FijiCare INSURANCE LIMITED

**MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT**

31st March 2022

**RELEASE OF 2021 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FijiCare Insurance Limited ('FijiCare') today released the Group audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2021. The FijiCare Group posted a record consolidated profit after income tax of $6.1m compared to $1.6m in the previous corresponding period.

The key highlights from the 2021 audited financial statements include:

- the increase in consolidated net revenue from insurance activities from $4.4m to $9.5m attributable to prudent underwriting and efficient claims management; and
- efficient use of assets to diversify the Group's investment portfolio.

Commenting on the audited financial statements, Executive Director, Mr. Avi Raju said, *"I would like to congratulate the Board, Management and Staff for a stellar performance in 2021. The results have been achieved despite the operational challenges of COVID-19 and this has led to overall increase in shareholders' value from $16.3m in 2020 to $21.9m in 2021. VanCare has yet again delivered solid results towards the Group and the highlight has been the initiation of MIOT Pacific Medical which will see the opening of a chain of medical and diagnostic centres throughout Fiji on a fully integrated digital platform."*

He further added, *"As for 2022, we remain optimistic with travel restrictions easing off; but we are also prepared to position ourselves to face local and global economies impact on the Group."*

For further information, please visit the FijiCare website: www.fijicare.com.fj.

Mr. Avi Raju
Executive Director

Mr. Victor Robert
Company Secretary



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# FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



FijiCare INSURANCE LIMITED

FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, the directors herewith submit the consolidated statement of financial position of FijiCare Insurance Limited and its subsidiary companies (together "the Group") as at 31 December 2021, the related consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and report as follows:

Directors

The names of the directors of the Holding Company at any time during the financial year and up to the date of this report are:

Dumith Fernando - Chairman
Peter McPherson
Avinesh Raju
Jenny Seeto
Sylvain Flore

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Group during the year were as follows:

| Entity | Principal Activities |
|---|---|
| FijiCare Insurance Limited | Underwriting of medical, term life, mortgage protection, wagecare, personal accident, public liability, funeral benefits, motor vehicle, parametric climate, inbound travel and property (under micro insurance project) insurance risks. |
| VanCare Insurance Limited | Underwriting of motor and other general insurance risks. |
| WeCare Pte Limited | Investment in properties and real estate. |
| OmniCare Pte Limited | Medical and Diagnostic Centre. |

Apart from underwriting of parametric climate and inbound travel insurance risk by the Holding Company and establishment and operation of wholly owned subsidiary companies, WeCare Pte Limited and OmniCare Pte Limited, there were no other significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Group during the year.

Results

The consolidated profit after income tax was $6,078,045 (2020: $1,597,328). Total consolidated comprehensive income for the year was $6,011,339 (2020: $1,681,769).

Dividends

The directors declared dividends of $430,389 during the year ended 31 December 2021 out of retained earnings as at 31 December 2020.

Basis of Accounting - Going Concern

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors consider the application of the going concern principle to be appropriate in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements as they believe with the plans and strategies put in place by the Group together with the ongoing support of the shareholders, the Group will generate and maintain the required funding to meet its liabilities and commitments as and when they fall due over the next twelve months.

Bad and Doubtful Debts

Prior to the completion of the consolidated financial statements of the Group, the directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that action had been taken in relation to writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts. In the opinion of the directors, adequate allowance has been made for doubtful debts.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT [CONT'D]**

Bad and Doubtful Debts **(Cont'd)**

As at the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances, which would render the amount written off for bad debts, or the allowance for doubtful debts in the Group, inadequate to any substantial extent.

Current and Non-Current Assets

Prior to the completion of the consolidated financial statements of the Group, the directors took reasonable steps to ascertain whether any current and non-current assets were unlikely to realise in the ordinary course of business their values as shown in the accounting records of the Group. Where necessary, these assets have been written down or adequate allowance has been made to bring the values of such assets to an amount that they might be expected to realise.

As at the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances, which would render the values attributed to current and non-current assets in the consolidated financial statements of the Group misleading.

Unusual Transactions

In the opinion of the directors, other than the continuing business impact of COVID 19 pandemic as detailed under significant events during the year of this report, the results of the operations of the Group during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of an abnormal character, nor has there arisen between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of an abnormal character likely, in the opinion of the directors, to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Group in the current financial year.

Significant Event during the Year

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in the context of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has created severe disruptions in global as well as local economic activity. During the year, the Board of Directors and Management of the Group has responded accordingly to the crisis to minimise its impact on the Group operational and financial performance.

Two wholly owned subsidiary companies were established during the year, WeCare Pte Limited and OmniCare Pte Limited. WeCare Pte Limited has been setup with the objective to act as the property investment arm of the Group. OmniCare Pte Limited has been registered to operate medical and diagnostic centre with an aim to enhance health care services for FijiCare insured members and also for the general public. The medical centre has been branded as MIOT Pacific Medical under a licensing agreement from MIOT International Hospitals, India.

Events Subsequent to Balance Date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which would require adjustments to, or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

Other Circumstances

As at the date of this report:

(i) no charge on the assets of any Company in the Group has been given since the end of the financial year to secure the liabilities of any other person;

(ii) no contingent liabilities have arisen since the end of the financial year for which any Company in the Group could become liable; and

(iii) no contingent liabilities or other liabilities of the Group have become or are likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Group to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT [CONT'D]**

**Other Circumstances (Cont'd)**

As at the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances that have arisen, not otherwise dealt with in this report which would make adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group misleading or inappropriate.

**Directors' Benefits**

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than those disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the Group) by reason of a contract made by any Company in the Group or by a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he/she is a member, or with a Company in which he/she has a substantial financial interest.

For and on behalf of the Board and in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Dated this 30th day of March 2022.

........................................
Director

........................................
Director

## DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The declaration by directors is required by the Companies Act, 2015.

The directors of the Holding Company have made a resolution that declares:

a) In the opinion of the directors, the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2021:

   i. comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021 and of the performance and cash flows of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021; and

   ii. have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 2015;

b) The directors have received an independence declaration by the auditors as required by Section 395 of the Companies Act, 2015; and

c) At the date of this declaration, in the opinion of the directors, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

For and on behalf of the Board and in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Dated this 30th day of March 2022.

.......................................... ..........................................
Director Director

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Offices in Suva and Lautoka

BDO
Chartered Accountants
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**FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**

## AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS

As Group auditor for the audit of FijiCare Insurance Limited and subsidiary companies for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

(a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Companies Act, 2015 in relation to the audit; and

(b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

**Wathsala Suraweera**
**Partner**
**Suva, Fiji**

**BDO**
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

**30 March 2022**

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Offices in Suva and Lautoka

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To the Shareholders of FijiCare Insurance Limited

## Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of FijiCare Insurance Limited and its subsidiary companies ("the Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountant's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Fiji and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

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

| Key audit matters | How our audit addressed the matter |
|---|---|
| 1. Measurement of outstanding claims liabilities and related assets arising from reinsurance contracts and other recoveries ($7,602,396)<br><br>Refer to Note 3(j) (iv), and Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements<br><br>The estimation of outstanding claims liabilities and related assets, including reinsurance assets, is a key audit matter owing to higher degree of uncertainty that is inherent in estimating the expected future payments for claims incurred. | Our audit procedures included, amongst others:<br><br>• The evaluation and testing of key controls around the claims handling process of the Group. We examined evidence of the operation of controls over estimating of individual claims.<br><br>• For a sample of major outstanding claims, performed basis and calculations for estimation of claims liabilities to assess the reasonableness of management's outstanding claims liability calculations. |

