FijiCare
INSURANCE LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2024

STRENGTH IN STABILITY,
GROWTH IN INNOVATION

Leading Through Innovation

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FijiCare INSURANCE LIMITED

EMPOWERING RELATIONSHIPS, ENSURING PROTECTION

ANNUAL REPORT 2024

THINK INSURANCE, THINK FIJICARE

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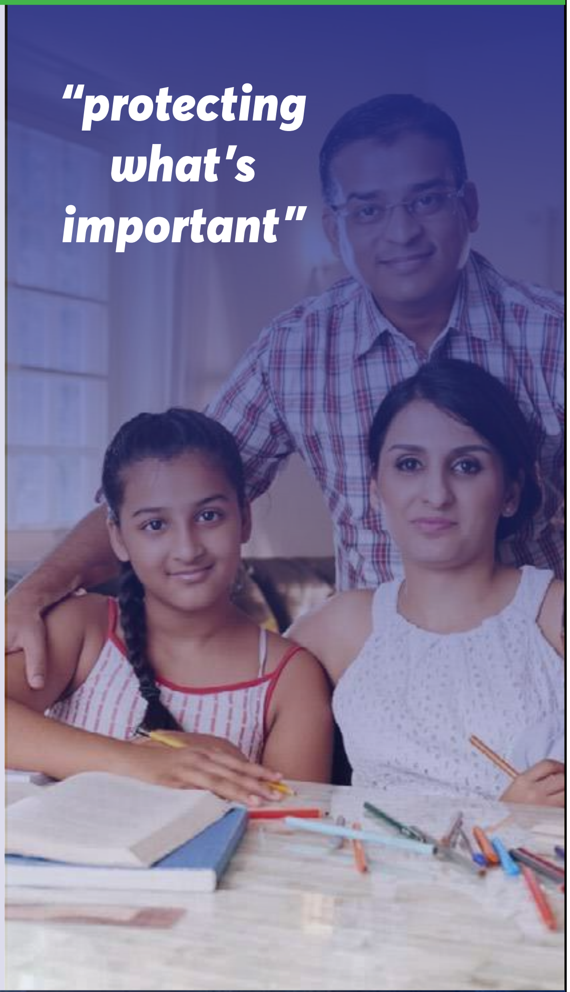

2024 SNAPSHOTS

GRAPHS	
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B	FIJICARE SHARE PRICE
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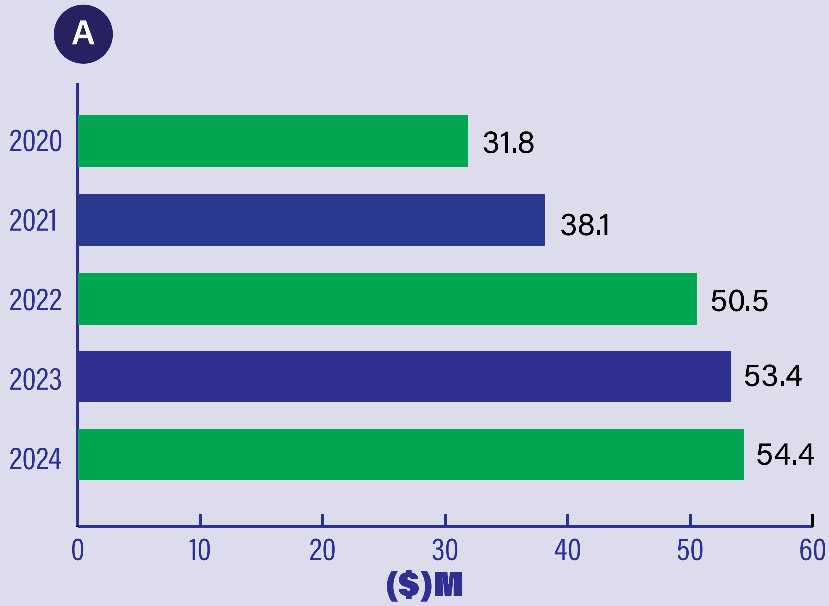

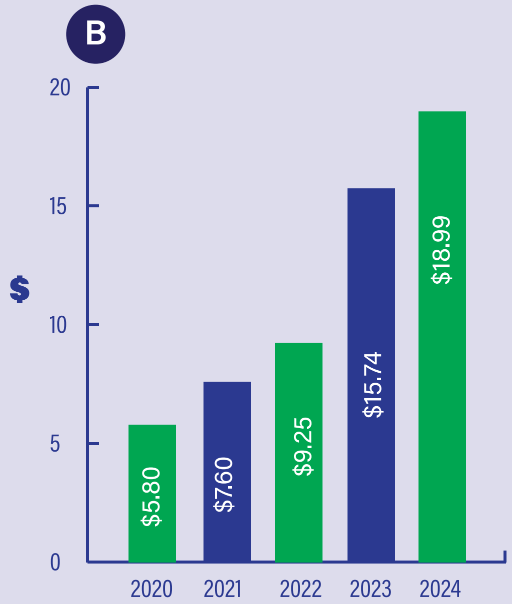

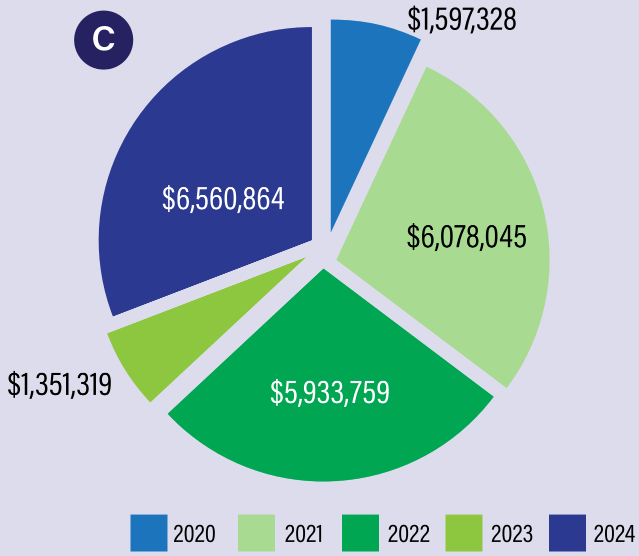

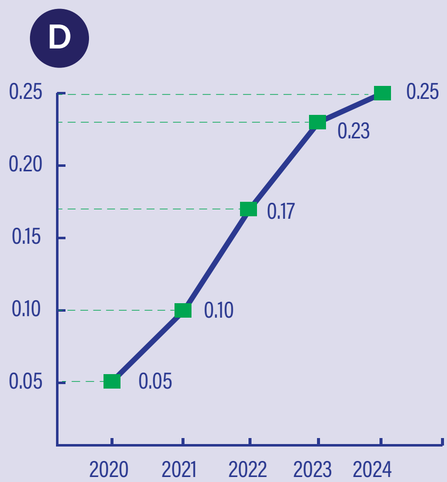

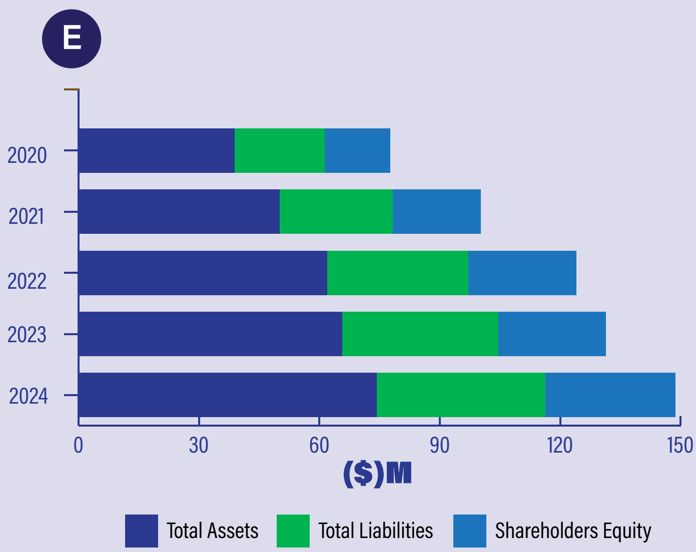

Summary of Key Financial Results for the Previous Fives Years (Consolidated)

	$	$	$	$	$
	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Net Profit / (Loss) after tax	1,597,328	6,078,045	5,933,759	1,351,319	6,560,864
Current Assets	34,991,310	41,727,544	46,191,332	48,813,970	46,148,753
Non - Current Assets	3,880,198	8,462,915	15,825,843	16,899,708	28,269,159
Total Assets	38,871,508	50,190,459	62,017,175	65,713,678	74,417,912
Current Liabilities	22,327,243	27,697,928	33,749,768	37,516,558	39,415,137
Non - Current Liabilities	201,511	568,827	1,422,732	1,421,404	2,674,723
Total Liabilities	22,528,754	28,266,755	35,172,500	38,937,962	42,089,860
Shareholders Equity	16,342,754	21,923,704	26,844,675	26,775,716	32,328,052

Mission

FijiCare Insurance Limited is dedicated to providing innovative insurance products that provide quality protection with value pricing. We will continue to achieve & maintain FijiCare's customer service policy where Customers Are Really Everything (CARE).

01

Vision

Vision - Leading Through Innova-tion

02

Value

FijiCare is a company with a dynamic culture of shared beliefs and values that guides our behavior and influences our decisions on how to conduct business and lead with innovation

03

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

A message from

Dumith Fernando, CHAIRMAN

Dear fellow shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, Management, and Staff of FijiCare Insurance Limited ("FijiCare") Group, I am pleased to present the 2024 Annual Report for the financial year ended 31st December 2024.

FijiCare has seen a positive and upward trend in terms of its 2024 financial performance with the Group recording an audited net profit after income tax of $6.56 million for the financial period ended 31st December 2024 compared to $1.35 million in the previous year. The Group's total consolidated comprehensive income rose to $7.53 million from $1.39 million in 2023.

The notable improvement in FijiCare' s financial results can be attributed to several key factors such as market expansion with increased gross written premiums and increased market share; enhanced claims management whereby, approximately 176,000 claims were processed in 2024 achieving an exceptional claims settlement ratio of 97%; and diversified revenue streams resulting from solid performance of subsidiary companies and the expansion of various revenue sources.

FijiCare's strong financial results reflect not only the company's strategic vision but also the trust that clients place in us. VanCare, our subsidiary company operating in Vanuatu, had also performed well in the last financial year and witnessed growth in gross written premiums in comprehensive and compulsory third-party motor insurance.

It must be noted that the 2024 Group consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2015, with the exception that the Group has not yet adopted the new accounting standard IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts. As a result, the 2024 Group Audited Financial Statements include a Disclaimer of Opinion, which is thoroughly explained in both the Directors' Report and the Independent Auditor's Report included in the financial statements.

