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Karachi - 74200

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE REPORT

on the Statement of Management's Assessment of Compliance with the Shariah Principles

To the Board of Directors of State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan

We were engaged by the Board of Directors of State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan ("the Corporation") to report on the management's assessment of compliance of the Window Takaful Operations ("Takaful Operations") of the Corporation, as set out in the annexed statement of compliance ("statement") prepared by the management for the year ended December 31, 2022, with the Takaful Rules, 2012, in the form of an independent reasonable assurance conclusion about whether the annexed statement reflects the status of compliance of the Takaful Operations with the Takaful Rules, 2012, in all material respects. This engagement was conducted by a multidisciplinary team including assurance practitioners and independent Shariah scholars.

Applicable Criteria

The criteria for the assurance engagement against which the annexed statement has been assessed comprises of the Takaful Rules, 2012, issued by the Securities Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

Management's Responsibilities for Shariah Compliance

The management of the Corporation is responsible for the preparation and designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation of the annexed statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. It also includes ensuring the overall compliance of the Takaful Operations with the Takaful Rules, 2012.

The management of the Corporation are also responsible for preventing and detecting fraud and for identifying and ensuring that the Takaful Operations comply with laws and regulations applicable to its activities. They are also responsible for ensuring that the management, where appropriate, those charged with governance, and personnel involved with the Takaful Operations compliance with the Takaful Rules, 2012 are properly trained, systems are properly updated and that any changes in reporting encompass all significant business units.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Chartered Accountants issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.

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The firm applies International Standard on Quality Control 1 "Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements" and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Our responsibilities and Summary of Work Performed

Our responsibility is to examine the annexed statement and to report thereon in the form of an independent reasonable assurance conclusion based on the evidence obtained. We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, "Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annexed statement reflects the status of compliance of the Takaful Operations with the Takaful Rules, 2012, in all material respects.

The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material non-compliances with the Takaful Rules, 2012, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we have considered internal control relevant to the Takaful Operations' compliance with the Takaful Rules, 2012, in order to design assurance procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing a conclusion as to the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over the Takaful Operations' compliance with the Takaful Rules, 2012.

A system of internal control, because of its nature, may not prevent or detect all instances of non-compliance with Takaful Rules, 2012, and consequently cannot provide absolute assurance that the objective of compliance with Takaful Rules, 2012, will be met. Also, projection of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods is subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate or fail. Reasonable assurance is less than absolute assurance.

In this connection, we have designed and performed necessary verification procedures on various financial arrangements, contracts, classes of transactions and related policies and procedures based on judgmental and systematic samples with regard to the compliance with the Takaful Rules, 2012 and Shariah guidelines issued by the Shariah Advisor of the Corporation. In performing our audit procedures necessary guidance on Shariah matters was provided by independent Shariah scholars.

We believe that the evidences we have obtained through performing our procedures were sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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Conclusion

In our opinion, the annexed statement, for the year ended December 31, 2022, presents fairly the status of compliance of the Takaful Operations with the Takaful Rules, 2012, in all material respects.



Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman
Chartered Accountants

Karachi

Dated: June 22, 2023



BDO Ebrahim & Co
Chartered Accountants

Karachi

Dated: June 22, 2023

Management's Statement of Compliance **with the Shariah Principles**

The financial arrangements, contracts, and transactions entered into by State Life Insurance Corporation – Window Takaful Operations for the year ended December 31, 2022 are in compliance with the Takaful Rules, 2012.

Further, we confirm that:

i. The Corporation has developed and implemented all policies and procedures in accordance with the Takaful Rules, 2012 and rulings of the Shariah Advisor along with a comprehensive mechanism to ensure compliance with such rulings and Takaful Rules, 2012 in their overall operations with zero tolerance.

