employee benefit cost	24.1	225,938	210,820
Travelling expenses		1,619	2,388
Advertisements and sales promotion		23,006	10,699
Printing and stationery		11,090	4,497
Depreciation		5,573	6,889
Amortization		1,503	2,690
Rent, rates and taxes		24,991	11,550
Legal and professional charges		8,559	9,166
Electricity, gas and water		4,676	3,672
Entertainment		4,040	2,451
Vehicle running expenses		9,490	5,680
Office repair and maintenance		36,967	14,744
Appointed actuary fees		4,746	4,746
Bank charges		200	650
Postage, telegrams and telephone		3,959	3,791
Insurance Ombudsman expense contribution			
Annual Supervision fee SECP		1,024	1,808
Software rentals		-	2,159
Fees, subscription and periodicals		25	165
Insurance		5,979	6,012
Provision for doubtful debts		-	581
Training and development		1,591	562
Miscellaneous		1,682	1,565
		376,658	307,285

24.1 Employee benefit cost

	2023	2022
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	217,725	200,429
Charges for post employment benefit	8,213	10,390
	225,938	210,819

25. OTHER EXPENSES

	Note	2023	2022
Legal and professional fee other than business related		-	2,399
Auditors' remuneration	25.1	1,990	1,556
Director fee		1,200	1,500
Fees, subscription and periodicals		769	1,381
Donations		-	243
		3,959	7,079

	Note	2023	2022
		(Rupees in '000)	

25.1 Auditors' remuneration

Audit fee		1,219	1,124
Special certifications and sundry advisory services		500	150
Out-of pocket expenses		195	282
		1,914	1,556

26. TAXATION

For the year			
Current		3,047	489
		3,047	489

26.1 The tax rate applicable on the Company for Tax Year 2023 is 29% (2022: 29%).

26.2 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit is as follows;

Profit attributable to shareholders' fund	21,232
Tax at applicable rate	6,157
Effect of prior year unabsorbed depreciation	(3,047)
	3,110
Effective rate	15%

26.3 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit is not produced for prior year as the tax charged was based on minimum tax turnover in that year.

26.4 The Company has e-filed the return of income for the tax year 2023 which is deemed to be an assessment order issued by the Commissioner under the provision of section 120 of the Ordinance.

27. LOSS PER SHARE

Loss for the year	(244,952)	(213,999)
	(Number of shares '000)	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	197,975	181,367
	(Rupees)	
Loss per share	(1.24)	(1.18)

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net loss for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the balance sheet date. As there are no potential ordinary shares outstanding at reporting date, the basic and diluted EPS are same.

28. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

	Chief Executive		Directors		Executives	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	(Rupees in '000)					
Fees	-	-	1,200	1,500	-	-
Managerial remuneration	17,921	20,921	-	-	85,078	37,659
Provident fund	1,612	1,204	-	-	5,879	4,010
Rent and house maintenance	8,565	6,446	-	-	34,094	22,583
Utilities	1,901	1,431	-	-	7,569	5,013
Conveyance	-	105	-	-	172	8,855
	30,001	30,107	1,200	1,500	132,790	78,120
Number of persons	1	1	2	2	42	34

Executives mean employees, other than the chief executive and directors as defined under the Code of Corporate Governance.

29. SEGMENT INFORMATION

29.1 Revenue Account by Statutory Fund - Entire Company

2023	Statutory funds					Aggregate
	Individual life unit linked	Conventional business	Accident & health business	Family takaful	Accident & health takaful	2023
	(Rupees in '000)					
Income						
Premium less reinsurances	5,105	55,718	117,899	59,460	70,402	308,584
Net investment income	11,949	511	15,658	388	251	28,758
Other income	-	1,175	738	-	-	1,913
Total net income	17,055	57,404	134,295	59,848	70,653	339,255
Claims and expenditure						
Claims, including bonuses, net of reinsurance recoveries	4,684	21,887	20,199	13,436	9,881	70,087
Management expenses less recoveries	92,807	83,256	261,842	4,065	11,439	453,409
Total claims and expenditure	97,491	105,143	282,041	17,501	21,320	523,496
Deficit of income over claims and expenditure	(80,436)	(47,739)	(147,745)	42,347	49,333	(184,242)
Add: Policyholders' liabilities at beginning of the year	35,945	17,436	47,810	14,131	(5,801)	109,521
Less: Policyholders' liabilities at end of the year	24,942	29,383	45,048	10,556	47,638	157,568
(Deficit) / Surplus retained in PTF	-	-	-	39,254	(8,405)	30,849
Deficit	(69,433)	(59,686)	(144,983)	6,668	4,299	(263,137)
Movement in policyholders' liabilities	(11,003)	11,948	(2,762)	35,679	45,033	78,895
Transfers from shareholders' fund						
- Capital contributions from shareholders' fund	80,000	61,000	181,000	-	-	322,000
Balance of statutory fund at beginning of the year	36,833	19,895	50,000	49,729	31,051	187,508
Balance of statutory fund at end of the year	36,397	33,157	83,255	92,076	80,383	325,266