Due to the lack of local expertise to support the implementation of the new standard, FijiCare's Board and management are currently working with overseas specialist consultants to adopt IFRS 17. In recognition of the challenges faced by all local insurers, the Reserve Bank of Fiji has announced that licensed insurers will be required to implement IFRS 17 and reflect it in their prudential reporting starting from the financial period beginning January 2026. FijiCare will continue to keep the market, and its shareholders informed on the progress of IFRS 17 implementation, as well as provide updates on the Group's overall performance through periodic market announcements.

FijiCare remains committed to providing exceptional service to our policyholders. Our focus on customer satisfaction has been at the heart of every decision we make. In 2024, we introduced innovative digital tools and enhanced our customer service platforms to ensure a seamless experience for our policyholders. These improvements have been crucial in strengthening our brand and delivering on our promises of reliability, transparency, and customer care. Additionally, we have made significant strides in streamlining our operations, investing in technology, and enhancing our internal processes. These initiatives are designed to

increase efficiency, reduce risk, and ensure that we continue to meet the evolving needs of our clients. Additionally, FijiCare made a significant milestone in the insurance industry by becoming the first insurer in the local market to offer full comprehensive cover for electric vehicles (EVs). This innovative move highlights FijiCare's commitment to supporting the growing demand for sustainable transportation solutions. Further strengthening its commitment towards Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) strategies, FijiCare has commenced phasing out physical insurance cards for certain member groups encouraging members to take advantage of the FijiCare Mobile Application. The switch to online platforms not only streamlines access to insurance services, enhancing customer convenience and engagement but also supports social objectives by promoting digital literacy and accessibility among users. These initiatives align with global trends towards eco-friendly technology and demonstrate FijiCare's forward-thinking approach in adapting to sustainable and emerging market needs.

FijiCare continued sponsorship of the Fijian Drua in 2024, further cementing its commitment to supporting local sports and promoting the spirit of rugby in Fiji. This partnership with the Fijian Drua also enhanced FijiCare' s brand presence and strengthened the Group's connection with the nation's passion for rugby. Furthermore, FijiCare proudly sponsored the Men's Moment of the Year Award at the Fiji Airways Drua Awards Night held on June 11, 2024, at the Sofitel Fiji Resort & Spa on Denarau

FijiCare continues to uphold Good Corporate Governance (GCG) policies and practices, aligning with prevailing Fijian regulations and international best standards. In 2024, the Group continued to focus on enhancing its corporate governance framework, ensuring transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct in all their operations.

As we look to the future, FijiCare is well-positioned to navigate the opportunities and challenges of the insurance landscape. We remain focused on enhancing our customer-centric approach, driving operational excellence, and expanding our digital capabilities in our journey of Leading through Innovation.

The Board is committed to ensuring that FijiCare continues to build on its strong foundation and pursue strategic growth opportunities that align with our mission of providing comprehensive, reliable, and affordable insurance solutions to our customers.

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the management team, staff, and stakeholders for their hard work, dedication, and unwavering support. The continued success of FijiCare is a testament to their commitment to excellence. We are excited about the future and look forward to delivering continued value to our shareholders, policyholders, and communities in the years ahead.

Mr. Dumith Fernando
Chairperson
FijiCare Insurance Limited

FijiCare
INSURANCE LIMITED

Secure your employees with the benefits of FijiCare's **Microinsurance**

Funeral

Term Life

Personal Accident

Fire

and build a strong and healthy **work culture**

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COMPANY PROFILE

Established in 1989, FijiCare Insurance Limited has grown to become one of Fiji's leading insurance providers, proudly serving over 200,000 Fijians. With more than three decades of experience in the insurance industry, FijiCare is publicly listed on the South Pacific Stock Exchange and continues to play a pivotal role in shaping the insurance landscape across the Pacific. The company offers a comprehensive range of insurance products, including Medical, Term Life, Motor, Personal Accident, Public Liability, WageCare, Mortgage Protection, Travel Insurance, and Bundled Microinsurance. These products are designed to meet the diverse needs of individuals, families, and businesses, reinforcing FijiCare's commitment to protecting what matters most.

In a groundbreaking move towards sustainability, FijiCare became the first insurance company in Fiji in 2024 to offer insurance coverage for electric vehicles (EVs). This innovative step reflects the company's ongoing commitment to environmental responsibility and to supporting the country's transition to cleaner, greener transportation. The EV insurance product offers comprehensive protection, covering not only traditional motor risks but also electric vehicle-specific components. This development positions FijiCare as a forward-thinking market leader, responding to the changing needs of its customers and the broader community.

FijiCare has also successfully expanded beyond Fiji's borders. Over a decade ago, the company established VanCare Insurance Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary in Vanuatu. This regional expansion was complemented by diversification into the healthcare and property sectors. In 2021, FijiCare formed OmniCare Pte Limited, trading as MIOT Pacific Medical, to deliver high-quality healthcare services. This was followed by the creation of WeCare Pte Limited, established to manage the Group's property investments, further enhancing FijiCare's diversified business portfolio.

During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, FijiCare demonstrated agility and leadership by launching its Visitor's Insurance in December 2021, becoming the first local insurer to offer such a product. This initiative addressed a critical need for protection during a time of uncertainty, covering a wide range of COVID-19-related expenses, including isolation, testing, hospitalisation, trip curtailment, transportation, and the repatriation of mortal remains. The product was uniquely designed to provide peace of mind to travellers by covering both medical and non-medical costs related to the virus.

In early 2023, FijiCare introduced two major products that further solidified its reputation for innovation: FijiCare Comprehensive Travel Insurance and VuvaleCare. The enhanced travel insurance product, officially launched in June 2023, offers broader and more inclusive coverage, including medical emergencies, COVID-19 expenses, accidental death, and other travel-related protections, giving travellers peace of mind both locally and internationally.

FijiCare has also led the way in digital transformation, becoming the first insurance company in Fiji to launch a mobile application. This innovative platform allows policyholders to conveniently access their policy details, claims history, updates, and digital insurance cards online, providing unmatched convenience and transparency. The company's dedication to technological advancement and financial inclusion has earned it multiple industry accolades, including the 2018 Reuben James Summerlin Innovation Award for Financial Inclusion in the Pacific and the 2019 Innovator of the Year Award at the South Pacific Stock Exchange Annual Awards. In 2021, FijiCare received two major awards at the Insurance Asia Awards for New Insurance Product of the Year and Digital Insurance Product of the Year. Further recognition came in 2022 with the International Business Magazine Awards, where FijiCare was honoured for the Best Digital Insurance Initiative and Best Health Insurance Provider – Fiji.

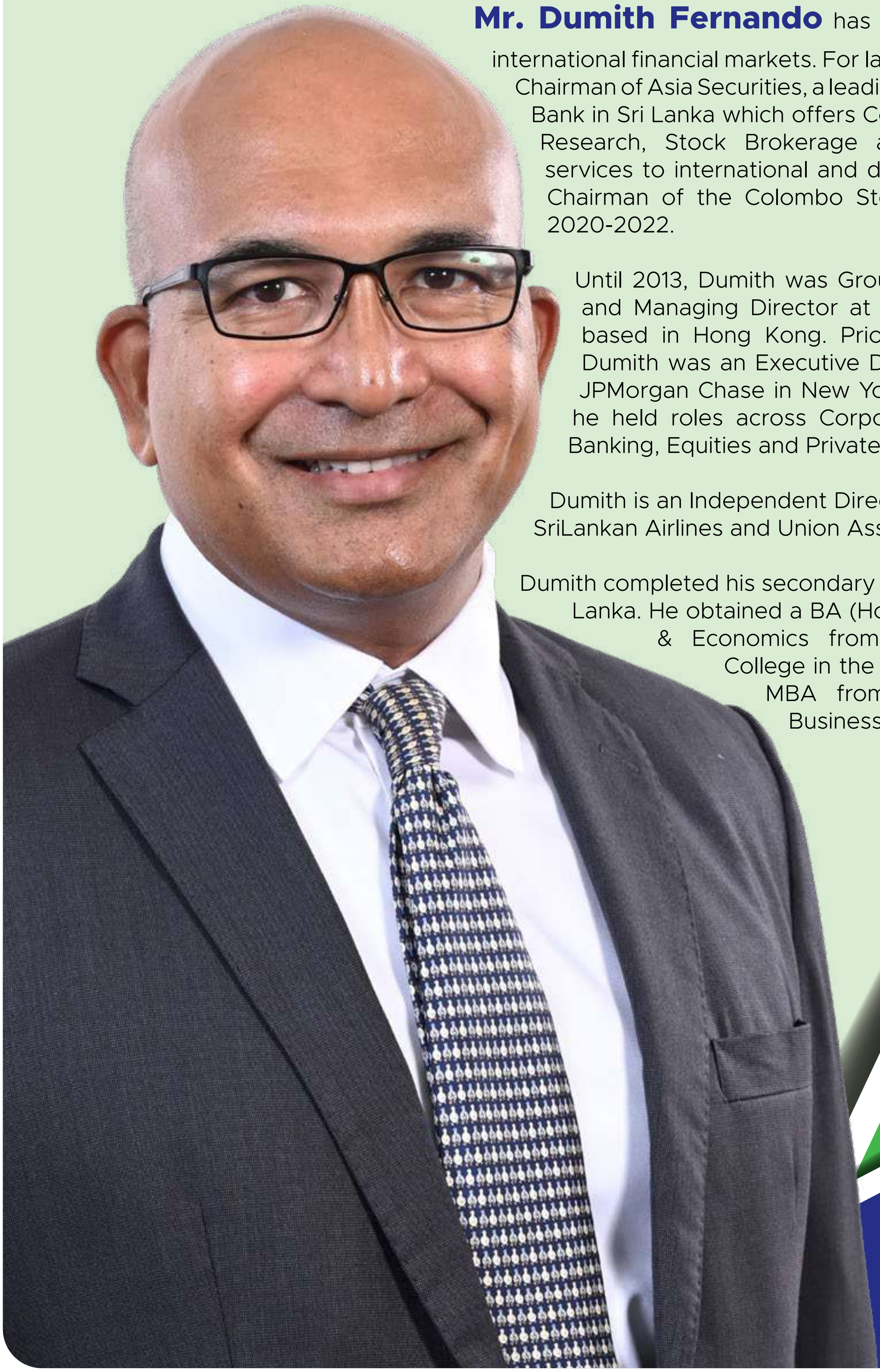
FijiCare is not just in the business of insurance; it is committed to championing greatness. The company proudly continues its exclusive partnership with the Fijian Drua as their official insurer. This collaboration reflects FijiCare's enduring support for the spirit of resilience, teamwork, and national pride. Just as it protects the dreams and futures of its policyholders, FijiCare stands shoulder to shoulder with the athletes who inspire the nation, demonstrating a shared commitment to excellence, protection, and community empowerment.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dumith Fernando

INDEPENDENT CHAIRPERSON

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Mr. Dumith Fernando has 30 years of experience in international financial markets. For last 10 years he has been the Chairman of Asia Securities, a leading independent Investment Bank in Sri Lanka which offers Corporate Finance Advisory, Research, Stock Brokerage and Wealth Management services to international and domestic clients. He was te Chairman of the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) from 2020-2022.