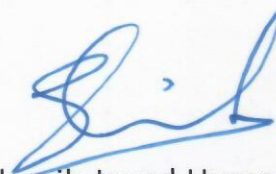
ii. The governance arrangements including the reporting of events and status to those charged with relevant responsibilities, such as the Audit Committee/ Shariah Advisor and the Board of Directors have been implemented.

iii. The Corporation has imparted trainings / orientations and ensured availability of all manuals/agreements approved by Shariah Advisor/ Board of Directors to maintain the adequate level of awareness, capacity and sensitization of the staff, management.

iv. All the products and policies have been approved by Shariah Advisor and the financial arrangements including investments made, policies, contracts and transactions, entered into by Window Takaful Operations are in accordance with the policies approved by Shariah Advisor.

v. The assets and liabilities of Window Takaful Operations (Participant Takaful Fund and Operator's Sub Fund) are segregated from its other assets and liabilities, at all times in accordance with the provisions of the Takaful Rules, 2012.

This has been duly confirmed by the Shariah Advisor of the Corporation.



Shoaib Javed Hussain

Chairman

State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan

Shariah Advisor's Report to the Board of Directors

For the year ended 31 December 2022

I have reviewed the accompanying financial statements, Takaful products including all related documents, as well as, the Participant Takaful Fund Policy, Investment Policy, Re-Takaful arrangements and the related transactions of State Life Insurance Corporation - Window Takaful Operations (hereafter referred to as "Takaful Operator") for the year ended 31st December 2022.

I acknowledge that as Shariah Advisor of State Life Insurance Corporation - Window Takaful Operations, it is my responsibility to approve the above mentioned documents and ensure that the financial arrangements, Re-Takaful arrangements, contracts and transactions entered into by the Takaful Operator with its participants and stakeholders are in compliance with the requirements of Shariah rules and principles.

It is the responsibility of the Takaful Operator to ensure that the rules, principles and guidelines set by the Shariah Advisor and Takaful Rules 2012 are complied with, and that all investments done, products and services being offered are duly approved by the Shariah Advisor.

The primary objective of Shariah Advisor's report is to inform about the Takaful Operator's compliance with Shariah Guidelines, including the transactions undertaken by the Takaful Operator during the year ended 31st December 2022 and to express his opinion on the transactions and operational aspects of Window Takaful Operations.

Progress of the Year:

During the year under review;

State Life - Window Takaful Operations has achieved significant successes, details of which are as follow:

1. Alhamdulillah, State Life - Window Takaful Operations has progressed in its 2nd year of Takaful Oeprations
2. Under the guidance of the undersigned, State Life - Window Takaful Operations has refined further its already developed different Family Takaful Products, focusing on savings and investment-based plans.



3. The existing agency distribution channel (conventional) of State Life have performed well and underwritten significant business in Takaful.

Shariah Certification:

In my opinion and to the best of my understanding based on the provided information and explanations:

i. transactions undertaken by the Takaful Operator for the period ended 31st December 2022 were in accordance with the guidelines issued by Shariah Advisor, as well as the requirements of Takaful Rules 2012;

ii. the investments have been made from the Participant Takaful Fund (PTF), Participant Investment Fund (PIF) and Operator's Fund, into Shariah Compliant avenues only, including Islamic Banks, Sukuks and Shariah with prior Shariah approval. Further all bank accounts related to Window Takaful Operations have been opened in Islamic Banking Institutions (IBIs) or Islamic Branches/Windows of conventional banks with prior Shariah approval;

iii. segregation of Window Takaful Operations is the essential part of valid Takaful contracts. I am pleased to state that State Life - Window Takaful Operations has realized its criticality and Alhamdulillah, all the Takaful Funds, Investments, Bank Accounts, Systems and other related issues are kept completely separate from its conventional insurance business, as per requirement of Shariah and Takaful Rules 2012.

iv. the transactions and activities of State Life Insurance Corporation - Window Takaful Operations are in accordance with the Shariah principles, while considering the accompanying financial statements of the Participants' Takaful Fund (Waqf Fund), Participants' Investment Fund, and the Operator's Sub Fund (OSF).

While concluding; I state that the Shariah principles were followed in every aspect of practical implementation of State Life - Window Takaful Operations during the year. I am grateful to the Board of Directors of State Life, Management and all relevant departments who cooperated with the Shariah Compliance function and provided every possible support to ensure Shariah Compliance in our Takaful practices.