2023	Statutory funds: Individual life unit	Conventional business	Accident & health business	Family takaful	Accident & health takaful	Aggregate 2023
	(Rupees in '000)					
Represented by:						
Capital contributed by shareholders' fund	695,800	306,800	1,413,912	2,800	28,700	2,448,012
Cede Money - Waqf	-	-	-	-	501	501
Policyholders' liabilities	24,942	29,383	45,048	49,810	39,232	188,415
Retained earnings on other than participating business	(684,343)	(303,029)	(1,375,703)	39,469	11,950	(2,311,656)
Balance of statutory fund at end of the year	36,399	33,154	83,257	92,079	80,383	325,272

2022	Statutory funds: Individual life unit linked	Conventional business	Accident & health business	Family takaful	Accident & health takaful	Aggregate 2022
	(Rupees in '000)					
Income						
Premium less reinsurances	6,554	57,724	75,252	31,482	19,733	190,745
Net investment income	1,555	497	15,844	383	161	18,440
Other income	101	-	4,412	-	-	4,513
Total net income	8,210	58,221	95,508	31,865	19,894	213,698
Claims and expenditure						
Claims, including bonuses, net of reinsurance recoveries	4,711	24,336	49,520	12,879	2,253	93,699
Management expenses less recoveries	76,945	67,663	200,723	3,056	5,390	353,777
Total claims and expenditure	81,656	91,999	250,243	15,935	7,643	447,476
Deficit of income over claims and expenditure	(73,446)	(33,778)	(154,735)	15,930	12,251	(233,778)
Add: Policyholders' liabilities at beginning of the ye	38,034	32,432	66,359	19,342	(17,330)	138,837
Less: Policyholders' liabilities at end of the year	35,945	17,436	47,810	7,239	10,959	119,389
Surplus / (Deficit) retained in PTF	-	-	-	6,892	(16,761)	(9,869)
Deficit	(71,357)	(18,782)	(136,186)	21,141	723	(204,461)
Movement in policyholders' liabilities	(2,089)	(14,996)	(18,549)	(5,211)	11,528	(29,317)
Transfers from shareholders' fund						
- Capital contributions from shareholders' fund	71,100	20,300	118,100	-	-	209,500
Balance of statutory fund at beginning of the year	39,179	33,373	86,635	33,799	18,800	211,786
Balance of statutory fund at end of the year	36,833	19,895	50,000	49,729	31,051	187,508
Represented by:						
Capital contributed by shareholders' fund	615,800	245,800	1,232,912	2,800	28,700	2,126,012
Cede Money - Waqf	-	-	-	-	501	501
Policyholders' liabilities	35,945	17,436	47,810	14,131	(5,801)	109,521
Retained earnings on other than participating business	(614,909)	(243,342)	(1,230,719)	32,801	7,651	(2,048,518)
Balance of statutory fund at end of the year	36,836	19,894	50,003	49,732	31,051	187,516