Until 2013, Dumith was Group Chief Operating Officer and Managing Director at Credit Suisse Asia Pacific, based in Hong Kong. Prior to joining Credit Suisse Dumith was an Executive Director at US banking firm JPMorgan Chase in New York and Hong Kong, where he held roles across Corporate Strategy, Investment Banking, Equities and Private Equity.

Dumith is an Independent Director of SriLankan Airlines and Union Assurance PLC.

Dumith completed his secondary education in Sri Lanka. He obtained a BA (Hons) in Physics & Economics from Middlebury College in the U.S. and an MBA from Harvard Business School.

Avi Raju
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Avi Raju is the Founder and Managing Director of the Mount Sophia Group, a Hong Kong based private investment group with investments globally.

Over the last 5 years, he has focused his investments in Fiji, his birthplace. He now has investments in insurance, health care, real estate and technology sectors in Fiji. Mr. Raju has over two decades of experience working in the technology, real estate and investment industries in the Asia Pacific region.

Until May 2014, Mr. Raju was the Chief Information Officer for Asia Pacific at Savills Limited, an international property services group listed on the London Stock Exchange. He was responsible for the strategic development and management of business systems across all of Savills' 15 Asian offices with over 17,000 employees.

Mr. Raju has a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from the Richard Ivey School of Business (University of Western Ontario, Canada) and a Bachelors' Degree in Commerce from the University of Auckland, New Zealand. Mr. Raju was born in Fiji and currently resides in Singapore. Prior to Singapore, he has lived and worked in Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand.

Jenny Seeto
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ms. Jenny Seeto is the Chairperson of Investment Fiji. She has extensive experience in the areas of governance and risk management, having spent almost 40 years at PricewaterhouseCoopers where she was Senior Partner until her retirement in 2017. Ms. Seeto has provided audit, taxation, human resources and other advisory services to a diverse range of international and local clients in various sectors of the economy including broking and insurance companies and financial institutions. She also contributed to the amendments to the Insurance Act and other legislation affecting the finance and credit sectors.

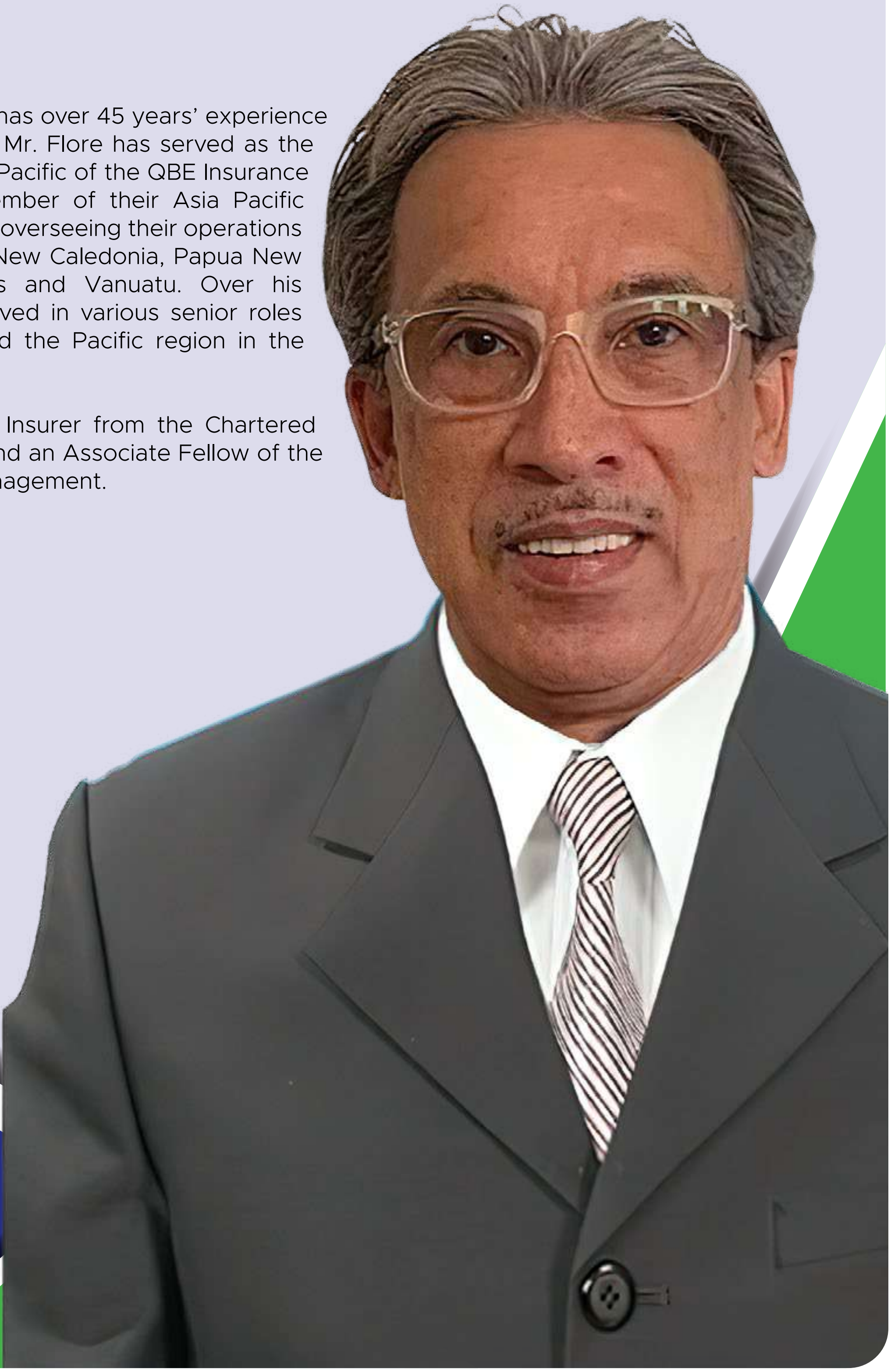
Ms. Seeto holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Accounting and Economics from the University of the South Pacific. She holds a Certificate of Public Practice from the Fiji Institute of Chartered Accountants. Ms. Seeto has also been bestowed with many national awards for her contributions towards the economic development across different sectors.

Sylvain Flore
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Sylvain Flore has over 45 years' experience in the insurance industry. Mr. Flore has served as the Chief Executive Officer – Pacific of the QBE Insurance Group Ltd and as a member of their Asia Pacific Divisional Executive team overseeing their operations in Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Over his career, Mr. Flore has served in various senior roles in Mauritius, Australia and the Pacific region in the insurance industry.

Mr. Flore is a Chartered Insurer from the Chartered Insurance Institute (UK) and an Associate Fellow of the Australian Institute of Management.



FijiCare
INSURANCE LIMITED

BRINGING A RANGE OF INSURANCE PRODUCTS

TO PROTECT YOU AT EVERY STEP OF LIFE

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SENIOR MANAGEMENT

FijiCare INSURANCE LIMITED

FIJICARE'S MICROINSURANCE

Secure your employees with the benefits of FijiCare's Microinsurance and build a strong & healthy work culture

Ms. Krishika Narayan

GROUP CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Ms. Krishika Narayan serves as the Group Chief Operating Officer for FijiCare Insurance Limited, a position she has held since 2020. In this role, she provides strategic and operational leadership across the FijiCare Group, with direct oversight of all core business functions, particularly underwriting, administration, human resources, legal, risk management, and compliance.

Prior to joining FijiCare, Ms. Narayan held the position of Chief Executive Officer at the South Pacific Stock Exchange Pte Limited, where she served for three years during her more than 11-year tenure. She brings with her a wealth of experience in the financial services sector, with core expertise in legal affairs, operations, governance, administration, and corporate communications.

Ms. Narayan also plays an active leadership role across the FijiCare Group. She serves as the Executive Director of OmniCare Pte Limited, trading as MIOT Pacific Medical, and was appointed to the Board of VanCare Insurance Limited in 2021. In addition, she contributes her expertise to various boards and committees, serving in capacities such as Chairperson and Director.

She holds a Bachelor of Laws degree and a Postgraduate Certificate in Financial Administration from the University of the South Pacific.

Mr. Ronald Narayan
GROUP CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. Ronald Narayan serves as the Group Chief Information Officer for FijiCare Insurance Limited, a role he has held since 2020. In this capacity, he is responsible for overseeing the management of the Claims Function and leading the implementation of the Group's innovative Information Technology ('IT') framework.

Mr. Narayan joined FijiCare in 2000 as part of the Finance Department and was promoted to IT Manager in 2010. With over 20 years of extensive experience across finance and technology, he plays a pivotal role in driving the FijiCare Group's digital transformation strategy. His leadership has been instrumental in modernising internal systems, streamlining claims processing, and enhancing service delivery through technology. He continues to lead major regional and international IT initiatives, positioning FijiCare at the forefront of digital innovation within the insurance sector.

In addition to his responsibilities as Group Chief Information Officer, Mr. Narayan holds key leadership roles within the FijiCare Group. He serves as the Executive Director of WeCare Pte Limited, the Group's investment property company, where he provides strategic oversight and operational direction. He is also a Director of VanCare Insurance Limited.

Mr. Narayan holds a Diploma in Financial Planning (ANZIIF [Snr Associate] CIP) and a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from the University of the South Pacific.

Ms. Sima Mala
GROUP CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Ms. Sima Mala serves as the Group Chief Marketing Officer for FijiCare Insurance Limited, a position she has held since 2023. In this role, she is responsible for overseeing the FijiCare Group's marketing strategy and the motor insurance portfolio. With a distinguished 21-year tenure at FijiCare, Ms. Mala brings a wealth of experience and deep industry knowledge in marketing, claims, and underwriting.

For the past 14 years, Ms. Mala has led the motor function, contributing significantly to FijiCare's growth in market share and strengthening its position in the industry. Her leadership and innovative approach have played a vital role in enhancing FijiCare's brand visibility and customer engagement, while delivering sustained business growth. Ms. Mala previously served as the Manager of Marketing, working closely with senior management and playing an instrumental role in shaping the Company's strategic direction in recent years.