**To the Shareholders of FijiCare Insurance Limited (Cont'd)**

Key Audit Matters **(Cont'd)**

| Key audit matters (Cont'd) | How our audit addressed the matter (Cont'd) |
|---|---|
| In particular, judgement arises over the estimation of payments for claims that have been incurred at the reporting date but have not yet been reported to the Group (IBNR). There is generally less information available in relation to these claims. Classes of business where there is a greater length of time between the initial claim event and settlement also tend to display greater variability between initial estimates and final settlement.<br><br>The valuation of outstanding claims relies on the quality of the underlying data. It involves complex and subjective judgements about future events, both internal and external to the business, for which changes in assumptions can result in material impacts to the estimates.<br><br>The valuation of reinsurance assets requires a significant level of judgement, given its inherent dependence on underlying estimates of gross outstanding claims. | • Evaluating the effectiveness and implementation of key actuarial controls, including integrity of the key data used, estimates and assumptions made by actuary including claims ratios and expected frequency of claims and management's review of the estimates.<br><br>• Evaluating whether the Group's actuarial methodologies were reasonable and consistent with prior periods.<br><br>• Obtaining audit evidence over the data and process for estimating reinsurance recoveries on outstanding claims and evaluated the reasonability of estimates and calculations. |
| 2. Revenue Recognition | |
| Due to the large number of policies underwritten by the Group there is a risk that the revenue recorded in the financial statements and the flow of premium information from the underwriting systems to the financial reporting ledger is not complete and accurate. | • We have tested the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of the key controls over revenue recognition, focusing on the flow of information from the underwriting systems to the financial reporting ledger.<br><br>• In addition, we performed substantive analytical testing procedures on the gross and unearned premium balances.<br><br>• We have also performed substantive other audit procedures to ensure major unearned premium balances for their completeness and accuracy.<br><br>• Appropriate cut off tests were also performed in ensuring the recognition of revenue in the correct accounting period. |

Other Information

The management and directors are responsible for the other information. The other information that we received comprise of the information included in the Directors Report and the Annual Report of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021 but does not include the consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report.

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

To the Shareholders of FijiCare Insurance Limited (Cont'd)

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charge with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The management and directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the Companies Act 2015, and for such internal control as the management and directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud and 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 the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's and directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures, are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

**To the Shareholders of FijiCare Insurance Limited (Cont'd)**

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Cont'd)**

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding Group's financial information to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2015 in all material respects, and;

a) we have been given all information, explanations and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit; and

b) the Group have kept financial records sufficient to enable the consolidated financial statements to be prepared and audited.

BDO

**BDO**
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

**Wathsala Suraweera**
**Partner**
**Suva, Fiji**
**30 March 2022**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

| | Notes | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ |
| Revenue | 5 | 32,509,307 | 33,033,636 |
| Incurred claims | | (19,876,375) | (25,230,645) |
| Commission expense | 6 | (3,170,499) | (3,392,701) |
| Net revenue | | 9,462,433 | 4,410,290 |
| Other revenue | 7 | 1,453,041 | 931,854 |
| | | 10,915,474 | 5,342,144 |
| Advertising and promotion expenses | | (229,050) | (236,057) |
| Other operating expenses | | (4,114,543) | (3,485,964) |
| | | (4,343,593) | (3,722,021) |
| Profit before income tax | 20 | 6,571,881 | 1,620,123 |
| Income tax expense | 8(a) | (493,836) | (22,795) |
| Profit for the year | | 6,078,045 | 1,597,328 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | |
| *Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:* | | | |
| Exchange difference on translating foreign operation | | (66,706) | 84,441 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | 6,011,339 | 1,681,769 |
| Earnings per share | | | |
| Basic and diluted earnings per share - cents | 22 | 70.61 | 18.56 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

| | Share Capital | Foreign Currency Translation Reserve | Accumulated Profits | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Balance as at 1 January 2020 | 5,043,662 | (45,926) | 10,351,868 | 15,349,604 |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 1,597,328 | 1,597,328 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year: | | | | |
| - Exchange difference on translating foreign operation | - | 84,441 | - | 84,441 |
| Total comprehensive income | - | 84,441 | 1,597,328 | 1,681,769 |
| Transactions with owners of the Group | | | | |
| Dividends declared (Note 19) | - | - | (688,619) | (688,619) |
| Total transactions with owners of the Group | - | - | (688,619) | (688,619) |
| Balance as at 31 December 2020 | 5,043,662 | 38,515 | 11,260,577 | 16,342,754 |

| | Share Capital | Foreign Currency Translation Reserve | Accumulated Profits | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 6,078,045 | 6,078,045 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year: | | | | |
| - Exchange difference on translating foreign operation | - | (66,706) | - | (66,706) |
| Total comprehensive income | - | (66,706) | 6,078,045 | 6,011,339 |
| Transactions with owners of the Group | | | | |
| Dividends declared (Note 19) | - | - | (430,389) | (430,389) |
| Total transactions with owners of the Group | - | - | (430,389) | (430,389) |
| Balance as at 31 December 2021 | 5,043,662 | (28,191) | 16,908,233 | 21,923,704 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this consolidated statement of changes in equity.

**FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

| | Notes | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Cash on hand and at bank | | 12,073,514 | 5,917,289 |
| Trade and other receivables | 9 | 11,137,189 | 9,996,314 |
| Inventory | | 22,134 | - |
| Held-to-maturity investments | 10(a) | 12,973,811 | 13,606,617 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 10(b) | 3,753,957 | 4,059,011 |
| Deferred costs | 11 | 1,766,939 | 1,190,378 |
| Current tax asset | 8(b) | - | 221,701 |
| **Total current assets** | | **41,727,544** | **34,991,310** |
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 9 | 54,725 | 155,727 |
| Held-to-maturity investments | 10(a) | 688,962 | 200,000 |
| Investment properties | 12 | 5,949,505 | 2,570,000 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 13 | 777,207 | 392,854 |
| Intangible assets | 14 | 443,560 | 346,494 |
| Right-of-use assets | 23(a) | 532,471 | 195,282 |
| Deferred tax assets | 8(c) | 16,485 | 19,841 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **8,462,915** | **3,880,198** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **50,190,459** | **38,871,508** |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 15 | 1,852,436 | 1,393,404 |
| Current tax liability | 8(b) | 182,304 | - |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 16 | 25,372,461 | 20,612,321 |
| Employee entitlements | 17 | 165,312 | 166,118 |
| Lease liabilities | 23(b) | 125,415 | 155,400 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **27,697,928** | **22,327,243** |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Lease liabilities | 23(b) | 420,309 | 55,791 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 8(d) | 148,518 | 145,720 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | **568,827** | **201,511** |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | | **28,266,755** | **22,528,754** |
| **NET ASSETS** | | **21,923,704** | **16,342,754** |
| SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY | | | |
| Share capital | 18 | 5,043,662 | 5,043,662 |
| Foreign currency translation reserve | | (28,191) | 38,515 |
| Accumulated profits | | 16,908,233 | 11,260,577 |
| **TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY** | | **21,923,704** | **16,342,754** |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this consolidated statement of financial position.