"And Allah Knows best"



Mufti Muhammad Hassan Kaleem
Shariah Advisor

PROFILE OF MUFTI MUHAMMAD HASSAAN KALEEM

Sharia Advisor State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan– Window Takaful Operations

Mufti Muhammad Hassaan Kaleem sb. has completed his Dars-e-Nizami (8 years Alim course) + Takhassus (3 year Mufti course) from **Jamia Darul Uloom Karachi**. He is a renowned figure in the field of Shari'ah, particularly in Islamic Finance. He is currently acting as a member of Shari'ah Board and Country Head of Shari'ah in Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited. He holds vast experience in matters of Shari'ah teachings and advisory as he has been teaching various courses in Islamic Studies and Arabic at Jamia Dar-ul-Uloom, Karachi for the last 17 years.

Contributions in the field of Takaful industry:

He has the distinction of being one of the earliest proponents of Wakala-Waqf model in the Takaful industry of Pakistan, under the guidance of **Mufti Muhammad Taqi Usmani shb**. Being one of the pioneer members of this industry, he has been instrumental in the growth of Takaful not only in Pakistan but across the globe.

Related affiliations:

- Ex-Chairman, Shari'ah Board of Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)
- Shari'ah Board Member of Pak Kuwait Takaful Company Ltd, Pakistan
- Shari'ah Board Member of Pak Qatar Family Takaful Ltd, Pakistan
- Shari'ah Board Member of Hanover Re Takaful Bahrain
- Shari'ah Board Member of Takaful Emirate UAE
- Shari'ah Consultant for Deloitte (Global Islamic Finance Team)

Moreover, he is also affiliated with:

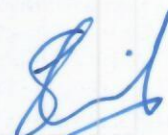
- Shari'ah Board Member of Amana Bank Limited, Sri Lanka
- Shari'ah Council Member of Al-Ameen UBL Funds
- Shari'ah Advisor of Pakistan Mercantile Exchange
- Permanent faculty member of Center for Islamic Economics Karachi
- Trainer of Shari'ah standards at Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) Bahrain
- Visiting faculty member of National Institute of Banking and Finance (State Bank of Pakistan)

He is also a frequent speaker/trainer on the concept and issues related to Islamic banking and finance, world-wide.

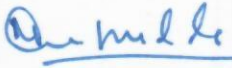
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION-
WINDOW TAKFUL OPERATIONS (UN-AUDITED)
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

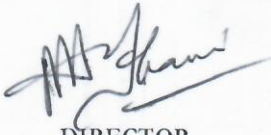
	Note	2022		2021	
		Operators' Sub Fund	Participant's Fund	Total	Total
-----Rupees in '000-----					
ASSETS					
Property and equipment	4	2,375	-	2,375	3,357
Investments					
Investment - Government Securities	5	272,493	338,839	611,333	274,886
Other receivables	6	9,478	5,496	14,974	6,857
Receivable from PITF/OSF	7	197,606	-	197,606	51,719
Cash & bank	8	38,524	286,062	324,586	157,598
TOTAL ASSETS		520,477	630,397	1,150,874	494,417
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
CAPITAL AND RESERVES ATTRIBUTABLE TO CORPORATION'S EQUITY HOLDERS					
Capital Contributed from Shareholder Fund		99,000	-	99,000	100,000
Money Ceded to Waqf Fund			1,000	1,000	-
Retained Earning arising from other than participating business (Ledger Account D)		(73,037)		(73,037)	13,291
TOTAL EQUITY		25,963	1,000	26,963	113,291
LIABILITIES					
Takaful Liabilities	9	-	414,278	414,278	84,270
Contribution received in advance		-	12,574	12,574	-
Takaful/retakaful payables	10	-	3,583	3,583	
Other creditors and accruals	11	83,017	1,356	84,373	34,112
Inter Account Balances		411,497	-	411,497	211,025
Payable to PITF/OSF		-	197,606	197,606	51,719.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES		494,514	629,397	1,123,911	381,126
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		520,477	630,397	1,150,874	494,417
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS					
	12				


The annexed notes from 1 to 22 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.