In addition to her responsibilities at FijiCare, Ms. Mala serves as the Executive Director of VanCare Insurance Limited, the Group's subsidiary insurance company domiciled in Vanuatu. With her in-depth knowledge of motor vehicle insurance, a core line of business for VanCare Ms. Mala is exceptionally well-suited to provide strategic leadership and support the Group's continued expansion in the region. Her progression through the ranks at FijiCare is a testament to her deep institutional knowledge and leadership capability. Ms. Mala also serves as a Director of OmniCare Pte Limited, trading as MIOT Pacific Medical, further extending her contribution to the Group's regional operations and strategic growth across multiple sectors.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Edwin Chand
Group Manager Insurance

Priya Singh
Group Manager Investments

Ronit Prasad
Group Manager Subsidiaries

Jasmine Chand
Manager Claims

Rahil Ram
Assistant Manager Information Technology

Arun Singh
Assistant Manager Claims

Rajnesh Kumar
Assistant Manager Claims

Monisha Lal
Assistant Manager Internal Audit, Human Resources & Adminstration

Patricia Rupeni
Assistant Manager Underwriting

Masina Sagaitu
Assistant Manager Claims

Robert Crocker
Assistant Manager Underwriting

Shivneel Chand
Assistant Manager Underwriting

Taufa Qereitoga
Assistant Manager Underwriting

Priya Naidu
Assistant Manager Claims

Be smart and travel hassle-free with FijiCare Covid-19 Travel Insurance

Our Insurance policy is available in **Outbound** and **Inbound** Plans

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customercare@fijivisitorsinsurance.com

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP & ACCOUNTABILITY

FijiCare Insurance Limited ('FIL', 'Company') remains steadfast in its commitment to develop and maintain a strong governance framework that is consistent with industry best practice, throughout the Group, recognising that good corporate governance is vital to assist Management in their delivery of the Company's strategic objectives, and to operate a sustainable business for the benefit of all stakeholders. FIL's approach to corporate governance is based on a set of values and behaviours that underpin our day-to-day activities, and are designed to promote transparency, innovation, fair dealing, and the protection of stakeholder interests, including our customers, our shareholders, our employees, and our community. It includes aspiring to the highest standards of corporate governance, which FIL sees as fundamental to the sustainability of our business and our performance.

FIL reports to the Reserve Bank of Fiji ('RBF') as a Financial Institution designated under the Reserve Bank of Fiji Act 1983, and the South Pacific Stock Exchange ('SPX') as a Publicly Listed Company. As such, FIL is governed by the Insurance Act 1998, Insurance Law Reform Act 1996, the RBF's Insurance Supervision Policy Statements, Prudential Supervision Policy Statements, and addendum guidance notes, as well as the SPX's Continuing Listing Rules (subsumed within the Listing Rules) and the Companies Act 2015.

Annual Compliance Report on Corporate Governance in Accordance with SPX Listing Rules

Principle	Requirement	Compliance Status
1. Establish Clear Responsibilities for Board Oversight	Separation of duties: Clear separation of duties between Board and Senior Management.	The Board derives its mandate from the Board Charter and is governed by FIL's Articles of Association. **Regulatory Guidance** According to the RBF's Prudential Supervision Policy Statement No. 1 - Minimum Requirements for Corporate Governance of Licensed Entities ('PSPS 1'), the minimum responsibilities of the Board encompass reviewing the Company's organisational structure, overseeing the implementation of the Company's governance framework and its adherence to current legislative and regulatory norms, as well as other broad roles outlined in section 5.1.5 of PSPS 1. To this effect, FIL has implemented a Corporate Governance Charter which fairly incorporates the requirements of PSPS 1. Senior Management, headed by the Executive Director assists the Board with the operational running of the company. These requirements have also been incorporated into FIL's Board Charter.

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<td>Board Charter: Adopt a Board Charter detailing functions and responsibilities of the Board.</td>
<td>BOARD CHARTER

The Board Charter clearly articulates the division of responsibilities between the Board and Senior Management, in order to manage expectations and avoid misunderstandings about their respective roles and accountabilities.

The Board is responsible for the oversight of FIL and its sound and prudent management, with specific duties as set out in its Charter. The Directors employ a proactive, dynamic, and hands-on approach in their role to ensure the maintenance of the highest ethical standards and business success. The Board Charter clearly identifies the Board’s roles and responsibilities as follows:

• Overseeing the effective management and control of FIL;
• Ensuring that new Board members undergo adequate induction training and are fully cognisant of their respective duties and responsibilities, as well as ensuring that a formal programme of professional ongoing development and training is set up;
• Setting up and reviewing the strategic direction of FIL;
• Approving and monitoring of key budgets, business plans, financial statements, financial policies and financial reporting;
• Developing and implementing key corporate policies, procedures and controls as necessary to ensure appropriate standards of accountability, risk management and corporate governance;
• Overseeing the adequacy of managerial resources to ensure there is adequate depth of resources and appropriate succession planning;
• Approving proposals for major new investments, capital expenditure and capital management initiatives as proposed by management; and
• Ensuring that Shareholders receive high quality, relevant and accurate information in a timely manner and that investors generally are able to trade in the Company’s securities in a market which is efficient, competitive and informed.</td>
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<td>2. Constitute an Effective Board</td>
<td>Board Composition: Balanced Board Composition with Executive and Non-Executive Directors of which 1/3rd of total number of directors to be Independent Directors.</td>
<td>The Board, supported by its three subcommittees, is tasked with a broad purpose to cover its strategic direction, maintain accountability, and ensure the sustainable growth and financial soundness of the Company. Above all, it is responsible to its Shareholders for upholding good corporate governance practices throughout the Company whilst increasing shareholder value and optimising company performance.

The Board currently consists of:

Mr. Dumith Fernando – Chairperson

Mr. Avinesh Raju – Executive Director

Ms. Jenny Seeto – Independent Director

Mr. Sylvian Flore – Independent Director

The Directors each bring with them a vast and varied reserve of experience, specialisation, and knowledge in their respective fields, ranging from Insurance & Commerce, Information Technology, Business Strategy, Governance and Risk Management</td>
</tr>
</table>

	Gender Diversity: Do you have a policy for promoting gender diversity at Board level and have you achieved your policy goals?	The Board Charter makes provisions for gender diversity at the Board level. Ms. Jenny Seeto is the first female director to serve on the FijiCare Board.
	Nomination Committee: Selection, approval, renewal and succession of Directors to be conducted by Nomination Committee in accordance with Articles of Association of the Company and Fit and Proper Policy of Reserve Bank.	Although FijiCare has not established a separate Nomination Committee, its Governance & Risk Management Committee has been charged with the responsibility of selection, approval, renewal, and succession of directors in line with the Company's Articles of Association and Board Charter.
	Board Evaluation: Process of evaluation of performance of the Board, its Committees and individual directors. Evaluation to be linked to key performance indicators of the listed entity.	The Board Evaluation process is outlined in the Board Charter. The provisions of the Board Charter provides avenues for both internal and external evaluation at its discretion.
	Directors Training: Directors' training and induction procedure to be in place to allow new directors to participate fully and effectively.	The Board Charter makes provisions for Directors' training.
	Board Sub-committees: Board must have sub-committees which must at minimum include- • Audit Committee; • Risk Management Committee; and • Nomination Committee/ Recruitment Committee	The Board has established the following sub-committees: • Audit Committee; • Governance & Risk Management Committee; and • Treasury & Investment Committee
3. Appointment of Chief Executive Officer/ Managing Director	CEO: To appoint a suitably qualified and competent Chief Executive Officer / Managing Director.	The Executive Director has been appointed in line with the Board Charter requirements.
4. Appointment of a Board and Company Secretary	Company Secretary: Board to appoint a suitably qualified and competent Company Secretary, who is accountable to the Board, through Chair, for all compliance and governance issues.	FIL has appointed a Company Secretary in line with the requirements outlined in the Board Charter, who reports to the Board as per his duties.

5. Timely and balanced disclosure	**Annual Reports:** Timely and accurate disclosures are made in Annual reports as per Rule 51 of Listing Rules.	Disclosures made in conformity with the SPX Listing Rules.
	Payment to Directors and Senior management: Sufficient information to be provided to shareholders on remuneration paid to Directors and Senior Management.	The Annual Report summarizes this information, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.
	Continuous Disclosure: General disclosures or company announcements to be made in a timely manner. The disclosures should be factual without omitting material information and to be expressed in a clear and objective manner to shareholders.	Disclosures made in conformity with the SPX Listing Rules. FIL takes a proactive stance on this, and practices dissemination of continuous disclosures on an ongoing basis.
6. Promote ethical and responsible decision-making	**Code of Conduct:** To establish a minimum Code of Conduct of the listed entity applicable to directors, senior management and employees and conduct regular trainings on the same.	The Code of Conduct is in place and included in the Board Charter and the Human Resources Framework.
7. Register of Interests	**Conflicts of Interest:** Transactions with related parties resulting in conflict of interest are disclosed and a register is maintained for this purpose.	Register of Interests is in place for Board of Directors and Staff members. A policy on Conflict of Interest and Related Party Transactions has been implemented.

8. Respect the rights of shareholders	**Communication with shareholders:** To design communication strategy to promote effective communication with shareholders and encourage their participation. Examples: Communication through Annual Reports, Annual General Meetings, or any other means of electronic communication.	Timely disclosure to all shareholders is done through Market Announcements. This is subsequently shared on FijiCare social media platforms. Annual Report and Annual General Meetings are also disseminated/conducted yearly.
	Website: To create and maintain a Website of the listed entity to communicate effectively with shareholders and other stakeholders. All matters of importance to be updated regularly on the Website.	FIL's official website: www.fijicare.com.fj FIL also engenders a proactive approach in free and mutual communication with all its shareholders through its official LinkedIn account and other social media platforms.
	Grievance Redressal Mechanism: To establish a Grievance Redressal Mechanism for Shareholders to address shareholders complaints and grievances.	Shareholder Grievance Redressal Policy has been implemented.
	Shareholders' Complaints: To provide the number of shareholders' complaints received and attended to during the year. Provide reasons if any complaint is unresolved or unattended.	None received.
	Corporate Sustainability: To adopt a business approach that creates long-term shareholder value by embracing opportunities, managing risks, maximising profits and minimising negative social, economic, and environmental impacts.	This approach is outlined in FIL's 3-year Strategic Framework, as well as its internal policies. FIL has long been a proponent of adopting innovative measures which maximises shareholder gains – this is illustrated in the launch of Fiji's first insurance mobile app. FIL is continuously working on other digital solutions and CSR activities, information on which is released to the market in real time.