29.2 **Segment results by line of business - Entire Company**

2023	Statutory funds					Aggregate
	Individual life unit linked	Conventional business	Accident & health business	Family takaful	Accident & health takaful	2023
Income						
Gross premiums						
First year individual regular premiums	-	17,862	133,104	47,399	70,403	268,768
Individual second year renewal premiums	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual subsequent year renewal	5,119	-	-	-	-	5,119
Group premiums	-	128,844	-	33,687	-	162,531
Total gross premiums	5,119	146,706	133,104	81,086	70,403	436,418
Reinsurance premiums						
- Individual business	13	-	15,205	-	-	15,218
- Group business	-	90,988	-	21,626	-	112,614
- Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total reinsurance premiums	13	90,988	15,205	21,626	-	127,832
Net premium revenues	5,106	55,718	117,899	59,460	70,403	308,586
Net investment income	11,949	511	15,658	388	251	28,757
Other income	-	1,175	738	-	-	1,913
Net income	17,055	57,404	134,294	59,848	70,654	339,256
Insurance benefits and expenditures						
Insurance benefits, including bonuses, net of reinsurance	4,684	21,887	20,199	13,436	9,881	70,087
Management expenses less recoveries	92,807	83,256	261,842	4,065	11,439	453,409
Total insurance benefits and expenditures	97,491	105,143	282,041	17,501	21,320	523,496
Excess of income over insurance benefits	(80,435)	(47,739)	(147,746)	42,347	49,334	(184,241)
Add: Policyholders' liabilities at beginning of the year	35,945	17,436	47,810	14,131	(5,801)	109,520
Less: Policyholders' liabilities at end of the year	24,942	29,383	45,048	10,556	47,638	157,567
Surplus / (Deficit) retained in PTF	-	-	-	39,254	(8,405)	30,849
(Deficit) / Surplus before tax	(69,432)	(59,687)	(144,985)	6,668	4,301	(263,136)

2022	Individual life unit	Conventional business	Statutory funds Accident & health business	Family takaful	Accident & health takaful	Aggregate 2022
Income						
Gross premiums						
First year individual regular premiums	-	2,645	113,085	60	17,052	132,841
Individual second year renewal premiums	100	-	-	-	-	100
Individual subsequent year renewal	6,653	-	-	-	-	6,653
Group premiums	-	153,053	1,244	40,772	2,681	197,751
Total gross premiums	6,753	155,698	114,329	40,832	19,733	337,345
Reinsurance premiums						
- Individual single premiums	199	-	39,077	10	-	39,286
- Group premiums	-	103,796	-	9,340	-	113,136
- Commission	-	(5,822)	-	-	-	(5,822)
Total reinsurance premiums	199	97,974	39,077	9,351	-	146,600
Net premium revenues	6,554	57,724	75,252	31,482	19,733	190,745
Net investment income	1,555	497	15,844	383	161	18,440
Other income	101	-	4,412	-	-	4,513
Net income	8,210	58,221	95,508	31,865	19,894	213,698
Insurance benefits and expenditures						
Insurance benefits, including bonuses, net of reinsurance	4,711	24,336	49,520	12,879	2,253	93,699
Management expenses less recoveries	76,945	67,663	200,723	3,056	5,390	353,777
Total insurance benefits and expenditures	81,656	91,999	250,243	15,935	7,643	447,476
Excess of income over insurance benefits	(73,446)	(33,778)	(154,735)	15,930	12,251	(233,778)
Add: Policyholders' liabilities at beginning of the year	38,034	32,432	66,359	19,342	(17,330)	138,837
Less: Policyholders' liabilities at end of the year	35,945	17,436	47,810	7,239	10,959	119,389
Surplus / (Deficit) retained in PTF	-	-	-	6,892	(16,761)	(9,869)
(Deficit) / Surplus before tax	(71,357)	(18,782)	(136,186)	21,141	722	(204,461)

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29.3 Window Takaful Operation

29.3.1 *Revenue account*

29.3.1.1 Participants' Takaful Fund (PTF)

	TAKAFUL STATUTORY		Aggregate	
	Family takaful	Accident & health takaful	2023	2022
	(Rupees in '000)			
Income				
Contribution net of retakaful	59,460	70,403	129,863	51,215
Investment income	367	227	594	512
Other income	-	-	-	-
Total net income	59,827	70,630	130,457	51,727
Less: Claims and expenditure				
Claims net of re-takaful recoveries	13,436	9,881	23,317	15,132
Takaful Operator's fee	3,908	24,473	28,380	36,552
Mudarib fee	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	21	3	24	112
Total claims and expenditure	17,365	34,357	51,722	51,796
(Deficit) / surplus income over claims and expenditure	42,462	36,273	78,735	(69)
Technical reserves at beginning of the year	7,348	(9,555)	(2,207)	(2,139)
Technical reserves at end of the year	10,555	35,123	45,679	7,661
Surplus / (Deficit) retained in PTF	39,254	(8,405)	30,849	(9,869)
	(42,462)	(36,273)	(78,735)	69
Surplus / (Deficit)	-	-	-	-
Movement in technical reserves	42,463	36,273	78,735	(69)
Transfers from (to)	-	-	-	-
Qard-e-Hasna contributed by Window Takaful Operator	9,656	10,675	20,331	20,400
Balance of PTF at beginning of the year	52,118	46,948	99,066	20,331
Balance of PTF at end of the year				