CHAIRMAN

Shoalb Javed Hussain


DIRECTOR
Moin M. Fudda


DIRECTOR
Muhammad Aslam Ghauri


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Muhammad Rashid


STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION (UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022


	2022		2021	
	Operator's Sub Fund	Participant's Fund	Operator's Sub Fund	Participant's Fund
Note	-----Rupees in '000'-----		-----Rupees in '000'-----	
		Total		Total
Contribution revenue	212,860	449,901	110,866	190,161
Contribution ceded to takaful	-	(3,583)	-	(402)
Net contribution revenue	212,860	446,318	110,866	189,759
Takaful Operator's Fee/ Wakala Fee	7,831	-	1,798	(1,798)
Mudarib Fees	991	-	1	(1)
claim expenses	(955)	(955)	-	-
Surplus before investment income	221,682	445,364	112,665	189,759
Investment Income	16,596	26,425	4,412	4,412
Other income	6,701	23,683	5,196	7,138
Net income	244,979	495,472	122,273	201,309
Net changes in takaful liabilities	-	330,008	-	84,270
Acquisition expenses	185,470	185,470	88,162	88,162
General administrative and management expenses	66,322	66,322	55,250	55,250
Total expenses	251,792	581,800	143,412	227,682
(Loss)/Profit for the year	(6,813)	(86,328)	(21,139)	(26,373)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(6,813)	(86,328)	(21,139)	(26,373)

The annexed notes from 1 to 22 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.


CHAIRMAN

Shoaib Javed Hussain


DIRECTOR
Moin M. Fudda


DIRECTOR
Muhammad Aslam Ghauri



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Muhammad Rashid


STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS -
WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION (UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022


Operating Cash flows	Note	2022	2021
		-----Rupees in '000-----	
(a) Takaful Activities			
Takaful contributions received		458,405	190,161
ReTakaful contributions paid		(3,583)	(402)
Claims paid		-	-
Surrenders paid		-	-
ReTakaful and other recoveries received		-	-
Commissions paid		(164,054)	(88,162)
Other underwriting payments, if any		(21,344)	-
Net cash flow from underwriting activities		269,424	101,597
(b) Other operating activities			
Income tax paid		-	-
Other operating payments		-	-
General management expense paid		(8,249)	(20,497)
Other payment on operating assets		194,661	104,607
Net cash flow used in other operating activities		186,412	84,110
Total cash flow from all operating activities		455,836	185,707
Investment activities			
Profit / return received		47,801	10,923
Dividends received		-	-
Payment for investments		(336,447)	(134,881)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		-	-
Fixed capital expenditure		(202)	(256)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		-	-
Total cash flow used in investing activities		(288,848)	(124,214)
Financing activities			
Dividends paid		-	-
Total cash flow used in financing activities		-	-
Net cash flow generated from all activities		166,988	61,493
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		157,598	96,105
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8	324,586	157,598

The annexed notes from 1 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.


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DIRECTOR
Muhammad Aslam Ghauri



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Muhammad Rashid


**STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY-
WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION (UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

	Attributable to equity holders of the Corporation			
	Money ceded to waqf fund	Capital contributed from Shareholder Fund	Retained Earning arising from other than participating business	Total
			-----Rupees in '000-----	
Balance as at January 1, 2021				
Transfer from Shareholder's fund		100,000	39,664	39,664
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year			(26,373)	100,000
Balance as at December 31, 2021		100,000	13,291	113,291
Transfer from Shareholder's fund to waqf fund	1000	(1,000)		
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year			(86,328)	(86,328)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	1,000	99,000	(73,037)	26,963

Note: This includes balances maintained in accordance with the requirements of Section 35 of the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 read with Rule 14 of the Insurance Rules, 2017 (previously the SEC Insurance Rules, 2002) to meet solvency margins, which are mandatorily maintained for the carrying on of the life insurance business.

The annexed notes from 1 to 22 form an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.