9. Accountability and audit	**Internal Audit:** To appoint an internal auditor or an alternative mechanism to achieve the objectives of risk management, control and governance.	FIL's Internal Audit is handled by its Internal Audit Function, overseen by FIL's Internal Auditor – SouthPac Advisory Limited.
	External Audit: To appoint an external auditor who reports directly to the Board Audit Committee.	FIL is audited annually by its external auditors who provide their report to the shareholders through the Annual Report. The external auditors are appointed on the recommendation of the Audit Committee and approval by FijiCare Board.
	Rotation of External Auditor: To appoint the external auditor for a fixed term requiring senior partner of the audit firm to rotate once in every three or less financial years.	The Audit Committee is tasked with this role under the Audit Committee Charter. It ensures compliance with these requirements.
	Audit Committee: To establish an Audit Committee comprising of at least 3 members of which majority are independent and Chair is not Chair of the Board.	Currently in place and in compliance.
10. Risk Management	**Risk Management Policy:** To establish a Risk Management Policy to address risk oversight, risk management and internal control. The Policy to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the Board, Audit Committee, Management and Internal Audit function.	There is a Risk Management Framework and Risk Policy in place which demarcates the separate but intertwined roles the Board, Governance & Risk Management Committee, Management and Internal Audit play a role in the risk management of FIL. At the managerial level, the Internal Risk Management Committee reports to the Governance & Risk Management Committee, which in turn reports to the Board.
	Whistle Blower Policy: As part of risk management strategy, establish a Whistle Blower Policy by creating a mechanism of reporting concerns of unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the listed entity's code of conduct or ethics policy, SPX Rules or Companies Act. [Refer Rule 68 of the Listing Rules]	Whistle Blower Policy currently in place.

FijiCare
INSURANCE LIMITED

Official Insurer of FIJIAN DRUA

DRIVE WITH CONFIDENCE INSURE WITH ASSURANCE

We're with you, every mile of the way! Our motor insurance offers vehicle owners comprehensive coverage with exclusive benefits and gives them peace of mind. Call us today.

- Accident
- Theft
- Windscreen Breakage
- Medical Expenses
- Towing

2024 HIGHLIGHTS

STAFF SOCIAL


FIJI DAY


Diwali


Pinktober


Christmas Party
Mr Victor Robert


Christmas Party

Christmas Party


FijiCare Cocktail 2024
Leading through Innovation
FijiCare
CROWNE PLAZA
FIJI NADI BAY RESORT & SPA
Welcome
to
FIJICARE ANNUAL COCKTAIL


FijiCare Cocktail 2024

FijiCare Cocktail 2024

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of FijiCare Insurance Limited (the Holding Company), 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 2024, 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 the date of this report are:

Dumith Fernando – Chairman
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, 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.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Group during the year.

Results

The consolidated profit after income tax was $6,560,864 (2023: $1,351,319). Total consolidated comprehensive income for the year was $7,532,117 (2023: $1,394,357).

Dividends

The directors declared dividends of $1,979,781 during the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: $1,463,316) out of retained earnings.

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 that the Group has adequate funds to meet its liabilities 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.

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, 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.

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 financial statements.

New Insurance Standard – IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as endorsed in the Republic of Fiji and with the requirements of the Companies Act 2015, except for IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts and IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments. IFRS 17 became mandatory effective for annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF) has mandated that licensed insurers implement IFRS 17 and reflect these in their prudential reporting from 1 January 2026.

Structure and Status of the Implementation Project

The Group has significantly progressed in its IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 adoption and implementation, which is managed by a dedicated internal team and an externally appointed consultant under the oversight of the Steering Committee. While the mandatory application of IFRS 17 for prudential reporting in Fiji begins on 1 January 2026 according to the Regulator RBF, the Group is proposing its application from 1 January 2025 to fully comply with IFRS reporting framework as required under the Companies Act.

In the meantime, the Group has continued to maintain the books of accounts as per the accounting policies in line with the requirements of IFRS 4 – Insurance Contracts (superseded standard relating to Insurance Contracts). IFRS 17 also provided temporary exemption from adoption of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments.

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.

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 31 day of March 2025.

Director

Director

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 2024:

- 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 2024 and of the performance and cash flows of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024 with the exception that the Group continues to apply previous insurance accounting standard, IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts, and is yet to adopt new accounting standards, IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; and

- ii. have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 2015 with the exception that the Group continues to apply previous insurance accounting standard IFRS, 4 Insurance Contracts, and is yet to adopt new accounting standards, IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments for the reasons outlined in the Directors' Report. Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF) has an nounced that licensed insurers in Fiji will only be required to implement IFRS 17 and reflect these in their prudential reporting from financial period beginning 1 January 2026;

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 31 day of March 2025.

....

Director Director

Tel: +679 331 4300
Fax: +679 330 184a
Email: info@bdofiji.com
Offices in Suva and Lautoka

BDO
Chartered Accountants
Level 10, FNPF Place
343 Victoria Parade
GPO Box 855
Suva , Fiji

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 2024, 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.

Pradeep Patel
Partner
Suva, Fiji

BDO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
31 March 2025

Tel: +679 331 4300
Fax: +679 330 184a
Email: info@bdofiji.com
Offices in Suva and Lautoka

BDO
Chartered Accountants
Level 10, FNPF Place
343 Victoria Parade
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Suva , Fiji

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Disclaimer of 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 2024;
- the consolidated statement of 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 material accounting policy information.

Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these consolidated financial statements. As such, we do not express an opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts and IFRS – 9 Financial Instruments are mandatorily effective for the Group for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with a retrospective application to the corresponding periods ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. However, the Group has not adopted these standards as the Group is still in the process of adopting IFRS 17 together with IFRS 9.

The possible impact of IFRS 17 and consequential impact of IFRS 9 could be material and pervasive on the Group impacting significant number of financial statement areas, balances and disclosures.

In the absence of a detailed impact assessment, we could not obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to assess the potential impact of the effects of omissions on the statement of financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2024 and its financial performance for the year ended 31 December 2024 and for its corresponding retrospective prior periods. The Group has continued to maintain the books of account as per the accounting policies in line with the requirements of IFRS 4 – Insurance Contracts (superseded standard relating to Insurance Contracts) for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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 financial year ended 31 December 2024 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged 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. However, because of the matters described in the 'Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion' section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that 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.

- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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 interestbenefits of such communication.

IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts and IFRS - 9 Financial Instruments are mandatorlly effective for the Group for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with a retrospective application to the corresponding periods ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. However, the Group has not adopted these standards as the Group is still in the process of adopting IFRS 17 together with IFRS 9. The Group has continued to maintain the books of account as per the accounting policies in line with the requirements of IFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts (superseded standard relating to Insurance Contracts) for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Except for non-adoption of IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts and IFRS - 9 Financial Instruments, 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
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Pradeep Patel
Partner
Suva, Fiji
31 March 2025

	Notes	2024	2023
		$	$
Revenue	5	52,614,543	48,166,045
Incurred claims		(33,550,836)	(35,859,679)
Other direct cost - medical		(644,200)	(681,908)
Commission expense	6	(5,482,263)	(4,633,913)
Net revenue		12,937,244	6,990,545
Other revenue	7	2,585,996	937,241
		15,523,240	7,927,786
Advertising and promotion expenses		(307,253)	(451,623)
Other operating expenses		(7,151,295)	(5,681,013)
		(7,458,548)	(6,132,636)
Profit before income tax	20	**8,064,692**	**1,795,150**
Income tax expense	8(a)	(1,503,828)	(443,831)
Profit for the year		**6,560,864**	**1,351,319**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operation		159,264	43,038
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Revaluation gain on land and buildings, net of deferred tax (Note 13)		811,989	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**7,532,117**	**1,394,357**
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share – cents	22	76.22	15.70

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

	Share Capital	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Accumulated Profits	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at 1 January 2023	5,043,662	-	(180,210)	21,981,223	26,844,675
Total comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,351,319	1,351,319
Other comprehensive income for the year:					
- Exchange differences on translating foreign operation	-	-	43,038	-	43,038
Total comprehensive income	-	-	43,038	1,351,319	1,394,357
Transactions with owners of the Group					
Dividends declared (Note 19)	-	-	-	(1,463,316)	(1,463,316)
Total transactions with owners of the Group	-	-	-	(1,463,316)	(1,463,316)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	5,043,662	-	(137,172)	21,869,226	26,775,716

	Share Capital	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Accumulated Profits	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Total comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	6,560,864	6,560,864
Other comprehensive income for the year:					
- Revaluation gain on land and buildings, net of deferred tax (Note 13)	-	811,989	-	-	811,989
- Exchange differences on translating foreign operation	-	-	159,264	-	159,264
Total comprehensive income	-	811,989	159,264	6,560,864	7,532,117
Transactions with owners of the Group					
Dividends declared (Note 19)	-	-	-	(1,979,781)	(1,979,781)
Total transactions with owners of the Group	-	-	-	(1,979,781)	(1,979,781)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	5,043,662	811,989	22,092	26,450,309	32,328,052

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

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	Notes	2024	2023
CURRENT ASSETS		$	$
Cash on hand and at bank	21	12,943,957	18,224,801
Trade and other receivables	9	12,287,837	13,106,059
Inventory		8,457	10,288
Held-to-maturity investments	10(a)	14,631,540	10,888,427
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10(b)	3,882,196	3,659,712
Deferred costs	11	2,394,766	2,450,111
Current tax asset	8(b)	-	474,572
Total current assets		**46,148,753**	**48,813,970**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Held-to-maturity investments	10(a)	6,369,861	2,616,000
Investment properties	12	11,942,993	11,865,266
Property, plant and equipment	13	8,312,953	1,228,288
Intangible assets	14	358,421	446,753
Right-of-use assets	23(a)	1,234,010	697,755
Deferred tax assets	8(c)	50,921	45,646
Total non-current assets		**28,269,159**	**16,899,708**
TOTAL ASSETS		**74,417,912**	**65,713,678**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	2,463,765	2,217,321
Current tax liability	8(b)	305,797	-
Insurance contract liabilities	16	36,281,839	34,897,884
Employee entitlements	17	212,606	206,572
Lease liabilities	23(b)	151,130	194,781
Total current liabilities		**39,415,137**	**37,516,558**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	23(b)	1,134,502	534,550
Deferred tax liabilities	8(d)	1,540,221	886,854
Total non-current liabilities		**2,674,723**	**1,421,404**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**42,089,860**	**38,937,962**
NET ASSETS		**32,328,052**	**26,775,716**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	18	5,043,662	5,043,662
Foreign currency translation reserve		22,092	(137,172)
Asset revaluation reserve		811,989	-
Accumulated profits		**26,450,309**	**21,869,226**
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**32,328,052**	**26,775,716**

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.