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29.3.1.2 Operators' Sub Fund (OSF)

	TAKAFUL STATUTORY		Aggregate	
	Family takaful	Accident & health takaful	2023	2022
	(Rupees in '000)			
Income				
Takaful Operators' Fee	3,908	24,473	28,381	36,552
Mudarib Fee	-	-	-	-
Investment Income	21	24	45	32
Total net income	3,929	24,497	28,426	36,584
Less: Expenditure				
Acquisition cost	1,754	9,147	10,901	3,293
Administration cost	2,289	2,289	4,578	4,996
				8,289
Total Management cost	4,044	11,436	15,479	28,295
Excess of income over expenditure	(114)	13,061	12,947	4,150
Technical reserves at beginning of the year	6,783	3,754	10,537	10,537
Technical reserves at end of the year	-	12,515	12,515	(6,386)
	6,783	(8,761)	(1,978)	21,909
Surplus	6,669	4,300	10,969	6,386
Movement in technical reserves	(6,783)	8,761	1,978	-
Contribution received from Shareholder's Fund	-	-	-	-
Qard-e-Hasna contributed to Participants' Takaful Fund	-	-	-	44,299
Balance of operator's fund at beginning of the year	42,275	30,275	72,550	72,594
Balance of operator's fund at end of the year	42,161	43,336	85,497	

	Shareholder's fund	Statutory funds: Individual life unit linked	Conventional business	Accident & health business	Family takaful	Accident & health takaful	Aggregate: 2023	2022
	(Rupees in '000)							
Property and equipment	10,095	-	-	-	-	-	10,095	15,056
Intangible assets	37,209	-	-	-	-	-	37,209	27,470
Investments	100,347	44,087	-	79,769	-	-	224,203	328,686
Insurance / reinsurance receivables	-	-	49,655	53,075	34,638	70,776	208,144	116,890
Other loans and receivables	25,194	1,336	3,818	6,413	122	678	37,560	48,569
Taxation - payments less provision	40,294	618	272	2,507	192	317	44,200	38,321
Prepayments	1,076	-	-	-	-	-	1,076	1,003
Cash and Bank	262,568	546	210,609	83,967	898	463	559,051	355,721
Interfund balances	(118,324)	(2,551)	729	32,317	58,344	29,485	-	-
Total assets	358,460	44,036	265,083	258,048	94,194	101,719	1,121,539	931,716
Insurance liabilities net of reinsurance recoveries	-	24,942	71,976	84,430	46,961	43,526	271,836	178,270
Premium received in advance	-	3,263	-	10,676	2,640	51	16,630	13,940
Insurance / reinsurance payables	-	3,009	173,070	80,529	-	-	256,608	215,957
Other creditors and accruals	244,320	1,365	16,266	44,203	2,324	16,992	325,470	232,603
Total liabilities	244,320	32,579	261,313	219,838	51,925	60,569	870,544	640,770

30. MOVEMENT IN INVESTMENTS

		Held to maturity	Held for trading	2023	2022
		(Rupees in '000)			
At beginning of the year		195,298	133,388	328,686	486,840
Additions		-	118,912	118,912	128,458
Disposals (sale and redemptions)	238.00	(112,500)	(126,000)	(238,500)	(259,862)
Fair value net gains (including net realized gains)		2,519	12,586	15,105	(26,750)
		85,317	138,886	224,203	328,686

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

31.1 Management of insurance and financial risk

The Company's overall risk management seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance of such risk.

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. There are Board Committees and Management Committees for developing risk management policies and its monitoring.

The risks involved with financial instruments and the Company's approach to managing such risks are discussed below.