For and on behalf of the Board and in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

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Director

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Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

| | Inflows/ (Outflows) 2021 | Inflows/ (Outflows) 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Premium and fees received | 36,707,028 | 33,417,112 |
| Reinsurance premium paid, net | (169,208) | (373,440) |
| Claims and commission paid, net | (23,642,216) | (27,194,584) |
| Payments to suppliers and employees | (3,061,709) | (4,071,721) |
| Cash generated from operations | 9,833,895 | 1,777,367 |
| Income tax paid | - | (165,529) |
| Tax deducted at source - resident interest withholding tax | (39,982) | (61,909) |
| Interest paid on lease liabilities | (11,754) | (15,765) |
| Interest received | 441,020 | 671,200 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 10,223,179 | 2,205,364 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Payment for investment properties | (3,047,442) | - |
| Payments for property, plant and equipment | (632,447) | (131,889) |
| Payments for intangible assets | (268,981) | (228,440) |
| Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment | 64,100 | 27,000 |
| Payments for held-to-maturity investments | (13,173,811) | (12,180,321) |
| Proceeds from held-to-maturity investments | 13,322,115 | 11,358,866 |
| Dividends received | 30,112 | 17,495 |
| Proceed from sale of shares | 349,108 | - |
| Payment for purchase of shares | (6,419) | (226,119) |
| Payment for lease liability | (151,325) | (147,321) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (3,514,990) | (1,510,729) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Dividends paid | (430,389) | (688,619) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (430,389) | (688,619) |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 6,277,800 | 6,016 |
| Effect of exchange rate movement on cash and cash equivalents | (121,575) | 148,717 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 5,917,289 | 5,762,556 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 21) | 12,073,514 | 5,917,289 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this consolidated statement of cash flows.

## NOTE 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

### a) Corporate Information

FijiCare Insurance Limited (the Holding Company) is a licensed general insurance and publicly listed company on South Pacific Stock Exchange, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Fiji.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Holding Company is located at Level 9, FNPF Place, 343-359 Victoria Parade, Suva.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 March 2022.

### b) Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Group during the year were as follows:

| Entity | Principal Activities |
|---|---|
| FijiCare Insurance Limited | Underwriting of medical, term life, mortgage protection, wagecare, personal accident, public liability, funeral benefits, motor vehicle, parametric climate, inbound travel and property (under micro insurance project) insurance risks. |
| VanCare Insurance Limited | Underwriting of motor and other general insurance risks. |
| WeCare Pte Limited | Investment in properties and real estate. |
| OmniCare Pte Limited | Medical and Diagnostic Centre. |

Apart from underwriting of parametric climate and inbound travel insurance risk by the Holding Company and establishment and operation of wholly owned subsidiary companies, WeCare Pte Limited and OmniCare Pte Limited, there were no other significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Group during the year.

## NOTE 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

### a) Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for investment properties at fair values and financial assets at fair values. Historical cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

In the application of IFRS, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Judgments made by management in the application of IFRS that have significant effects on the consolidated financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed, where applicable, in the relevant notes to the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 2. **BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)**

a) **Basis of Preparation (Cont'd)**

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

The areas involving higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are critical to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

b) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') and with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015.

c) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies which are listed in Note 26. Control is achieved when the Holding Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Holding Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Holding Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Holding Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Holding Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Holding Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Holding Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Holding Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Holding Company obtains control over the subsidiary companies and ceases when the Holding Company loses control of the subsidiary companies.

Income and expenses of the subsidiary companies are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Holding Company gains control until the date when the Holding Company ceases to control subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributable to the owners of the Holding Company.

All inter-company balances and transactions between the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies including any recognised profits or losses have been eliminated on consolidation.

d) Functional and Presentation Currency

*Functional and presentation currency*

The Group operates in Fiji and Vanuatu, however the consolidated financial statements are presented in Fiji dollars, which is the Holding Company's functional and presentation currency.

NOTE 2. BASIS **OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)**

e) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been re-grouped to conform to changes in presentation in the current period.

f) Basis of Accounting - Going Concern

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors consider the application of the going concern principle to be appropriate in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements as they believe with the plans and strategies put in place by the Group together with the ongoing support of the shareholders, the Group will generate and maintain the required funding to meet its liabilities and commitments as and when they fall due over the next twelve months.

g) Changes in Accounting Policies

A. New standards, amendments and interpretation effective during the year

New standards and amendments impacting the Group that have been adopted in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021:

- Amendments to IFRS 16 *COVID-19 Related Rent Concession beyond 30 June 2021*.

Other new and amended standards that have been adopted in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, but have not had a significant effect on the Group are:

- Amendments to IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - IBOR 'phase 2'

B. New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the Group has decided not to adopt early.

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2022:

- Amendments to IAS 37 *Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* ;
- Amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use*;
- Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41 *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020*; and
- Amendments to IFRS 3 *References to Conceptual Framework*

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2023:

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Disclosure of Accounting Policies;
- Amendments to IAS 8 *Definition of Accounting Estimates;*
- Amendments to IAS 12 *Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction; and*
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts - *In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 17, including a deferral of its effective date to 1 January 2023*
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - In relation to insurers, a specific "temporary exemption" from the application of IFRS 9 is available "where an insurer's activities are predominantly connected with insurance". The Insurer may continue to apply IAS 39 rather than IFRS 9 for annual periods up until the period commencing 1 January 2023, when it is expected that the new insurance industry standard IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" will become applicable.

  The Group meets the above criteria and accordingly has chosen to apply the temporary exemption.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a) Allowance for Doubtful Debts

The Group establishes an allowance for any doubtful debts based on a review of all outstanding amounts individually at year end. Bad debts are written off during the period when they are identified.

The Group periodically assesses whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. Trade and other receivables are presented net of allowances for doubtful debts. The Group has individually assessed allowances against individually significant trade and other receivables.

b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in banks and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

c) Dividend Distribution

Dividend distribution to the Holding Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared by the directors.

d) Earnings Per Share

*Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing profit or loss after income tax attributable to members of the Holding Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

*Diluted earnings per share*

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

e) Expenditure Recognition

Expenses are recognised in the profit or loss on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earning of specific items of income. All expenditure incurred in the running of the business and in maintaining the investment properties and property, plant and equipment in a state of operational service has been charged to the statements of profit or loss.

For the purpose of presentation of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the "function of expenses" method has been adopted, on the basis that it fairly presents the elements of the Group's performance.

f) Financial Assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the nature and purpose for which the financial assets were acquired and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

NOTE 3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

f) **Financial Assets (Cont'd)**

*Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after balance date, which are classified as non-current assets. The Group's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' as disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position (Note 9). Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables are recorded at amortised cost less impairment.

*Held-to-maturity investments*

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Held-to-maturity investments in commercial banks and financial institutions by the Group are recorded at their amortised cost and not re-measured to market values as they are considered likely to be held to maturity in line with investment objectives and fixed price nature of the investments.

*Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprises of equity investments in listed and unlisted companies.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are managed and their performances are evaluated on a fair value basis. Assets in this category are presented as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially and subsequently at fair value, and gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the statements of profit or loss.

Transaction costs are recognised in the statements of profit or loss. Dividend income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as part of other revenue when the Holding Company's right to receive payments is established.

g) Foreign Currency Translations

*Transactions and balances*

All foreign currency transactions during the financial year are brought to account using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at reporting date are translated at the exchange rate existing at reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

*Foreign controlled entity*

As the foreign controlled subsidiary company of the Group, VanCare Insurance Limited, is a self-sustaining entity, its assets and liabilities are translated to Fiji dollar at the average year-end buying and selling exchange rates, while its revenues and expenses are translated at the average of buying and selling rates ruling during the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

h) Impairment of Non-Financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

i) Income Tax

*Current tax*

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

*Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the periods when the asset and liability giving rise to them are recognised or settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

*Current and deferred tax for the period*

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss except when it relates to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity.

## NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

### i) Income Tax (Cont'd)

*Capital Gains Tax*

Capital Gains Tax (CGT) is applicable at 10% on capital gains realised on the sale or disposal of 'capital assets' as set out in the Income Tax Act. Accordingly, the Group provides for deferred tax liability that may arise if capital assets stated at fair values are ultimately sold or traded.

### j) Insurance Contracts

*General*

All of the general insurance products and reinsurance products on offer, or utilised, meet the definition of an insurance contract (a contract under which one party, the insurer, accepts significant insurance risk from another party, the policyholder, by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event, the insured event, adversely affects the policyholder) and none of the contracts contain embedded derivatives or are required to be unbundled. Insurance contracts that meet the definition of a financial guarantee contract are accounted for as insurance contracts. This means that all of the general insurance products are accounted for in the same manner.

*i) Premium income*

Premium revenue comprises amounts charged to policyholders (direct premium) for insurance contracts. Premium is recognised as earned on a proportionate basis over the period for which cover is provided using the 365 days pro-rata method.

The unearned portion of premium is recognised as an unearned premium liability on the statement of financial position.

*ii) Reinsurance*

Contracts entered into by the Group with Reinsurers under which the Group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Group, are classified as reinsurance contracts.

As the reinsurance agreements provide for indemnification by the Reinsurers against loss or liability, reinsurance income and expenses are recognised separately in the statement of comprehensive income when they become due and payable in accordance with the reinsurance agreements.

Reinsurance recoveries are recognised as claim recoveries under the statement of comprehensive income. This is netted off against the claim expenses. Reinsurance premiums are recognised as Reinsurance Expenses on a proportionate basis over the period for which cover is provided.

Accordingly, a portion of reinsurance premium expense is deferred and presented as deferred reinsurance expenses on the consolidated statement of financial position at the reporting date.

*iii) Deferred commission costs*

Commission cost paid to agents and brokers associated with obtaining general insurance contracts are referred to as acquisition cost. These costs are presented as deferred commission costs and are amortised and charged to expenses on the same basis as the recognition of premium income. The balance of the deferred commission costs at the reporting date represents the commission costs relating to unearned premium.

*iv) Provision for outstanding claims*

Provision for outstanding claims are stated net of amounts recoverable from reinsurers and are assessed by reviewing individual claims. Provision is assessed after taking into account claim information available at the time the claim is received or additional information brought to the notice of the Group till reporting date. Whilst all reasonable steps are taken to ensure that adequate information is obtained, given the uncertainty in claims provision, it is likely that the final outcome will differ from the original liability established.

NOTE 3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

j) **Insurance Contracts (Cont'd)**

*iv) Provision for outstanding claims (cont'd)*

Provision is also made for insurance claims incurred but not reported (IBNR). Provision for IBNR is also assessed by the management on an annual basis based on the latest available actuarial valuation report and recent claims experience and underwriting results. Valuation is obtained from independent licensed actuaries for the adequacy of provision for claims incurred but not reported on a periodic basis. Actuaries use appropriate actuarial valuation methods to value the liabilities to help inform the choice of the most appropriate method and to help assess the inherent estimation errors. Actuaries selected the method that gave the higher answer based on the Group's own data and increased where the benchmark gave a higher answer and weighted the valuation towards higher side.

Provision is also made for claim administration expenses in accordance with guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of Fiji.

Claims expenses represent claim payments adjusted for the movement in the outstanding claims liability.

k) Intangible Assets

Computer software is recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Amortisation is charged on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives at a rate of 40%. The estimated useful life and amortisation method is reviewed at the end of each financial year. The amortisation expense is included under other operating expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

l) Inventories

Inventories consist of medical supplies and consumables. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the First In and First Out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

m) Investment Properties

Investment properties principally comprising land and buildings are held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, are measured initially at its cost including transaction costs.

Investment properties are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the end of each reporting period.

n) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
    - the Group has the right to operate the asset; or
    - the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

n) **Leases (Cont'd)**

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Policy applicable as a lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Assets held under other leases were classified as operating leases and were not recognised in the Group's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases were recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received were recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

n) **Leases (Cont'd)**

Policy applicable as a lessor

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

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

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

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

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

The accounting policies applicable to the Group as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from IFRS 16. However, when the Group was an intermediate lessor the sub-leases were classified with reference to the underlying asset.

o) Segment Reporting

*Operating Segment*

An operating segment is a component of the Group which may earn revenues and incur expenses and the operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

*Geographic Segment*

A geographical segment constitutes the provision of products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and return that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments. The Group operates in Fiji and Vanuatu.

p) Property, Plant and Equipment

Leasehold improvements, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition and installation of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided on leasehold improvements, plant and equipment. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

p) **Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont'd)**

Depreciation on assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives using the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Leasehold improvements | 2.5% |
| Furniture, fittings and office equipment | 10% - 40% |
| Motor vehicles | 20% |

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are taken into account in determining the results for the year.

q) Provision for Employee Entitlements

*Wages and salaries*

Liabilities for wages and salaries expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are accrued up to the reporting date.

*Long service leave*

The liability for long service leave for the employees entitled for long service leave as per their employment contracts is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

*Annual leave*

The liability for annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. Liabilities for annual leave are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date and are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

*Bonus plans*

The Group pays bonuses to employees based on performance of the Group and achievement of individual objectives by the employees. The Group accrues bonuses where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice, subject to performance evaluation.

*Defined contribution plans*

Contributions to Fiji National Provident Fund are expensed when incurred.

r) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

NOTE 3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

s) Reinsurance Contracts

The Group cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for most categories of its insurance policies. Recoverable amounts are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and/or reinsurance contract terms.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Group from its obligation to policyholders.

t) Finance Income and Finance Costs

The Group's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income on advances;
- interest expense on lease liabilities;
- bank and loan administration charges; and
- impairment losses (and reversals) on investments in debt securities carried at amortised cost.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

u) Fair Value Measurement

'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 in the principal market or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

NOTE 3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

v) Revenue Recognition

The Group receives premium income from policyholders as compensation for underwriting insurance risks. The Group recognises revenue at an amount that reflects the consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for underwriting those insurance risks, using a five-step model for each revenue stream as prescribed in IFRS 15. The five-step model is as follows:

- Identification of the contract;
- Identification of separate performance obligations for each good or service;
- Determination of the transaction price;
- Allocation of the price to performance obligations; and
- Recognition of revenue.

Revenue recognition with respect to the Group's specific business activities are as follows:

(i) Premium revenue comprises amounts charged to policyholders (direct premium) for insurance contracts. Premium is recognised as earned on a proportionate basis over the period for which cover is provided using the 365 days pro-rata method. The unearned portion of premium is recognised as an unearned premium liability on the statement of financial position.

(ii) Revenue from medical centre is recognised upon the delivery of service to patients.

(iii) Dividend income from investments is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

(iv) Revenue from rendering of management services are recognised upon rendering of services.

(v) Rental income is recognised on an accrual basis. Rental income represents income earned from renting out of building space and is stated net of Value Added Tax.

(vi) Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

w) Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. 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.

x) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for doubtful debts. An allowance for doubtful debts of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Allowance is made on a specific debtor level. Significant financial difficulties of the debtors and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that a specific debtor balance is assessed to be doubtful. Doubtful debts assessed at a collective level is based on past experience and data in relation to actual write-offs.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that a specific debtor balance is assessed to be doubtful.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within administration and operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

## NOTE 3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

### y) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are recognised when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### z) Value Added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognised net of the amount of Value Added Tax (VAT), except:

i) Where the amount of VAT incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense; and
ii) For trade receivables and trade payables which are recognised inclusive of VAT.

The amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

The VAT component of cash flows arising from operating and investing activities which is recoverable from or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

## NOTE 4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

In application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors and the management are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and in future are have been disclosed under the following notes to the consolidated financial statements:

Note 3(h) - Impairment of property, plant and equipment and investment properties
Note 3(j)(iv) - Provision for outstanding claims
Note 3 (j)(iv) - Actuarial valuation – claims incurred but not reported
Note 3(u) - Fair value measurement of financial assets and investment properties
Note 3(x) - Impairment of accounts receivable

## NOTE 5. REVENUE

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Gross written premium | 38,113,752 | 31,788,799 |
| Reinsurance premium | (870,821) | (563,621) |
| | 37,242,931 | 31,225,178 |
| Deferred reinsurance, net movement | 65,407 | - |
| Unearned premium, net movement | (4,799,031) | 1,808,458 |
| Total revenue, net | 32,509,307 | 33,033,636 |

## NOTE 6. COMMISSION EXPENSE

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Commission expense | 3,170,499 | 3,392,701 |

## NOTE 7. OTHER REVENUE

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Dividend income | 45,574 | 42,554 |
| Gain on sale of motor vehicle and shares | 96,465 | 15,977 |
| Interest income | 447,618 | 575,405 |
| Rental income | 22,001 | 76,149 |
| Fair value gain / (loss) on equity investments | (29,666) | 18,914 |
| Fair value gain on investment properties | 400,000 | - |
| Grant income (a) | 465,747 | 150,000 |
| Miscellaneous income, net | 5,302 | 52,855 |
| Total other revenue, net | 1,453,041 | 931,854 |

(a) The Holding Company entered into a grant agreement with United Nations Capital Development Fund for receipt of grant relating to Parametric Climate Project. The Parametric Climate Project is designed to provide immediate monetary relief to those insured members who are covered under the scheme for loss of income arising out of natural disasters such as cyclones and flooding.

## NOTE 8. INCOME TAX

Income Tax Rate

Income tax expense for the year ended 31 December 2021 has been computed using tax rate of 10% for the Holding Company, 0% for the subsidiary company, VanCare Insurance Limited and 20% for remaining subsidiaries companies. Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been computed using tax rate of 10% for the Holding Company.

a) Income tax expense

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| The prima facie income tax payable on profit is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows: | | |
| Profit before income tax | 6,571,881 | 1,620,123 |
| Prima facie income tax expense | 551,691 | 103,499 |
| Tax effect of: | | |
| Non-taxable income | (61,288) | (61,950) |
| Non-deductible expenses and concessions | 2,901 | (13,173) |
| Over / (under) provision of income tax in prior year | 532 | (5,581) |
| Income tax expense | 493,836 | 22,795 |
| Income tax expense comprises movement in: | | |
| Current tax liabilities | 487,682 | 14,480 |
| Deferred tax assets | 3,356 | 4,664 |
| Deferred tax liability | 2,798 | 3,651 |
| | 493,836 | 22,795 |

## NOTE 8. INCOME TAX

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |

b) Current tax assets / (liabilities)

Movements during the year were as follows:

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 221,701 | 8,743 |
| Tax liability for the current year | (487,682) | (14,480) |
| Advance taxes paid during the year | - | 165,529 |
| Transfer from VAT Account | 43,695 | - |
| Tax deducted at source - resident interest withholding tax | 39,982 | 61,909 |
| Balance at the end of the year | (182,304) | 221,701 |

c) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets comprise the estimated future benefit at future income tax rate in respect to the following:

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Difference between Right of Use Asset and Lease Liabilities | 500 | 531 |
| Allowance for doubtful debts | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Provision for employee entitlements | 10,485 | 14,310 |
| Total deferred tax assets | 16,485 | 19,841 |

d) Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities comprise the estimated future expense at future income tax and capital gains tax rate in respect to the following:

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Difference in cost base of investment properties and plant and equipment for accounting and income tax purposes | 142,009 | 139,211 |
| Unrealized gain on investment in unlisted shares | 6,509 | 6,509 |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | 148,518 | 145,720 |

## NOTE 9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current** | | |
| Trade receivables (a) | 10,199,726 | 8,473,685 |
| Less: allowance for doubtful debts | (50,000) | (50,000) |
| | 10,149,726 | 8,423,685 |
| Other advances (b) | 114,847 | 42,922 |
| Prepayments | 382,853 | 326,742 |
| Deposits | 69,755 | 303,286 |
| Other receivables | 420,008 | 899,679 |
| Total current trade and other receivables, net | 11,137,189 | 9,996,314 |
| **Non-current** | | |
| Other advances (b) | 26,215 | 115,623 |
| Other receivables | 28,510 | 40,104 |
| Total non-current trade and other receivables | 54,725 | 155,727 |

a) Trade receivables principally comprise of premium amounts outstanding from policyholders. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally settled on 30 - 60 days term.

b) Other advances are secured and subject to interest.

## NOTE 10. FINANCIAL ASSETS

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| a) Held-to-maturity investments | | |
| Current | | |
| Term investments with commercial banks and financial institutions | 12,973,811 | 13,606,617 |
| Non-current | | |
| Term investments with commercial banks and financial institutions | 688,962 | 200,000 |
| b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| *Equity Investments* | | |
| Investments in listed companies | 3,659,622 | 3,969,310 |
| Investments in Fiji Gas Limited | 94,335 | 89,701 |
| | 3,753,957 | 4,059,011 |

c) Valuation of Financial Assets

The Holding Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: fair value on investment in listed companies is calculated using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2: fair value on investment in Fiji Gas Limited are calculated using inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Reconciliation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | 4,059,011 | 3,813,978 |
| Add: Fair value gain / (loss) on investment in listed / unlisted companies, net | (29,666) | 18,914 |
| Add: Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 6,419 | 226,119 |
| Less: Sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | (281,807) | - |
| Balance at 31 December | 3,753,957 | 4,059,011 |

## NOTE 11. DEFERRED COSTS

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Deferred commission | 1,701,532 | 1,190,378 |
| Deferred reinsurance | 65,407 | - |
| Total deferred costs | 1,766,939 | 1,190,378 |

## NOTE 12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

| | Land | Buildings | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ($) | ($) | ($) |
| Gross carrying value: | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2021 | 845,000 | 1,725,000 | 2,570,000 |
| Additions | 2,638,596 | 340,909 | 2,979,505 |
| Fair value gain / (loss) | 655,000 | (255,000) | 400,000 |
| Balance at 31 December 2021 | 4,138,596 | 1,810,909 | 5,949,505 |

## NOTE 12. **INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONT'D)**

In December 2021, investment properties held by the Group as of 1 January 2021 were revalued by the directors based on an independent valuation by registered valuer, Rolle Associates. The valuation methodology adopted by the valuer was Market Value Method.

These investment properties were valued at $2,970,000. The Group uses valuation techniques that include valuation assessment and estimates based on observable and non-observable market data and observable internal financial data to estimate the fair value of investment properties. The directors believe that that chosen valuation techniques and assumption used were appropriate in determining the fair value of investment properties.

The increase in market value over book value of $400,000 has been recorded as an increase in fair value for investment properties in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 based on management and directors assessment of fair values and taking into consideration the recent valuations by registered valuers. Furthermore, fair value gain on investment properties amounting to $400,000 has been recognised in profit or loss for the year.