.... Director

.... Director

	Inflows/ (Outflows) 2024	Inflows/ (Outflows) 2023
	$	$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Premium and fees received	57,353,188	52,967,295
Reinsurance premium paid, net	(664,735)	(654,690)
Claims and commission paid, net	(39,645,958)	(41,085,757)
Payments to suppliers and employees	(7,494,328)	(4,460,700)
Cash generated from operations	9,548,167	6,766,148
Income tax paid	(331,842)	(824,758)
Tax deducted at source - Resident Interest Withholding Tax	(14,187)	(14,992)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(37,287)	(38,825)
Interest received	515,087	295,381
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,679,938	6,182,954
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for investment properties	(247,671)	(827,777)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(5,153,262)	(509,616)
Payments for intangible assets	(204,161)	(316,118)
Payments for held-to-maturity investments	(17,963,984)	(10,956,552)
Proceeds from held-to-maturity investments	10,556,475	10,227,804
Dividends received	98,693	99,363
Net cash used in investing activities	(12,913,910)	(2,282,896)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(1,979,781)	(1,463,316)
Payment for lease liability	(212,070)	(350,948)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,191,851)	(1,814,264)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(5,425,823)**	**2,085,794**
Effect of exchange rate movement on cash and cash equivalents	144,979	67,706
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	18,224,801	16,071,301
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 21)	**12,943,957**	**18,224,801**

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 (SPX), limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Fiji. The subsidiary companies, WeCare Pte Limited and OmniCare Pte Limited are limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Fiji and VanCare Insurance Limited is limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Vanuatu.

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 31 March 2025.

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, 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.

There were no 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 certain financial assets and non-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 International Financial Reporting Standards (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.

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 IFRS and with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015, except for the Group not adopting IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts and IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments.

The Companies Act (of Fiji) requires the companies in the Group to comply with the Accounting Standards adopted by the Fiji Institute of Chartered Accountants (FICA). FICA has adopted IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. IFRS 17 together with IFRS 9 became mandatorily effective for annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Furthermore, Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF) has announced that licensed insurers in Fiji will only be required to implement IFRS 17 and reflect these in their prudential reporting from financial period beginning 1 January 2026.

The Group is in the process of adopting IFRS 17 together with IFRS 9 and the Group has continued to maintain the books of accounts as per the accounting policies in line with the requirements of IFRS 4 – Insurance Contracts (superseded standard relating to Insurance Contracts). IFRS 17 also provided temporary exemption from adoption of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments.

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.

NOTE 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

a) 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.

b) 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 that the Group has adequate funds to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due over the next twelve months.

c) Comparatives

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

d) Changes in Accounting Policies

A. New standards, amendments and interpretations effective during the year
The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2024:

- *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendment to IFRS 16 Leases);*
- *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements); and*
- *Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures).*

These amendments had no effect on the financial statements of the Group.

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 2025:

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates).
  The following amendments are effective for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2026:
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7).

NOTE 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

B. New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective (Cont'd)

The following standards are effective in Fiji for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2026:

- IFRS S1 - General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information. This standard includes the core framework for the disclosure of material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities across a Group's value chain.

- IFRS S2 - Climate-related disclosures. This standard sets out requirements for entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities.

The following standard is effective for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2027:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.

- IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, which was issued by the IASB in April 2024 supersedes IAS 1 and will result in major consequential amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards including IAS 8 *Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements* (renamed from *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors).* Even though IFRS 18 will not have any effect on the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, it is expected to have a significant effect on the presentation and disclosure of certain items. These changes include categorisation and sub-totals in the statement of profit or loss, aggregation/disaggregation and labelling of information, and disclosure of management-defined performance measures.

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

The Group does not expect any other standards issued by the IASB, but not yet effective, to have a material impact.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL 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

The 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.

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

d) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share

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

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 statement 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.

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 equity investments in listed and unlisted companies.

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

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 statement of profit or loss. Transaction costs are recognised in the statement 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 monthly exchange rate of buying and selling prevailing rate during the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve.

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.

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

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 are 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 Group 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.

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.

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

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.

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 differences. 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.

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

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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated in the statement of financial position at fair values, less any subsequent impairment losses. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Valuations 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.

The Group uses valuation techniques that include valuation assessment and estimates based on observable and unobservable market data and observable internal financial data to estimate the fair value of investment properties. Note 12 provides detailed information about the key assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of investment properties.

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

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 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (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.

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.

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

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'.

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

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.

Properties are stated at fair value, less any subsequent impairment losses. Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such property is credited as other comprehensive income in the statement of other comprehensive income and recorded as revaluation reserve in the statement of changes in equity. Decreases that off-set previous increases of the same asset are charged against other comprehensive income and revaluation reserves in the equity; all other decreases are charged as expense in the statement of profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

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 methods are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

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

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

Building	2.0% - 3.0%
Leasehold improvements	6.67%
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.

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 Superannuation Funds 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.

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.

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

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 charges; and
- impairment losses (and reversals) on investments.

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.

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:

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

- 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 the 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) Rental income is recognised on an accrual basis. Rental income represents income earned from renting out of building space.
(v) 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.

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.

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.

NOTE 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONT'D)

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 the 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 have been disclosed under the following notes to the consolidated financial statements:

Note 3(j)(iv) - Provision for outstanding claims

Note 3 (j)(iv) - Actuarial valuation – claims incurred but not reported

Note 3(m) - Fair value measurement of investment properties

Note 3(p) – Fair value measurement of properties

Note 3(u) - Fair value measurement of financial assets

Note 3(x) - Impairment of accounts and other receivable

Note 3(i) – Deferred tax assets and liabilities

NOTE 5. REVENUE	2024 $	2023 $
Gross written premium	54,357,252	53,358,403
Reinsurance premium	(484,617)	(580,708)
	53,872,635	52,777,695
Unearned premium, net movement	(1,574,601)	(4,956,750)
Total revenue from insurance operations	52,298,034	47,820,945
ncome from medical centre	316,509	345,100
Total revenue, net	52,614,543	48,166,045

NOTE 6. COMMISSION EXPENSE

Commission expense	5,482,263	4,633,913

NOTE 7. OTHER REVENUE

Dividend income	98,693	94,732
Interest income	438,576	216,681
Rental income	155,497	116,137
Fair value gain/ (loss) on equity investments	206,381	(13,033)
Fair value gain on investment properties	1,042,404	161,491
Grant income	-	176
Unrealised exchange gain	283,432	7,680
Miscellaneous income, net	361,013	353,377
Total other revenue, net	2,585,996	937,241

NOTE 8. INCOME TAX

Income Tax Rate

Income tax expense for the year ended 31 December 2024 has been computed using tax rate of 25% for the Group except for tax rate of 0% for the subsidiary company, VanCare Insurance Limited.

a) Income tax expense	**2024 $**	**2023 $**
The prima facie income tax payable on profit is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Profit before income tax	8,064,692	1,795,150
Prima facie income tax expense	1,542,899	414,199
Tax effect of:		
Non-taxable income	(12,723)	(273,683)
Non-deductible expenses and concessions	(51,990)	26,243
(Over)/ under provision of income and deferred tax in prior year	(30,976)	1,522
Impact of change in corporate tax rate from 20% to 25% on deferred taxes	-	160,704
Deferred taxes on tax losses and temporary differences not recognised	56,618	114,846
Income tax expense	1,503,828	443,831
Income tax expense comprises movement in:		
Current tax liabilities	1,126,398	253,906
Deferred tax assets	(5,275)	(7,385)
Deferred tax liability	382,705	197,310
	1,503,828	443,831

b) Current tax assets / (liabilities)

Movements during the year were as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	474,572	(111,272)
Tax liability for the current year	(1,126,398)	(253,906)
Advance taxes paid during the year	331,842	824,758
Tax deducted at source – Resident Interest Withholding Tax	14,187	14,992
Balance at the end of the year	(305,797)	474,572

NOTE 8. INCOME TAX (CONT'D)

c) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets comprise the estimated future benefit at future income tax rate of 25% in respect to the following:

Difference between Right of Use Asset and Lease Liabilities	9,110	5,007
Allowance for doubtful debts	12,500	12,500
Provision for employee entitlements	29,311	28,139
Total deferred tax assets	50,921	45,646

	2024 $	2023 $
d) Deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities comprise the estimated future expense at future income tax of 25% rate in respect to the following:		
Difference in cost base of investment properties and property, plant and equipment for accounting and income tax purposes	1,450,691	866,261
Unrealized gain on investment in unlisted shares	18,673	18,673
Unrealized gain on foreign currency translation	70,857	1,920
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,540,221	886,854

NOTE 9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Current		
Trade receivables (a)	11,316,909	11,968,131
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	(50,000)	(50,000)
	11,266,909	11,918,131
Other advances (b)	-	114,125
Prepayments	308,161	226,227
Deposits	87,932	72,839
Other receivables	624,835	774,737
Total current trade and other receivables, net	12,287,837	13,106,059

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

a) Held-to-maturity investments

Current		
Term investments with commercial banks and financial institutions	14,631,540	10,888,427
Non-current		
Term investments with commercial banks, financial institutions and corporate bonds	6,369,861	2,616,000

b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Equity Investments		
Investments in listed companies	3,782,896	3,560,412
Investments in unlisted company	99,300	99,300
	3,882,196	3,659,712

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 unlisted company is 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	2024 $	2023 $
Balance at 1 January	3,659,712	3,659,287
Fair value gain/ (loss)on investment in listed and unlisted companies, net	206,381	(13,033)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,103	13,458
Balance at 31 December	3,882,196	3,659,712

NOTE 11. DEFERRED COSTS

Deferred commission	2,391,387	2,446,691
Deferred reinsurance	3,379	3,420
Total deferred costs	2,394,766	2,450,111

NOTE 12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Land and buildings – at fair value	11,865,266	10,800,998
Add: additions	247,671	902,777
Less: investment property transferred to property, plant and equipment upon consolidation	(1,212,348)	-
Add: change in fair value	1,042,404	161,491
Total investment properties	11,942,993	11,865,266

During the year, investment properties were revalued by independent registered valuers. The valuation methodology adopted by the valuers was Market Value Method, Income Approach Method and Summation Approach Method. 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 chosen valuation techniques and assumptions used were appropriate in determining the fair value of investment properties.

Based on management and directors' assessment of fair values and taking into consideration the recent valuations by registered valuers, the investment properties were valued at $11,942,993. The increase in market value over book value of $1,042,404 has been recognised as an increase in fair value for investment properties through profit or loss.

Upon consolidation, investment properties leased to Group entities is classified under property, plant and equipment.

Valuation of Investment Properties
The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 3: fair value on investment properties is calculated using valuation techniques that include valuation assessment and estimates based on observable and non-observable market data and observable internal financial data.