CHAIRMAN
Shoaib Javed Hussain


DIRECTOR
Moin M. Fudda


DIRECTOR
Muhammad Aslam Ghauri


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Muhammad Kashid

STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-
WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION-(UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

1 LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

- 1.1 State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan (the Corporation) was incorporated in Pakistan on November 01, 1972 under the Life Insurance Nationalization Order, 1972 (LINO). The Corporation's principal office is located at State Life Building No. 9, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad Road, Karachi. It operates in Pakistan through 33 zones for individual life business, 4 zones for group life business and in the gulf countries through zonal office located at Dubai (UAE).
- 1.2 The Corporation is engaged in the life insurance business, health, accident insurance business and takaful business.
- 1.3 The Corporation was issued the certificate of authorization for commencement of Window Takaful Operation under rule 6 of the Takaful rules, 2012 by Securities Exchange Commission of Pakistan vide letter no. 0097, dated September 22, 2016. For the purpose of carrying on the takaful business, the Corporation has formed an Individual Family Participant Takaful Fund (IFPIF) on August 18, 2017 under the Waqf deed and cede Rupees 1 million to the IFPIF. The Waqf deed governs the relationship of Corporation and participants for management of takaful operations. Subsequently to the year end, the Corporation launched the Window Takaful Operations from February 2021.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements for Window Takaful Operations of the Company have been prepared to comply with the requirement of Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) vide its Circular No. 15 of 2019 dated November 18, 2019 in which Life Insurers carrying out Window Takaful Operations are required to prepare separately, the financial statements for Family Takaful Operations as if these are carried out by a standalone Takaful Operator

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

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

In case requirements differ, the provisions or directives of the Companies, Act, 2017, the Insurance Ordinance, 2000, the Insurance Rules, 2017, the Insurance Accounting Regulations, 2017 and the Takaful Rules, 2012, have been followed.

2.1 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies mentioned below (refer note 3).

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

These unconsolidated financial statements have been presented in Pakistani Rupee, which is the Corporation's functional and presentation currency. Amounts have been rounded off to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

2.3 Standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards that are relevant to the Corporation and adopted in the current year

The Corporation has adopted the following new standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations of IFRSs which became effective during the current year.

Standard or Interpretation

**Effective Date (Annual period
beginning on or after)**

IBOR Reform and its Effects on Financial Reporting—Phase 2

January 1, 2021

Adoption of the above standard have no significant effect on the amounts for the year ended December 31, 2021.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-
WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION-(UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Amendment to IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' - Applying IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' with IFRS 4 addresses issue arising from the different effective dates of IFRS 9 and the forthcoming new standard IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'. The amendments introduce two alternative options for entities issuing contracts within the scope of IFRS 4, notably a temporary exemption and an overlay approach. The temporary exemption enables eligible entities to defer the implementation date of IFRS 9. The overlay approach allows an entity applying IFRS 9 from 01 July 2018 onwards to remove from profit and loss account the effects of some of the accounting mismatches that may occur from applying IFRS 9 before IFRS 17 is applied.

The Corporation has determined that it is eligible for the temporary exemption option since the Corporation has not previously applied any version of IFRS 9, its activities are predominantly connected with insurance as the percentage of the total carrying amount of its liabilities connected with insurance relative to the total carrying amount of all its liabilities is greater than 90 percent and the Corporation doesn't engage in significant activities unconnected with insurance based on historical available information. Under the temporary exemption option, the Corporation can defer the application of IFRS 9 until the application of IFRS 17.

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

IFRS 9 defines the terms "principal" as being the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition, and the "interest" as being compensation for (i) the time value of money, and (ii) the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time.

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

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

2.4 Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are effective but not relevant

The other new standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the financial year beginning on January 01, 2021 are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Corporation's financial reporting and operations and are therefore not presented here.

2.5 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting and reporting standards that are relevant but not yet effective and not early adopted by the Corporation

The following new standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standard or interpretation.

Standard or Interpretation	Effective Date (Annual period beginning on or after)
Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities (Amendment to IFRS 9)	January 1, 2022
Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)	January 1, 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)	January 1, 2022
Subsidiary as a First-time Adopter (Amendment to IFRS 1)	January 1, 2022
Taxation in Fair Value Measurements (Amendment to IAS 41)	January 1, 2022

STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-
 WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION-(UN-AUDITED)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Updating a Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)	January 1, 2022
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2022
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	January 1, 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)	January 1, 2023
Disclosure Initiative—Accounting Policies	January 1, 2023

The management of the Corporation is in the process of assessing the impact of these Standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards on the unconsolidated financial statements of the Corporation.