31.2 Insurance risk

The risk under an insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable. The principal risk that the Company faces under such contracts is that the occurrence of the insured events and the severity of reported claims. The Company's risk profile is improved by diversification of these risks of losses to a large portfolio of contracts as a diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected by an unexpected event in single subset.

31.2.1 Individual life unit linked

The risk underwritten is mainly death and sometimes disability and/or critical illness. The risk of death and disability will vary from region to region. The Company may get exposed to poor risks due to unexpected experience in terms of claim severity or frequency. This can be a result of anti-selection, fraudulent claims, a catastrophe or poor persistency. The Company may also face the risk of poor investment return, inflation of business expenses and liquidity issues on monies invested in the fund. The Company faces the risk of under-pricing particularly due to the fact that these contracts are long term. Additionally, the risk of poor persistency may result in the Company being unable to recover expenses incurred at policy acquisition.

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting, reinsurance, claims handling policy and other related controls. The Company has a well defined medical under-writing policy and avoids selling policies to high risk individuals. This puts a check on anti-selection. Profit testing is conducted on an annual basis to ensure reasonableness of premiums charged. Reinsurance contracts have been purchased by the Company to limit the maximum exposure on any one policyholder. To avoid poor persistency the Company applies quality controls on the standard of service provided to policyholders and has placed checks to curb mis-selling and improvement in standard of service provided to the policyholders.

For this, a regular monitoring of lapsation rates is conducted. On the claims handling side, the Company has procedures in place to ensure that payment of any fraudulent claims is avoided. For this, Claims Committee with variable materiality limits review all claims for verification and specific and detailed investigation of all apparently doubtful claims (particularly of high amounts) is conducted. The Company maintains adequate liquidity in each unit fund to cater for potentially sudden and high cash requirement. The Company reserves the right to review the charges deductible under the contracts, thus limiting the risk of under-pricing.

a) Frequency and severity of claims

The Company charges for mortality risk on a monthly basis for all insurance contracts. It has the right to alter these charges based on its mortality experience and hence minimizes its exposure to mortality risk. Delays in implementing increases in charges and market or regulatory restraints over the extent of the increases may reduce its mitigating effect. The Company manages these risks through its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements.

b) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments and premium receipts

Uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments and premium receipts for long – term unit linked insurance contracts arises from the unpredictability of long-term changes in overall levels of mortality and variability in policyholder's behavior.

c) Process used to decide on assumptions

For long-term unit linked insurance contracts, assumptions are made in two stages. At inception of the contract, the Company determines assumptions on future mortality, persistency, administrative expenses and investment returns. At regular intervals, profit testing is conducted on main policies.

d) Changes in assumptions

There has been no change in assumptions during

31.2.2 Group life

The main risk written by the Company is mortality. The Company may be exposed to the risk of unexpected claim severity or frequency. This can be a result of writing business with higher than expected mortality (such as mining or other hazardous industries), writing high cover amounts without adequate underwriting, difficulty of verification of claims, fraudulent claims or a catastrophe. The Company also faces risk such as that of under-pricing to acquire business in a competitive environment and of non-receipt of premium in due time. There also exists a potential risk of asset liability term mismatch due to liabilities being very short term in nature.

The Company manages these risks through underwriting, reinsurance, effective claims handling and other related controls. The Company has a well defined medical under-writing policy and avoids writing business for groups with overly hazardous exposure. Pricing is done in line with the actual experience of the Company. The premium charged takes into account the actual experience of the client and the nature of mortality exposure the group faces. The rates are certified by the appointed actuary for large groups. The Company also maintains an MIS to track the adequacy of the premium charged. Reinsurance contracts have been purchased by the Company to limit the maximum exposure to any life. At the same time, due caution is applied in writing business in areas of high probability of terrorism. The Company ensures writing business with good geographical spread and tries to maintain a controlled exposure to large groups which generally have poor claim experience. Writing business of known hazardous groups is also avoided. On the claims handling side, the Company ensures that payment of any fraudulent claims is avoided. For this, a claims committee reviews all large claims for verification. Strict monitoring is in place in order to keep the outstanding balances of premium at a minimum, especially the ones that are overdue. The bulk of the assets held against liabilities of this line of business have a short duration, thus mitigating the risk of asset value deterioration.

a) Frequency and severity of claims

The risk is affected by several factors e.g. age, occupation, benefit structure and life style. The Company attempts to manage this risk through its underwriting, claims handling and reinsurance policy. Concentration of risk arising from geographical area is not a factor of concern due to spread of risks across various parts of the country.

b) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future benefits payments and premium receipts

Other than conducting a liability adequacy for Unexpired Risk Reserves (URR), there is no need to estimate mortality for future years because of the short duration of the contracts.

c) Process used to decide on assumptions

Statistical methods are used to adjust the rates to a best estimate of mortality. Where data is sufficient to be statistically credible, the statistics generated by the data is assigned appropriate credibility factors to account for the group's experience.

d) Changes in assumptions

There has been no change in assumptions during the year.