NOTE 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold improvements	Furniture, fittings and office equipment	Motor Vehicles	Land and Building	Work in Progress	Total
	($)	($)	($)	($)	($)	($)
Gross carrying amount						
Balance at 1 January 2023	163,488	1,261,140	478,286	-	-	1,902,914
Additions	46,907	253,818	209,247	-	-	509,972
Balance at 31 December 2023	210,395	1,514,958	687,533	-	-	2,412,886
Additions	36,721	153,900	257,550	4,150,000	553,096	5,151,267
Transfer from investment properties upon consolidation (Note 12)	-	-	-	1,212,348	-	1,212,348
Change in fair value	-	-	-	1,082,652	-	1,082,652
Disposal	-	(23,531)	(46,855)	-	-	(70,386)
Balance at 31 December 2024	247,116	1,645,327	898,228	6,445,000	553,096	9,788,767
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at 1 January 2023	6,693	741,970	159,519	-	-	908,182
Depreciation expense	4,558	153,967	117,891	-	-	276,416
Balance at 31 December 2023	11,251	895,937	277,410	-	-	1,184,598
Depreciation expense	15,673	151,078	143,763	-	-	310,514
Disposal	-	(19,298)	-	-	-	(19,298)
Balance at 31 December 2024	26,924	1,027,717	421,173	-	-	1,475,814
Net book value						
As at 31 December 2023	199,144	619,021	410,123	-	-	1,228,288
As at 31 December 2024	220,192	617,610	477,055	6,445,000	553,096	8,312,953

During the year, land and buildings were revalued by independent registered valuers. The valuation methodology adopted by the valuers was Market Value Method, Income Approach Method and Summation Approach Method. 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 land and buildings. The directors believe that the chosen valuation techniques and assumptions used were appropriate in determining the fair value of land and buildings.

Based on management and directors' assessment of fair values and taking into consideration the recent valuations by registered valuers, the land and buildings were valued at $6,445,000. The valuation increments over book value of $1,082,652 has been recognised as an increase in valuation of land and building in asset revaluation reserve amounting to $811,989 (net of deferred tax liability of $270,663) in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

NOTE 14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2024 $	2023 $
Computer Software		
Gross carrying amount		
Balance at 1 January	1,910,646	1,592,372
Additions	31,546	318,274
Balance at 31 December	1,942,192	1,910,646
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 January	1,463,893	1,147,384
Amortisation expense	119,878	316,509
Balance at 31 December	1,583,771	1,463,893
Net book value	358,421	446,753

NOTE 15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024 $	2023 $
Payable to reinsurers	188,963	460,880
Other payables and accrued liabilities	2,274,802	1,756,441
Total trade and other payables	2,463,765	2,217,321

(a) Payable to reinsurers principally comprise amounts outstandings for reinsurance premium and on-going costs. These are non-interest bearing and generally settled on 30 - 90 days term.

NOTE 16. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	2024 $	2023 $
Unearned premiums		
Unearned premiums as at 1 January	23,774,806	19,177,280
Movement during the year, net	1,250,023	4,596,806
Balance as at 31 December	25,024,829	23,774,086
Outstanding claims		
Gross outstanding claims as at 1 January	5,705,753	7,032,609
Movement during the year, net	358,192	(1,326,856)
Balance as at 31 December	6,063,945	5,705,753
Less: Reinsurance recoveries	(10,000)	(10,000)
Less: Reinsurance on paid claims	(25,319)	(33,628)
Outstanding claims, net	6,028,626	5,662,125
Claims administration provision		
Claims administration provision as at 1 January	354,396	349,461
Movement during the year, net	8,538	4,935
Balance as at 31 December	362,934	354,396

NOTE 16. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

Claims incurred but not reported		
Claims incurred but not reported as at 1 January	4,927,525	4,244,912
Movement during the year, net	(289,036)	682,613
Claims incurred but not reported, net	4,638,489	4,927,525
Catastrophic provision (a)	226,961	179,752
Total insurance contract liabilities, net	36,281,839	34,897,884

(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

Provision for annual leave:		
Balance at 1 January	143,852	151,493
Additions	83,315	18,284
Leave taken	(75,417)	(25,925)
Balance at 31 December	151,750	143,852
Provision for severance:		
Balance at 1 January	62,720	54,791
Additions	2,924	7,929
Payout	(4,788)	-
Balance at 31 December	60,856	62,720
Total current employee entitlements	212,606	206,572

NOTE 18. SHARE CAPITAL

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

NOTE 19. DIVIDENDS

Dividend	1,979,781	1,463,316

NOTE 20. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

	2024 $	2023 $
Profit before income tax has been determined after charging the following expenses:		
Auditor's remuneration for:		
- Audit fees – BDO	88,000	55,500
- Audit fees – Law Partners, Vanuatu	13,164	11,794
- Other services	47,451	30,046
Consultancy fees	36,848	27,710
Actuarial services	144,711	194,639
Directors' fees	98,408	101,610
Depreciation and amortisation expense	662,507	945,471
Superannuation	198,965	122,433
Salaries, wages, training levy and allowances	2,161,594	1,610,735

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:

Cash on hand and at bank	12,943,957	18,224,801
Total cash and cash equivalents	12,943,957	18,224,801

NOTE 22. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Profit for the year used in calculating earnings per share	6,560,864	1,351,319
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	8,607,742	8,607,742
Basic and diluted earnings per share – cents	76.22	15.70

NOTE 23. LEASES

As a lessee

(a) Right-of-use assets

Balance at 1 January	697,755	1,032,354
Effect of modification to lease terms	-	19,063
Additions for the year	768,370	41,310
Disposal	-	(42,426)
Depreciation charge for the year	(232,115)	(352,546)
Balance at 31 December	1,234,010	697,755

NOTE 23. LEASES (CONT'D)

	2024 $	2023 $
(b) Lease liabilities		
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	209,540	220,679
One to five years	767,943	112,870
More than five years	1,697,535	1,718,435
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December	2,675,018	2,051,984
Lease liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December		
Current	151,130	194,781
Non-current	1,134,502	534,550
	1,285,632	729,331
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Interest on lease liabilities	37,287	38,825
Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows		
Total cash outflow for leases	212,070	350,948
Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows from financing activities		
Balance at 1 January	729,331	1,062,332
Changes from financing cash flows		
Payment of lease liabilities	(212,070)	(350,948)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(212,070)	(350,948)
Other changes – liability related		
New lease liabilities	768,371	41,310
Change in lease term	-	19,063
Disposal	-	(42,426)
Interest expense of lease liabilities	37,287	38,825
Interest paid of lease liabilities	(37,287)	(38,825)
Total liability related other changes	768,371	17,947
Balance at 31 December	1,285,632	729,331

NOTE 24. COMMITMENTS

a) Capital expenditure commitments for software upgrades and for IFRS 17 implementation by holding company, and setup of medical centres by subsidiary companies and other commitments are as follows:

Approved and committed	4,356,705	150,000
Approved but not committed	155,000	2,354,180
Total capital expenditure commitments	4,511,705	2,504,180

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

Not later than one year	65,586	65,586
Total operating expense commitments for rentals	65,586	65,586

c) Operating income commitments contracted for rentals are as follows:

Not later than one year	276,173	132,654
Later than one year but not five years	147,320	19,400
Total operating income commitments	423,493	152,054

NOTE 25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities exist with respect to the following:

Indemnity guarantees	750	750
Total contingent liabilities	750	750

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 $	Clinical Income $	Group Total $
Revenue	Dec 24	28,856,642	8,669,163	14,772,230	316,508	52,614,543
	Dec 23	25,575,072	7,945,619	14,300,254	345,100	48,166,045
Result (Revenue less allocated costs)	Dec 24	(567,734)	2,871,036	5,405,740	(327,690)	7,381,352
	Dec 23	(1,778,905)	404,151	4,016,966	(336,808)	2,305,404
Add: Unallocated - other revenue: Dividend income, interest income, rental income, fair value gain on equity investments and on investment properties and miscellaneous income	Dec 24					2,585,996
	Dec 23					937,241
Less: Unallocated – expenses and income tax	Dec 24					3,406,484
	Dec 23					1,891,326
Profit after income tax	Dec 24					6,560,864
	Dec 23					1,351,319

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.

(a) Geographical segment

The Group operates in Fiji and Vanuatu.
Revenue from Fiji and Vanuatu operations amounts to $49,066,201 and $3,548,342, respectively. Profit after income tax from Fiji and Vanuatu operations amounts to $4,667,769 and $1,893,095, 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 Avinesh Raju
Jenny Seeto Sylvain Flore

(b) The transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties during the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 with approximate transaction values are summarized as follows:

Related Party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	2024 ($)	2023 ($)
Fallon Investment Pte Limited	Director related entity	Rent expense	151,196	157,153
		Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4,150,000	-
Clairmount Pte Limited	Director related entity	Rental expense	60,000	53,881
Mount Sophia Venture Fiji Pte Limited	Director related entity	Consultation expense	7,450	65,109
Toorak Central Pte Limited	Director related entity	Accommodation expense	24,794	4,865

(c) Ownership Interests

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

(d) Director Fees

Directors' fees of $98,408 (2023: $101,610) 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, Group Manager Insurance, Group Manager Subsidiaries, Group Manager Investments, Claims Manager and Chief Operating Officer Vanuatu 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:

	2024 $	2023 $
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	1,249,199	1,082,338

NOTE 29. INSURANCE CONTRACTS RISK MANAGEMENT

A key risk of 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 Group 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.

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 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.

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. Interest rate risk

The underwriting of general insurance contracts creates exposure to the risk that interest rate movements may materially impact the value of the outstanding claims liability. Movement in interest rates impact the determination of the liability through the selection of discount rates. Discounting the liability is in effect allowing for future investment earnings on the assets held to back the insurance liabilities.

The funds held to pay outstanding claims are invested principally in fixed rates securities. Movements in market interest rates affect the value of the fixed interest securities. Hence, movements in interest rates should have minimal impact on the insurance profit for the year due to movement in investment income on asset backing insurance liabilities offsetting the impact of movements in the discounting rates in the claims liabilities.

f. Concentration of insurance risk

The exposure to concentrations of insurance risk is mitigated by a portfolio diversified into many classes of business and by the utilisation of reinsurance.

Concentration risk is particularly relevant in the case of catastrophes which generally result in a concentration of affected policyholders over and above the norm and which constitutes the largest individual potential financial loss. Catastrophe losses are an inherent risk of the general insurance industry that has contributed, and will continue to contribute, to potentially material year-to-year fluctuations on the result of operations and financial position. The nature and level of catastrophe in any period cannot be predicted accurately but can be estimated through the utilisation of predictive models. Each year, the Group sets its tolerance for concentration risk and purchase reinsurance in excess of these tolerances.

g. Other risk

Regulatory risk

The Group's profitability can be impacted by regulatory agencies which govern the business sector in Fiji and Vanuatu. 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 cover asset allocation, concentration, regional location and currency.