During the year, WeCare Pte Limited had purchased two properties amounting to $2,979,505 in June 2021 and November 2021, respectively. However, the necessary formalities in respect to transfer of land title in the name of WeCare Pte Limited is yet to be completed for one property. The directors believe that the fair value of these investment properties as at 31 December 2021 have not significantly changed from fair values as at date of acquisition.

## NOTE 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

| | Leasehold improvements | Furniture, fittings and office equipment | Motor vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ($) | ($) | ($) | ($) |
| Gross carrying amount | | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2020 | 20,989 | 940,771 | 291,173 | 1,252,933 |
| Additions | 55,009 | 74,653 | - | 129,662 |
| Disposals | - | - | (73,938) | (73,938) |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 75,998 | 1,015,424 | 217,235 | 1,308,657 |
| Additions | 46,682 | 127,506 | 434,879 | 609,067 |
| Disposals | - | (272,766) | (173,828) | (446,594) |
| Balance at 31 December 2021 | 122,680 | 870,164 | 478,286 | 1,471,130 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2020 | 525 | 611,440 | 186,648 | 798,613 |
| Depreciation expense | 613 | 154,788 | 23,876 | 179,277 |
| Disposals | - | - | (62,087) | (62,087) |
| Balance at 31 December 2020 | 1,138 | 766,228 | 148,437 | 915,803 |
| Depreciation expense | 1,900 | 133,227 | 59,943 | 195,070 |
| Disposals | - | (272,766) | (144,184) | (416,950) |
| Balance at 31 December 2021 | 3,038 | 626,689 | 64,196 | 693,923 |
| Net book value | | | | |
| As at 31 December 2020 | 74,860 | 249,196 | 68,798 | 392,854 |
| As at 31 December 2021 | 119,642 | 243,475 | 414,090 | 777,207 |

| NOTE 14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS | 2021<br>$ | 2020<br>$ |
|---|---|---|
| Gross carrying amount | | |
| Balance at 1 January | 1,538,904 | 1,304,343 |
| Additions | 355,231 | 234,561 |
| Disposals | (554,696) | - |
| Balance at 31 December | 1,339,439 | 1,538,904 |
| Accumulated amortisation | | |
| Balance at 1 January | 1,192,410 | 1,044,915 |
| Amortisation expense | 206,590 | 147,495 |
| Disposals | (503,121) | - |
| Balance at 31 December | 895,879 | 1,192,410 |
| Net book value | 443,560 | 346,494 |

NOTE 15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Payable to reinsurers | 617,557 | 313,926 |
| Other payables and accrued liabilities | 1,234,879 | 1,079,478 |
| Total trade and other payables | 1,852,436 | 1,393,404 |

Trade payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for reinsurance premium and on-going costs.

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and generally settled on 30 - 90 days term.

NOTE 16. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unearned premiums | | |
| Unearned premiums as at 1 January | 12,754,398 | 14,525,101 |
| Movement during the year, net | 4,774,333 | (1,770,703) |
| Balance as at 31 December | 17,528,731 | 12,754,398 |
| Outstanding claims | | |
| Gross outstanding claims as at 1 January | 3,486,426 | 2,642,309 |
| Movement during the year, net | 236,321 | 844,117 |
| Balance as at 31 December | 3,722,747 | 3,486,426 |
| Less: Reinsurance recoveries | 10,000 | 130,902 |
| Outstanding claims, net | 3,712,747 | 3,355,524 |
| Claims administration provision | | |
| Claims administration provision as at 1 January | 263,593 | 255,027 |
| Movement during the year, net | (22,259) | 8,566 |
| Balance as at 31 December | 241,334 | 263,593 |

## NOTE 16. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES **(CONT'D)**

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Claims incurred but not reported | | |
| Claims incurred but not reported as at 1 January | 3,907,891 | 3,424,042 |
| Movement during the year, net | (428,373) | 483,849 |
| Claims incurred but not reported, net | 3,479,518 | 3,907,891 |
| Catastrophic provision (a) | 410,131 | 330,915 |
| Total insurance contract liabilities, net | 25,372,461 | 20,612,321 |

(a) The subsidiary company, VanCare Insurance Limited is required to make a contingency provision referred to as a catastrophic provision which is 3% of total gross premiums under the Insurance Act of Vanuatu.

## NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Provision for annual leave: | | |
| Balance at 1 January | 79,419 | 105,147 |
| Additions | 74,621 | 97,706 |
| Leave taken | (35,244) | (123,434) |
| Balance at 31 December | 118,796 | 79,419 |
| Provision for long service leave: | | |
| Balance at 1 January | 52,590 | 94,824 |
| Leave taken | (52,590) | (42,234) |
| Balance at 31 December | - | 52,590 |
| Provision for severance: | | |
| Balance at 1 January | 34,109 | 20,559 |
| Additions | 12,407 | 13,550 |
| Balance at 31 December | 46,516 | 34,109 |
| Total current employee entitlements | 165,312 | 166,118 |

## NOTE 18. SHARE CAPITAL

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Issued and paid up capital - 8,607,742 ordinary shares | 5,043,662 | 5,043,662 |

## NOTE 19. DIVIDENDS

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Final dividend | 430,389 | 688,619 |

## NOTE 20. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Profit before income tax has been determined after charging the following expenses: | | |
| Auditor's remuneration for: | | |
| - Audit fees - BDO | 36,695 | 35,670 |
| - Other services | 23,592 | 24,749 |
| Consultancy fees | 13,651 | 13,044 |
| Actuarial services | 137,490 | 106,342 |
| Directors' fees | 115,221 | 71,301 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | 405,158 | 325,314 |
| Superannuation | 86,696 | 77,633 |
| Salaries, wages, training levy and allowances | 1,681,438 | 1,164,785 |

## NOTE 21. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balance with banks. Cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise the following consolidated statement of financial position amounts:

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand and at bank | 12,073,514 | 5,917,289 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 12,073,514 | 5,917,289 |

## NOTE 22. EARNINGS PER SHARE

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Profit for the year used in calculating earnings per share | 6,078,045 | 1,597,328 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in calculating basic earnings per share | 8,607,742 | 8,607,742 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in calculating diluted earnings per share | 8,607,742 | 8,607,742 |
| Basic and diluted earnings per share - cents | 70.61 | 18.56 |

## NOTE 23. LEASES

As a lessee

(a) Right-of-use assets

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | 195,282 | 347,911 |
| Effect of modification to lease terms | 300,750 | - |
| Additions for the year | 185,108 | - |
| Depreciation charge for the year | (148,669) | (152,629) |
| Balance at 31 December | 532,471 | 195,282 |

Lease liabilities

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Less than one year | 152,300 | 163,084 |
| One to five years | 456,898 | 55,712 |
| Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December | 609,198 | 218,796 |

NOTE 23. **LEASES (CONT'D)**

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| (b) Lease liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December | | |
| Current | 125,415 | 155,400 |
| Non-current | 420,309 | 55,791 |
| | 545,724 | 211,191 |
| Amounts recognised in profit or loss | | |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 11,754 | 15,765 |
| Variable and short term lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities | 54,457 | 20,718 |
| | 66,211 | 36,483 |
| Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows | | |
| Total cash outflow for leases | 151,325 | 147,321 |
| Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Balance at 1 January | 211,191 | 358,512 |
| Changes from financing cash flows | | |
| Payment of lease liabilities | (151,325) | (147,321) |
| Total changes from financing cash flows | (151,325) | (147,321) |
| Other changes - liability related | | |
| New lease liabilities | 185,108 | - |
| Change in lease term | 300,750 | - |
| Interest expense of lease liabilities | 11,754 | 15,765 |
| Interest paid of lease liabilities | (11,754) | (15,765) |
| Total liability related other changes | 485,858 | - |
| Balance at 31 December | 545,724 | 211,191 |