31.2.3 Accident & Health

The main risk written by the Company is morbidity. The Company may be exposed to the risk of unexpected claim severity or frequency. This can be a result of high exposure in a particular geographical areas, medical expense inflation, fraudulent claims and catastrophic event. The Company potentially faces the risk of lack of adequate claims control (such as for very large groups). The Company also faces a risk of under-pricing to acquire business in a competitive environment and of non-receipt of premium in due time.

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting, reinsurance, claims handling policy and other related controls. The Company has a well defined medical under-writing policy and avoids writing business for groups with potentially high health related risk exposure such as Government Schemes. Any pre-existing conditions are screened at this stage. Pricing is done as per actual experience of the Company's portfolio. The premium charged takes into account the actual experience of the client and an MIS is maintained to track the adequacy of the premium charged.

a) Frequency and severity of claims

Company measures risk accumulation in terms of potentially high exposure concentration in a particular geographical area (such as micro insurance policy in northern areas).

b) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments and premium receipts

Other than conducting a liability adequacy for Unexpired Risk Reserves (URR), there is no need to estimate morbidity for future years because of the short duration of the contracts.

c) Process used to decide on assumptions

An investigation into group's experience is performed periodically, and statistical methods are used to adjust the rates to a best estimate of morbidity. Where data is sufficient to be statistically credible, the statistics generated by the data are assigned appropriate credibility factors to account for the group's experience.

d) Changes in assumptions

There has been no change in assumptions.

Reserve risks are controlled by constantly monitoring the provisions for insurance claims that have been submitted but not yet settled and by amending the provision, if deemed necessary. There are several variable factors that affect the amount and timing of recognized claim liabilities. However the management considers that uncertainty about the amount and timing of claim payments is generally resolved within a year.

As the Company enters into short term insurance contracts, it does not assume any significant impact of changes in market conditions on unexpired risks. However, some results of sensitivity testing are set out below:

	Change in claims assumption	Impact on gross liabilities	Impact on balance sheet	Impact on revenue account
		---------(Rupees in '000)--------		
December 31, 2023				
Current claims	+10%	20,000	(20,000)	(20,000)
	-10%	(20,000)	20,000	20,000
December 31, 2022				
Current claims	+10%	4,600	(4,600)	(4,600)
	-10%	(4,600)	4,600	4,600

31.3 Financial risk

31.3.1 Market risk

Market 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 the individual security, or its issuer, or factors affecting all securities traded in the market.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Majority of the interest rate exposure arises from short term deposits and deposits in profit and loss sharing accounts with banks.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

Fixed rate financial assets are carried in held to maturity category. Therefore, a change in interest rates at reporting date would not affect profit and loss account.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

An increase of 100 basis points in interest rates would have increased the profit and loss and equity by the amounts shown below. Reduction in interest rates by 100 basis points would have a vice versa impact. This analysis assumes that all variables remain constant.

	Profit and loss account		Equity	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
	-----(Rupees in '000)-----		-----(Rupees in '000)-----	
December 31, 2023				
Cash flow sensitivity	7,640	(7,640)	7,640	(7,640)
December 31, 2022				
Cash flow sensitivity	6,720	(6,720)	6,720	(6,720)

The information about Company's exposure to interest rate risk (other than relating to policyholders' liabilities) is as follows:

On balance sheet financial instruments	2023					2022				
	Interest / markup bearing					Interest / markup bearing				
	Within one year	More than one year	Sub Total	Non-interest bearing financial instruments	Total	Within one year	More than one year	Sub Total	Non-interest bearing financial instruments	Total
	(Rupees in '000)									
Financial assets										
Investments	189,334	15,782	205,116	19,087	224,203	231,766	84,623	316,389	12,297	328,686
Insurance / reinsurance receivables	-	-	-	208,144	208,144	-	-	-	116,890	116,890
Other loans and receivables	-	-	-	37,560	37,560	-	-	-	48,569	48,569
Cash & Bank	558,910	-	558,910	140	559,050	355,592	-	355,592	129	355,722
	748,244	15,782	764,026	264,931	1,028,956	587,358	84,623	671,981	177,885	849,867
Financial liabilities										
Insurance Liabilities	-	-	-	271,836	271,836	-	-	-	178,270	178,270
Premium received in advance	-	-	-	16,628	16,628	-	-	-	13,940	13,940
Insurance / reinsurance payables	-	-	-	256,608	256,608	-	-	-	215,957	215,957
Other creditors and accruals	-	-	-	325,470	325,470	-	-	-	232,603	232,603
	-	-	-	870,542	870,541	-	-	-	640,770	640,770
On balance sheet gap	748,244	15,782	764,026	(605,611)	158,415	587,358	84,623	671,981	(462,885)	209,097

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company, at present is not materially exposed to currency risk as majority of the transactions are carried out in Pak Rupees.

(c) Equity Price Risk

The Company's investment in listed securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about the future value of investment securities. The Company manages equity price risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio and by continuous monitoring of developments in equity market. The Company is exposed to equity price risk with respect to its investments in quoted securities. Change of 10% in equity prices (NAV in case of mutual fund) will result in change in prices of respective equity instruments by Rs. 2.459 million (2022: Rs. 1.418 million).

31.3.2 Fair value

31.3.2.1 IFRS 13 defines fair value as an exit price. 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.

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

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

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Following are the assets which are either measured at fair value or where fair value is only disclosed and is different from their carrying value:

	2023		
	Fair value measurement using		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(Rupees in '000)		
Government securities (fair value only disclosed)	-	85,316	-
Government securities (measured at fair value)	-	34,800	-
Open end mutual funds (measured at fair value)	19,087	-	-
	19,087	120,116	-

	2022		
	Fair value measurement using		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(Rupees in '000)		
Government securities (fair value only disclosed)	-	195,297	-
Government securities (measured at fair value)	-	36,092	-
Open end mutual funds (measured at fair value)	12,297	-	-
	12,297	231,389	-

31.3.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counter party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's policy is to enter into financial contracts with reputable counter parties in accordance with the internal guidelines and regulator requirements.

The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancements as at December 31, 2023 is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below:

	2023	2022
	(Rupees in '000)	
Nature of financial assets		
Investments	104,087	97,297
Insurance / reinsurance receivables	208,144	116,890
Other loans and receivables	37,560	48,569
Cash & Bank	559,050	355,722
	908,840	618,478

Bank balances

The Company maintained its funds with banks having strong credit rating. Currently the funds are kept with banks having rating ranging from AAA to A-.

No assets of the Company are impaired, other than Insurance / reinsurance receivables. The age analysis of premium due but unpaid is as follows:

Past due but not impaired	2023	2022
	(Rupees in '000)	
Upto 1 year	142,673	59,189
1 - 3 years	69,706	61,992
Impaired	4,235	4,235
Written off	-	-

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration is the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

Concentration of risks arise when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. The Company manages such risk by diversifying its portfolio and entering into transactions with diverse credit worthy counterparties thereby mitigating any significant concentration of credit risk.

Sector-wise analysis of premium due but

	2023	2022
	(%)	(%)
Government organization	0.00%	(0.03)
Telecom	0.59%	0.80
NGO	0.01%	(1.53)
Financial Institution	40.13%	30.07
Education	0.48%	0.65
Automobile	0.00%	0.60
Media	1.32%	0.46
Travel & Transport	2.90%	4.02
Textile	0.65%	3.48
Hotel	1.06%	2.67
Oil & Gas	0.42%	1.85
Engineering	0.09%	3.92
Construction material	0.14%	0.22
Others	52.22%	51.98
	100.00%	100.00

Capital risk managements

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safe guard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and to maintain a strong capital base to support the sustained development its businesses. The Company manages its capital structure by monitoring return on net assets and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

In addition, the Company is also required to maintain minimum solvency in accordance with the rules and regulations set by the SECP. The Company's status of compliance with solvency requirements is disclosed in note 1.4 to the financial statements.