2.6 Standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards that are not yet notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)

Following new standards have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) which are yet to be notified by the SECP for the purpose of applicability in Pakistan.

Standard or Interpretation	IASB effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)
IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	July 01, 2009
IFRS 17 Insurance Contract (Amendment to Insurance Contract)	January 1, 2023

2.7 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

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.

Significant areas where assumptions, estimates and judgments were exercised in application of accounting policies relate to:

a) Classification of investments

In investments classified as "amortized cost", the Corporation has included financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity. In making this judgment, the Corporation evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity.

b) Provision for outstanding claims (including IBNR)

The Corporation records claims based on the sum assured or other basis set by the Corporation. However, settlement of all the claims is made based on the nature of insured event.

Provision of claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) is made on the basis of actuarial valuation. Actuarial valuation is made on the basis of past trend and pattern of reporting of claims. Actual amount of IBNR may materially differ from the actuarial estimates.

c) Provision for taxation

In making estimates for taxation currently payable by the Corporation, management looks at the current income tax law and the decisions of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past.

d) Impairment of other assets, including contribution due but unpaid

The Corporation also considers the need for impairment provision against other assets, including premium due but unpaid and provision required there-against. While assessing such a requirement, various factors including delinquency in the account and financial position of the policyholders are considered.

e) Fixed assets, investment properties, depreciation and amortisation

In making estimates of depreciation / amortisation, management uses method which reflects the pattern in which economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Corporation. The method applied is reviewed at each financial year end and if there is a change in expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the assets, the method would be changed to reflect the change in pattern. Such change is accounted for as change in accounting estimate in accordance with International Accounting Standard - 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

The assets residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

The Corporation also reviews value of the assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of respective items of fixed assets with a corresponding effect on the depreciation / amortization charge and impairment.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies and methods of computation adopted in the preparation of this financial statement is same as those applied in the preparation of the annual financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2021 except stated below.

3.1 Window Takaful Operations

Family Takful Contracts

The company offers Family takaful Contracts. Family Takful Contract is an arrangement which rests on key Shariah principles of mutual cooperation, solidarity and well being of a community, and is based on the principles of wakala waqf model. Under a Takaful arrangement, individuals come together and contribute towards the common objective of protecting each other against financial losses by sharing the risk on basis of mutual assistance.

The obligation of waqf for waqf participants' liabilities is limited to the amount available in the Waqf fund. In case there is a deficit in the waqf Fund, the Window Takaful Operator shall grant an interest free loan (Qard e Hasna) to make good deficit. The loan shall be repayable from the future surpluses generated in waqf fund, without any excess of actual amount given to it.

Repayment of Qard e Hasna shall receive priority over surplus distribution to participant of waqf fund.

- Indicial Family Takaful Contract Unit Linked

The Company offers Unit Linked Takaful Plans which provide Shariah Compliant financial protection and investment vehicle to individual participants. These plans carry cash value and offer investment choices to the participants to direct their investment related contributions based on their risk/return objectives. The investment risk is borne by the participants.

3.2 Recognition of Policy Holders' Liability/Technical reserves

a) Reserve for claims incurred but not reported - Takaful Contracts

The liability for claims - IBNR, is determined by the Appointed Actuary and is included in the technical reserves. The IBNR is expressed on the basis of past claims reporting pattern as a percentage of earned contribution.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-
WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION-(UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

b) Reserve for unearned contribution - Takaful Contracts

The unearned portion of gross contribution, net off wakala fee, is set aside as a reserve and included in the technical reserves. Such reserve is calculated as a portion of the gross contribution of each policy, determined according to the ratio of the unexpired period of the policy and the total period, both measured to the nearest day.

c) Contribution deficiency reserve - Takaful Contracts

The Company maintains a provision in respect of contribution deficiency for the class of business where the unearned contribution reserve is not adequate to meet the expected future liability, after retakaful claims and other supplementary expenses expected to be incurred after the balance sheet date in respect of the unexpired policies in that class of business at the balance sheet date. Provision for contribution deficiency reserve is made as per the advice of the appointed actuary.