NOTE 24. COMMITMENTS

a) Capital expenditure commitments as at 31 December 2021 amounted to $900,000 (2020: $2,744,000 mainly for purchase of land).

b) Operating lease expense commitments contracted for rentals and services are as follows:

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 103,600 | 110,272 |
| Later than one year but not five years | 36,600 | - |
| Later than five years | 21,350 | - |
| Total operating lease expense commitments | 161,550 | 110,272 |

a) Operating lease income commitments contracted for rentals are as follows:

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 54,000 | 76,149 |
| Total operating lease income commitments | 54,000 | 76,149 |

## NOTE 25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Contingent liabilities exist with respect to the following: | | |
| Indemnity guarantees | 750 | 750 |
| Litigations (a) | - | 56,559 |
| Total contingent liabilities | 750 | 57,309 |

(a) The Holding Company is subject to certain claims arising in the ordinary course of business. On the basis of advice received from the solicitors representing the Holding Company and assessment carried out by the management, the directors are confident that no significant liability, other than those that have been brought to account or have been disclosed, will eventuate.

## NOTE 26. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

| Entity | Place of Incorporation | % Owned |
|---|---|---|
| VanCare Insurance Limited | Vanuatu | 100% |
| WeCare Pte Limited | Fiji | 100% |
| OmniCare Pte Limited | Fiji | 100% |

## NOTE 27. SEGMENT INFORMATION

### (a) Operating segments

The Group operates predominantly in the insurance industry.

| | | Medical and Health | Term Life | General Insurance | Group Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Revenue | Dec 21 | 17,624,285 | 7,741,301 | 7,143,721 | 32,509,307 |
| | Dec 20 | 18,403,514 | 9,038,890 | 5,591,232 | 33,033,636 |
| Result (Revenue less allocated costs) | Dec 21 | 2,345,842 | 894,318 | 3,047,906 | 6,288,066 |
| | Dec 20 | (2,162,677) | 931,981 | 2,864,516 | 1,633,820 |
| Add: Unallocated - other revenue: Dividend income, interest income, rental income, fair value gain on equity investments and on investment properties, gain on sale of fixed assets and miscellaneous income | Dec 21 | | | | 1,453,041 |
| | Dec 20 | | | | 931,854 |
| Less: Unallocated - expenses and income tax | Dec 21 | | | | 1,663,062 |
| | Dec 20 | | | | 968,346 |
| Profit after income tax | Dec 21 | | | | 6,078,045 |
| | Dec 20 | | | | 1,597,328 |

## NOTE 27. SEGMENT INFORMATION (**CONT'D**)

(a) Operating segments **(Cont'd)**

Segment assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities cannot be reasonably allocated between the operating segments. Accordingly, this information has not been provided under segment information.

Additional information

Similarly, depreciation and other non-cash items cannot be reasonably allocated between the operating segments. Accordingly, this information has not been provided under segment information.

(b) Geographical segment

The Group operates in Fiji and Vanuatu.

Revenue from Fiji and Vanuatu operations amounts to $29,997,593 and $2,511,714, respectively. Profit after income tax from Fiji and Vanuatu operations amounts to $4,571,125 and $1,506,920, respectively.

## NOTE 28. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Directors

The names of persons who were directors of the Holding Company at any time during the financial year are as follows:

Dumith Fernando - Chairman
Peter McPherson
Avinesh Raju
Jenny Seeto
Sylvain Flore

(b) The transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties during the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 with approximate transaction values are summarized as follows:

| Related Party | Relationship | Nature of transaction | 2021 ($) | 2020 ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PremiumCare Medical Centre | Director related entity | Rental income | - | 34,899 |
| | | Management fees | - | 1,800 |
| Fallon Investment Pte Limited | Director related entity | Rent Expense | 8,911 | - |

NOTE 28. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (**CONT'D**)

(c) Ownership Interests

The ownership interests in subsidiary companies is disclosed in Note 26.

(d) Director Fees

Directors fees of $115,221 (2020: $71,301) was paid to the non-executive directors

(e) Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

During the year, Executive Director, Group Chief Operating Officer, Group Chief Financial Officer, Group Chief Information Officer, Group Chief Marketing Officer, Manager Marketing/Head of Motor, Manager Accounting & Finance, Claims Manager and Chief Operating Officer - VanCare Insurance Limited (prior year includes, Managing Director and Micro Insurance Manager) were identified as key management personnel, with the greatest authority and responsibility for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

The remuneration of the key management personnel during the year was as follows:

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Salaries and other short-term employee benefits | 1,307,544 | 1,273,673 |

NOTE 29. INSURANCE CONTRACTS RISK MANAGEMENT

A key risk from operating in the general insurance industry is the exposure to insurance risk arising from underwriting general insurance contracts. The insurance contracts transfer risk to the insurer by indemnifying the policyholders against adverse effects arising from the occurrence of specified uncertain future events. The risk is that the actual amount of claims to be paid in relation to contracts will be different to the amount estimated at the time a product was designed and priced.

The Group is exposed to this risk because the price for a contract must be set before the losses relating to the product are known. Hence the insurance business involves inherent uncertainty. The consolidated entity also faces other risks relating to the conduct of the general insurance business including financial risks.

A fundamental part of the overall risk management strategy is the effective governance and management of the risks that impact the amount, timing and uncertainty of the cash flows arising from insurance contracts.

(a) Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk

The insurance activities primarily involve the underwriting of risks and the management of claims. A disciplined approach to risk management is adopted rather than a premium volume or market share oriented approach. It is believed this approach provides the greatest long term likelihood of being able to meet the objectives of all stakeholders, including policyholders, lenders and equity holders.

The risk management activities can be broadly separated into underwriting (acceptance and pricing risk), claims management and investment management. The objective of these risk management functions is to enhance the longer term financial performance of the overall insurance operations.

NOTE 29. **INSURANCE CONTRACTS RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)**

(a) Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk **(Cont'd)**

The key policies in place to mitigate risks arising from underwriting insurance contracts include the following:

- Acceptance of risk - Insurance and reinsurance policies are written in accordance with local management practices and regulations within each jurisdiction. Maximum limits are set for the acceptance of risk on an individual contract basis. Management information systems are maintained that provide up-to-date, reliable data on the risks to which the business is exposed at any point in time. Efforts are made, including plain language policy terms, to ensure there is no misalignment between what policyholders perceive will be paid when a policy is initially sold and what is actually paid when a claim is made.
- Pricing – Statistical models are used which combine historical and projected data to calculate premiums and monitor claims patterns for each class of business. The data used includes historical pricing and claims analysis for each class of business as well as current developments in the respective markets and classes of business.
- Reinsurance - The use of reinsurance to limit exposure to large single claims and the accumulation of claims that arise from the same event or the accumulation of similar events. This includes the monitoring of reinsurers' credit risk to control exposure to reinsurance counterparty default.
- Claims management - Initial claim determination is managed by claims officers with the requisite degree of experience and competence with the assistance, where appropriate, or other party with specialist knowledge. It is the Holding Company and Group's policy to respond and settle claims quickly whenever possible and to pay claims fairly, based on the policyholder's full entitlements.