(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).

The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single underwriting counterparty or any Group of underwriting 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.

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 deposits are also approved by the Treasury & Investment Committee and guided by the Investment Policy.

(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 3B "Solvency Requirements for Insurers Licensed to Conduct General 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 (Fiji) 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 (Vanuatu) 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 2024, the Group complied with the solvency requirements.

NOTE 32. MATURITY ANALYSIS

The following analysis of monetary assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is based on contractual terms.

31 December 2024

	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	12,943,957	-	-	-	12,943,957
Trade and other receivables	-	6,932,630	5,355,207	-	12,287,837
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	3,882,196	-	3,882,196
Held-to-maturity investments	-	2,496,438	12,135,102	6,369,861	21,001,401
	12,943,957	9,429,068	21,372,505	6,369,861	50,115,391
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	-	2,463,765	-	-	2,463,765
Lease liability	-	40,977	110,153	1,134,502	1,285,632
Current tax liability	-	305,797	-	-	305,797
Insurance contract liabilities, net of unearned premium	-	11,030,049	-	-	11,030,049
	-	13,840,588	110,153	1,134,502	15,085,243

31 December 2023

	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	18,224,801	-	-	-	18,224,801
Trade and other receivables	-	9,249,722	3,856,337	-	13,106,059
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	3,659,712	-	3,659,712
Held-to-maturity investments	-	2,466,133	7,940,419	3,097,875	13,504,427
Current tax asset	-	474,572	-	-	474,572
	18,224,801	12,190,427	15,456,468	3,097,875	48,969,571
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	-	2,217,321	-	-	2,217,321
Lease liability	-	48,695	146,086	534,550	729,331
Insurance contract liabilities, net of unearned premium	-	10,944,046	-	-	10,944,046
	-	13,210,062	146,086	534,550	13,890,698

NOTE 33. 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 financial statements.

OUR PRODUCTS

- Health Insurance
- Micro Insurance
- Personal Accident
- Motor Vehicle Insurance
- Term Life
- Public Liability
- Mortgage Protection
- WageCare Insurance
- Travel Insurance

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SPX LISTING REQUIREMENTS

SPX Listing Requirements

1. Statement of interest (direct and indirect) of each director in the share capital of the company as at 31 December 2024

Avi Raju
6,533,176
Indirect Interest
(No. of Shares)

2. Distribution of ordinary shareholders:

Distribution of Shareholding	Total	Shares	Total % Holding
Less than 500	13,312	274,024	3.18%
501 to 5,000	45	70,251	0.82%
5,001 to 10,000	8	55,268	0.64%
10,001 to 20,000	3	43,608	0.51%
20,001 to 30,000	5	113,792	1.32%
30,001 to 40,000	0	-	0.00%
40,001 to 50,000	0	-	0.00%
50,001 to 100,000	5	366,502	4.26%
100,001 to 1,000,000	3	1,151,121	13.37%
over 1,000,000	1	6,533,176	75.90%
Total	**13,382**	**8,607,742**	**100%**

3. Disclosure on the trading result of the subsidiary company under section 51.2 (x):

a) Country of Operation and Incorporation: Vanuatu

VANCARE INSURANCE LIMITED		
	2024	**2023**
	$	$
Revenue	3,548,342	2,735,184
Other income	31,780	9,999
Less:		
Depreciation and amortisation	(28,702)	(25,755)
Interest expense	-	-
Other expense	(1,658,325)	(1,546,547)
Income tax expense	-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	1,893,095	1,172,881

	2024 $	2023 $
Total Assets	7,901,640	7,866,087
Total Liabilities	4,462,771	3,361,700
Shareholders Equity	3,438,869	4,504,387

b) Country of Operation and Incorporation: Fiji

WECARE PTE LIMITED		
	2024 $	2023 $
Revenue	198,803	104,761
Other income	2,136,169	163,573
Less:		
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-
Interest expense	(78,642)	(51,125)
Other expense	(189,588)	(254,995)
Income tax expense	(548,556)	(234,440)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	1,518,186	(272,226)
	2024 $	2023 $
Total Assets	19,531,978	12,790,452
Total Liabilities	3,059,903	1,986,563
Shareholders Equity	16,472,075	10,803,889

c) Country of Operation and Incorporation: Fiji

OMNICARE PTE LIMITED		
	2024	2023
	$	$
Revenue	1,439,680	1,175,221
Other income	-	-
Less:		
Depreciation and amortisation	(108,422)	(126,073)
Interest expense	(74,670)	(59,854)
Other expense	(1,328,084)	(1,133,059)
Income tax expense	-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	(71,496)	(143,765)
	2024	2023
Total Assets	2,575,918	1,528,954
Total Liabilities	2,142,680	1,325,015
Shareholders Equity	433,238	203,939

4. Top 20 Shareholders

As of 31st December 2024, the top 20 shareholders held 8,234,082 shares which is equal to 95.66% of the total issued 8,607,742 fully paid shares.

Top 20 Shareholders	
Shareholder Name	**No. of Shares**
MOUNT SOPHIA VENTURES (FIJI) PTE LIMITED	6,533,176
PLATINUM INSURANCE LIMITED	557,864
UNIT TRUST OF FIJI (TRUSTEE COMPANY) LTD	475,914
GREGORY LIN CATHCART	117,343
TUTANEKAI INVESTMENTS LIMITED	82,733
STRONGHOLD INVESTMENT INC	76,513
FHL MEDIA LIMITED	70,736
FHL TRUSTEES LIMITED ATF FIJIAN HOLDINGS UNIT TRUST	70,736

CORBETT HOLDINGS PTE LIMITED	65,784
CEPAC SECRETARIAT	24,407
KEN KUNG	22,636
OCEANIA MARIST PROVINCE	22,561
SOWANI TUIDROLA & MAKERETA B TUIDROLA	22,401
ITAUKEI DEVELOPMENT FUND BOARD	21,787
JIMAIMA T SCHULTZ	20,000
HONWING WILLIAM YEE	12,993
FAZAL KHAN	10,615
JITENDRA THAKORLAL NARSEY	9,211
MITESH KUMAR	8,727
JITENDRA KUMAR	7,945

5. Disclosure under section 51.2 (xiv):

Summary of Key Financial Results for the Previous Five Years (Consolidated)

Summary of Key Financial Results for the Previous Five Years (Consolidated)					
	$	$	$	$	$
	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Net Profit / (Loss) after tax	1,597,328	6,078,045	5,933,759	1,351,319	6,560,864
Current Assets	34,991,310	41,727,544	46,191,332	48,813,970	46,148,753
Non - Current Assets	3,880,198	8,462,915	15,825,843	16,899,708	28,269,159
Total Assets	**38,871,508**	**50,190,459**	**62,017,175**	**65,713,678**	**74,417,912**
Current Liabilities	22,327,243	27,697,928	33,749,768	37,516,558	39,415,137
Non - Current Liabilities	201,511	568,827	1,422,732	1,421,404	2,674,723
Total Liabilities	**22,528,754**	**28,266,755**	**35,172,500**	**38,937,962**	**42,089,860**
Shareholders Equity	**16,342,754**	**21,923,704**	**26,844,675**	**26,775,716**	**32,328,052**

6. Disclosure under section 51.2 (xv) (a):

Dividend declared per share:

	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Dividend per share	0.05	0.10	0.17	0.23	0.25

7. Disclosure under section 51.2 (xv) (b):

Earnings / (loss) per share (Consolidated)

Basic earnings / (loss) per share

	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Cents per share	18.56	70.61	68.94	15.70	76.22

Diluted earnings / (loss) per share

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cents per share	18.56	70.61	68.94	15.70	76.22

8. Disclosure under section 51.2 (xv) (c):

Net tangible asset per share:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cents per share	1.86	2.50	3.07	3.06	3.71

9. Disclosure under section 51.2 (xv) (d):

Share price during the year (Cents per share)	
Highest	18.99
Lowest	15.74
On 31st December	18.99

10. Disclosure under section 51.2 (viii):

Meeting of the Board of Directors

	Number of meetings entitled to attend	Number of meetings attended	Number of meeting apology given
Director			
Mr. Dumith Fernando	4	4	N/A
Mr. Avi Raju	4	4	N/A
Ms. Jenny Seeto	4	4	N/A
Mr. Sylvain Flore	4	4	N/A
Company Secretary			
Mr. Victor Robert	3	3	N/A

The Board met 4 times during the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

11. Disclosure under section 51.2 (ix):

LISTED SECURITIES	QUANTITY	CURRENT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC PACKAGING COMPANY LIMITED (APP)	**23,000**	**3.00**	**69,000**
RB PATEL GROUP LIMITED (RBG)	**312,500**	**2.95**	**921,875**
COMMUNICATIONS (FIJI) LIMITED (CFL)	**35,000**	**6.45**	**225,750**
AMALGAMATED TELECOM HOLDINGS LIMITED (ATH)	**176,396**	**2.00**	**352,792**
THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED (RCF)	**22,000**	**9.60**	**211,200**
FIJI TELEVISION LIMITED (FTV)	**12,085**	**1.60**	**19,336**
FMF FOODS LIMITED (FMF)	**191,147**	**1.70**	**324,950**

VB HOLDINGS LIMITED (VBH)	**3,143**	**6.00**	**18,858**
PLEASS GLOBAL LIMITED (PBP)	**66,545**	**7.94**	**528,367**
TOYOTA TSUSHO (SOUTH SEA) LIMITED (TTS)	**10,000**	**20.26**	**202,600**
VISION INVESTMENTS LIMITED (VIL)	**50,000**	**4.30**	**215,000**
KONTIKI FINANCE LIMITED (KFL)	**142,469**	**1.04**	**148,168**
PORT DENARAU MARINA LIMITED (PDM)	**250,000**	**2.18**	**545,000**
TOTAL	**1,294,285**		**3,782,896**

UNLISTED SECURITIES	QUANTITY	CURRENT VAL-UE	TOTAL VALUE
THE FIJI GAS COMPANY LIMITED	**3,310**	**30**	**99,300**
TOTAL	**3,310**		**99,300**

FijiCare INSURANCE LIMITED

DIRECTORS

Mr. Dumith Fernando
Chairman

Mr. Avinesh Raju
Executive Director

Ms. Jenny Seeto
Independent Director

Mr. Sylvain Flore
Independent Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Victor Robert
Company Secretary
(Until 6th December 2024)

AUDITORS

BDO

HFC BANK ANZ BSP Westpac BRED BANK FIJI

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