3.3 Retakaful contracts held

Retakaful Contribution

These contracts are entered into by the Company with the retakaful operator under which the retakaful operator cedes the Takaful risk assumed during normal course of its business, and according to which the Waqf is compensated for losses on contracts issued by it.

Retakaful contribution is recorded at the time the retakaful is ceded.

Retakaful liabilities represent balances due to retakaful companies. Amounts payable are calculated in a manner consistent with the associated retakaful treaties.

Retakaful Expenses

Retakaful expenses are recognised as liabilities.

Retakaful assets represent balances due from retakaful operator. Recoverable amounts are estimated in a manner consistent with the associated retakaful treaties.

Retakaful assets are offset against related Retakaful liabilities under the circumstances only that there is a clear legal right of off-set of the amounts. Income or expenses from retakaful contract are not offset against expenses or income from related Retakaful contracts as required by the Insurance Ordinance, 2000. Retakaful assets and liabilities are derecognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expired.

3.4 Receivable and payable related to takaful contracts

Receivables and payables are recognised when due.

3.5 Cash and cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include the following:

- Cash at bank in current and saving account.
- Cash and stamps in hand.
- Term deposit receipts with original maturity upto three months.
- Certificate of islamic investment with original maturity upto three months.

3.6 Revenue recognition

3.6.1 Contributions

Individual Life family Takaful

First year, renewal and single contributions are recognised once related policies are issued/ renewed against receipt of contribution

3.6.2 Reinsurance Commission

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

STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-
WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION-(UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

3.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

3.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised, as an expense, for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Value in use is ascertained through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

3.9 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised initially at cost including associated transaction costs which is the fair value of the consideration given.

The financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsequently as described below:

Financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- Loans and receivables;
- Held to maturity; and

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are carried at amortized cost.

Held to maturity

These include held to maturity investments that are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity and the Corporation has a positive intent and ability to hold these investments till maturity. After initial recognition, these are carried at amortized cost.

Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized at the time when the Corporation loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets. Financial liabilities are derecognized at the time when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired. Any gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities are taken to the statement of comprehensive income immediately.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-
WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION-(UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Off setting

Financial assets and liabilities are off set and the amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Corporation has a legal right to set-off the transactions and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Fair / market value measurements

For investments in Government securities, fair / market value is determined by reference to quotations obtained from Reuters page (PKRV) / (PKISRV) where applicable. For investments in quoted marketable securities, other than Term Finance Certificates / Corporate Sukuks, fair / market value is determined by reference to Stock Exchange quoted market price at the close of business on reporting date. The fair market value of Term Finance Certificates / Corporate Sukuks and investment in Mutual Fund is as per the rates issued by the Mutual Funds Association of Pakistan (MUFAP).

Financial liabilities

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, which approximates to its cost except for policyholders' liabilities and liability for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) which are measured on the basis of actuarial valuations.

3.10 Acquisition costs

These are costs incurred in acquiring and maintaining takaful policies and include without limitation all forms of remuneration paid to agents and certain field force staff.

3.11 Claim Expenses

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

Surrenders of individual life unit linked are recognised after these have been approved in accordance with the Company's policy.

Liability for outstanding claims is recognised in respect of all claims intimated up to the balance sheet date. Claims liability includes amounts in relation to unpaid reported claims.

Liability for claims "Incurred But Not Reported" (IBNR) is included in policyholders' liabilities.