(b) Terms and conditions of insurance contracts

The terms and conditions attaching to insurance contracts affect the level of insurance risk accepted. Insurance contracts are generally entered into on an annual basis and at the time of entering into a contract all terms and conditions are negotiable or, in the case of renewals, renegotiable. The majority of direct insurance contracts written are entered into on a standard form basis. Non-standard and long term policies may only be written if expressly approved by a person with appropriate delegated authority. There are no special terms and conditions in any non-standard contracts that would have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Credit risk

Financial assets or liabilities arising from insurance contracts are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position at the amount that best represents the maximum credit risk exposure at the reporting date.

The credit risk relating to insurance contracts relates primarily to premium receivable which is due from individual policyholders and intermediaries (brokers and agents). The brokers and agents collect premium from policyholders and remit the monies to the insurer in accordance with contractual arrangements. The recoverability of premium receivable is assessed and provision is made for impairment based on objective evidence and having regard to past default experience.

(d) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of financial loss (including lost opportunities) resulting from external events and/or inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems to perform as required. Operational risk can have overlaps with all of the other risk categories. When controls fail, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, can have legal or regulatory implications or can lead to financial loss. The Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but by initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, is able to manage risks.

## NOTE 29. **INSURANCE CONTRACTS RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)**

### (d) Operational risk **(Cont'd)**

Operational risk is identified and assessed on an ongoing basis and the capital management strategy includes consideration of operational risk. Management and staff are responsible for identifying, assessing and managing operational risks in accordance with their roles and responsibilities.

### (e) Other risk

*Regulatory risk*

The Group's profitability can be impacted by regulatory agencies which govern the business sector in Fiji. Specifically, financial transactions are monitored by Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF) and Reserve Bank of Vanuatu (RBV), and as an authorised underwriter of insurance risks, the Group is subject to licence and regulatory control by RBF and RBV.

## NOTE 30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks in the normal course of business; market risk (foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by executive management. Executive management identifies, evaluates and monitors financial risks in close co-operation with the operating units.

### (a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in the market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rate and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return on risk.

*(i) Foreign exchange risk*

The Group does not have significant transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations is minimal.

*(ii) Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The exposure to interest rate risk results from the holding of financial assets and liabilities in the normal course of business.

Fixed interest rate assets and variable interest rate liabilities create exposure to fair value interest rate risk. The Group mitigates interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of instruments.

*(iii) Equity price risk*

Equity price risk is defined as exposure to movements in investment prices /values, i.e., the dollar effect of a change in market price /value of investments. The Group minimizes the risks by:

a) Diversifying the investments portfolio across assets classes;
b) Diversifying the equity and debt portfolios across sectors and securities to the prescribed limit;
c) Proper asset (stock) selection based on relative value after a research process; and
d) Appropriate investments limits that covers asset allocation, concentration, regional location and currency.

NOTE 30. **RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)**

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss as a result of failure by a customer or counterparty to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk is managed at Group and at individual company level.

Credit risk relating to insurance contracts is disclosed in Note 29(c).

Credit risk also arises from cash at banks and deposits with banks. Deposits are made only with reputable financial institutions which are regulated by Reserve Bank of Fiji with known sound financial standing.

The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any Group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the consolidated financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is concerned with the risk of there being insufficient cash resources to meet payment obligations without affecting the daily operations or the financial condition of the Group. Liquidity facilitates the ability to meet expected and unexpected requirements for cash. The liquidity position is derived from operating cash flows, investment portfolios and access to outside sources of liquidity such as bank, reinsurance arrangements and other sources.

Sound liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close-out market positions. The nature of insurance activities means that the timing and amount of cash flows are uncertain.

Management of liquidity risk includes asset and liability management strategies. The assets held to back insurance liabilities consist predominantly of held-to-maturity investments. The assets are managed so as to effectively match the maturity profile of the assets with the expected pattern of claims payments.

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

NOTE 31. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The objectives of the Group in regards to management of capital adequacy are:

(i) to comply with Policy Statement 3A "Solvency Requirements for Insurers Licensed to Conduct Life Insurance Business in Fiji" issued by Reserve Bank of Fiji.

(ii) to maintain a strong capital base to cover the inherent risks of the business; and

(iii) to support the future development and growth of the business to maximise shareholder value.

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for capital management, and approves capital policy and minimum capital levels and limits. The level of target surplus takes account of management assessments of actual risk and forecasts/stress testing of future capital requirements.

The solvency position of the Holding Company is determined by the Insurance Act of 1998 and governed by the Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF) and the solvency position of VanCare Insurance Limited is determined by the Insurance Act No 54 of 2005 and governed by the Reserve Bank of Vanuatu (RBV). The Group reviews its solvency requirements quarterly and submits the same to RBF and RBV, for their records.

As at 31 December 2021, the Group complied with the solvency requirements.

## NOTE 32. MATURITY ANALYSIS

The following analysis of monetary assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is based on contractual terms.

| | 31 December 2021 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At call | 1 day to 3 months | Over 3 months to 1 year | Over 1 year to 5 years | Total |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Assets** | | | | | |
| Cash on hand and at bank | 12,073,514 | - | - | - | 12,073,514 |
| Trade and other receivables | - | 8,670,671 | 2,466,518 | 54,725 | 11,191,914 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | - | - | 3,753,957 | - | 3,753,957 |
| Held-to maturity investments | - | 2,341,007 | 10,632,804 | 688,962 | 13,662,773 |
| | 12,073,514 | 11,011,678 | 16,853,279 | 743,687 | 40,682,158 |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | - | 1,852,436 | - | - | 1,852,436 |
| Current tax liability | - | - | 182,304 | - | 182,304 |
| Lease liability | - | 30,711 | 94,704 | 420,309 | 545,724 |
| Insurance contract liabilities, net of unearned premium | - | 7,843,730 | - | - | 7,843,730 |
| | - | 9,726,877 | 277,008 | 420,309 | 10,424,194 |

| | 31 December 2020 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At call | 1 day to 3 months | Over 3 months to 1 year | Over 1 year to 5 years | Total |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Assets** | | | | | |
| Cash on hand and at bank | 5,917,289 | - | - | - | 5,917,289 |
| Trade and other receivables | - | 8,352,587 | 1,643,727 | 155,727 | 10,152,041 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | - | - | 4,059,011 | - | 4,059,011 |
| Held-to maturity investments | - | 2,176,474 | 11,430,143 | 200,000 | 13,806,617 |
| Current tax asset | - | - | 221,701 | - | 221,701 |
| | 5,917,289 | 10,529,061 | 17,354,582 | 355,727 | 34,156,659 |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | - | 1,393,404 | - | - | 1,393,404 |
| Lease liability | - | 38,054 | 117,346 | 55,791 | 211,191 |
| Insurance contract liabilities, net of unearned premium | - | 7,857,923 | - | - | 7,857,923 |
| | - | 9,289,381 | 117,346 | 55,791 | 9,462,518 |

## NOTE 33. SIGNIFICANT EVENT DURING THE YEAR

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in the context of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has created severe disruptions in global as well as local economic activity. During the year, the Board of Directors and Management of the Group has responded accordingly to the crisis to minimise its impact on the Group operational and financial performance.

Two wholly owned subsidiary companies were established during the year, WeCare Pte Limited and OmniCare Pte Limited. WeCare Pte Limited has been setup with the objective to act as the property investment arm of the Group. OmniCare Pte Limited has been registered to operate medical and diagnostic centre with an aim to enhance health care services for FijiCare insured members and also for the general public. The medical centre has been branded as MIOT Pacific Medical under a licensing agreement from MIOT International Hospitals, India.

## NOTE 34. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which would require adjustments to, or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.