31.3.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stress conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	2023			
	Carrying amount	Six to twelve months	Two to five years	More than five years
	-------------- (Rupees in '000) --------------			
Non-derivative				
Financial liabilities				
Insurance Liabilities	271,836	-	-	-
Premium received in advance	16,628	-	-	-
Insurance / reinsurance payables	256,608	-	-	-
Other creditors and accruals	121,613	-	-	-
	666,684	-	-	-

	2022			
	Carrying amount	Six to twelve months	Two to five years	More than five years
	-------------- (Rupees in '000) --------------			
Non-derivative				
Financial liabilities				
Insurance Liabilities	178,270	-	-	-
Premium received in advance	13,940	-	-	-
Insurance / reinsurance payables	215,957	-	-	-
Other creditors and accruals	121,613	-	-	-
	529,780	-	-	-

32. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise of holding Company, associated companies, staff retirement fund, Directors and key management personnel. The transactions with related parties are in normal course of business. Transactions with related parties and remuneration and benefits to key management personnel under the terms of their employment are as follows:

Name of related party	Relationship with the company	Nature of transactions	2023	2022
			(Rupees in '000)	
TPL Corp Limited	Holding Company	Administrative cost charged	19,051	43,989
		Administration cost incurred	-	813
		Premium written during the period	(325)	3,695
		Claims incurred during the period	-	46
		Outstanding Balances		
		Payable against administrative cost	1,968	30,921
		Premium receivable	-	1,569
		Outstanding claims	-	7,667
TPL Trakker Limited	Associated undertaking	Administrative cost charged	37,813	499
		Administration cost incurred	-	7
		Premium written during the period	6,044	6,010
		Claims incurred during the period	1,547	4
		Advance against shares	40,000	-
		Outstanding Balances		
		Advance against administrative cost	26,155	3,042
		Premium receivable	6,044	1,015
		Outstanding claims	3,918	2,547
TPL Insurance Limited	Associated undertaking	Administrative cost charged	20,519	32,100
		Administration cost incurred	-	5,399
		Premium written during the period	6,207	3,913
		Claims incurred during the period	-	60
		Outstanding Balances		
		Receivable / (payable) against administrative cost	203	4,150
		Outstanding claims	-	-
		Premium receivable	-	900
TPL Securities Services	Associated undertaking	Services received	748	-
		Administration cost incurred	-	1,444
		Premium written during the period	1,089	1,566
		Claims incurred during the period	1,000	500

Name of related party	Relationship with the company	Nature of transactions	2023	2022
			(Rupees in '000)	
		Outstanding Balances		
		Advance paid	-	3,704
		Premium receivable	1,089	130
		Outstanding claims	1,000	1,000
		Receivable Against Admin Cost	3,343	3,705
TPL Property Management (Private)	Associated undertaking	Reimbursement of expenses	195	3,817
		Administration cost incurred	7,500	7
		Premium written during the period	1,989	1,904
		Claims incurred during the period	5,055	185
		Outstanding Balances		
		Payable for expenses incurred for the Company	57	14,357
		Premium receivable	1,989	327
		Outstanding claims	5,134	312
TPL Logistics (Private)	Associated undertaking	Administration cost incurred	-	-
		Premium written during the period	817	695
		Claims incurred during the period	-	400
		Outstanding Balances		
		Receivable against administration cost	1,343	494
		Premium receivable	19	713
		Outstanding claims	-	400
TPL E-Ventures	Associated undertaking	**Outstanding Balances**		
		Receivable against administration cost	1,709	1,709
TPL REIT Management	Associated undertaking	Administration cost incurred	-	1
		Premium written during the period	911	862
		Outstanding Balances		
		Receivable against administration cost	19	863
		Premium receivable	911	-
Astra Location Services	Associated undertaking	Administration cost incurred	-	18
		Premium written during the period	1,575	816
		Outstanding Balances		
		Receivable against administration cost	940	18
		Premium receivable	1,575	816
		Key Management Personnel	85,047	63,134
		Director Fee	1,200	1,500

33. Number of Employees

The total average number of employees during the year end as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows.

	2023	2022
At year end	119	107
Average during the year	113	112

34. DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on February 22, 2024.

Chairman	Chief Executive Officer	Director	Director