3.12 Takaful Operators' Fee

The shareholders of the Company manage the Window Takaful operations for the participants, Accordingly, the Company is entitled to Takaful Operator's Fee for the management of Window Takaful Operations under the Waqf Fund, to meet its general and administrative expenses, The Takaful Operator's fee, termed Wakala Fee, is recognised upfront.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-
WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION-(UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

(Operating assets)

4.1 Operating assets

Description	2022						2021			
	As at 1 January	Additions/ (disposals)	Adjustment	As at 31 December	As at 1 January	For the year	Adjustment	As at 31 December	Written down value as at 31 December	Depreciation Rate (%)
	Rupees in '000									
Furniture and fixture	1,626	-	-	1,626	300	162	-	462	1,164	10%
Office equipment	970	203	-	1,173	183	116	-	299	874	10%
Computers	2,612	-	-	2,612	1,512	784	-	2,296	316	30%
Computer Peripherals	410	-	-	410	266	123	-	389	21	30%
	5,618	203	-	5,821	2,261	1,185	-	3,446	2,375	
	OSF									
	2022									
	Cost									
	Depreciation									
	Rupees in '000									
	OSF									
	2021									
	Cost									
	Depreciation									
	Rupees in '000									
Furniture and fixture	1,572	54	-	1,626	143	157	-	300	1,326	10%
Office equipment	768	202	-	970	106	77	-	183	787	10%
Computers	2,612	-	-	2,612	728	784	-	1,512	1,100	30%
Computer Peripherals	410	-	-	410	143	123	-	266	144	30%
	5,362	256	-	5,618	1,120	1,141	0	2,261	3,357	

Note
4.1
Rupees in '000
2,375
3,357

STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-
WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION-(UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

5	INVESTMENT IN DEBT SECURITIES	Note	2022			2021		
			Cost	Discount	Carrying value	Cost	Discount	Carrying value
			-----Rupees in '000-----			-----Rupees in '000-----		
	Operator's Sub Fund & PTF							
	Held to maturity							
	GOP Ijarah Sukkuks		513,600	2,267	511,333	178,900	4,014	174,886
	Capital Contribution		100,000		100,000	100,000		100,000
			<u>613,600</u>	<u>2,267</u>	<u>611,333</u>	<u>278,900</u>	<u>4,014</u>	<u>274,886</u>
6	OTHER RECEIVABLES							
				Operator's Sub Fund	Participants Takaful Fund		Operator's Sub Fund	Participants Takaful Fund
				2022			2021	
				-----Rupees in '000-----			-----Rupees in '000-----	
	Accrued investment income			7,493	3,527		5,445	-
	Accrued Interest on Bank Deposit			1,451	1,969		791	321
	Security Deposit			300	-		300	-
	other receivables-Agents			234	-		-	-
				<u>9,478</u>	<u>5,496</u>		<u>6,536</u>	<u>321</u>
7	RECEIVABLE FROM PIF / PAYABLE TO OSF							
	Wakala fee receivable/ (Payable)			7,831	7,831		1,798	1,798
	Modarib share receivable/ (Payable)			991	991		1	1
	Allocated Contribution Receivable			188,784	188,784		49,920	49,920
				<u>197,606</u>	<u>197,606</u>		<u>51,719</u>	<u>51,719</u>
8	CASH AND BANK							
	Cash and Cash Equivalent							
	-Cash in hand			-	-		-	-
	Franking Machine Deposit						1,290	(400)
	Cash at bank							
	-Saving Account	8.1		38,524	286,062		20,640	136,068
				<u>38,524</u>	<u>286,062</u>		<u>21,930</u>	<u>135,668</u>
8.1	These saving accounts carry profit ranging from 5.0% to 15.0% per annum; 2.6% to 7.5%(2021).							
9	TAKAFUL LIABILITIES	9.1						
	Participant Takaful Fund balance			-	414,278		-	84,270
				<u>-</u>	<u>414,278</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>84,270</u>
9.1	This comprises of surplus of Individual Family Takaful - Participant Takaful Fund, which relates exclusively to participants of the Individual Family Takaful Fund and is not available for distribution to shareholders. Under the Waqf Deed of Individual Family Takaful Fund read with Rule 21 of Takaful Rules, 2012, the surplus arising in the Participants Sub Fund can only be distributed to the Participants of that Fund based on approval of the Appointed Actuary. The surplus has been classified under takaful liabilities as clarified by SECP in Circular No. 15 of 2019 dated November 18, 2019.							
10	TAKAFUL./RETAKAFUL PAYABLES			Operator's Sub Fund	Participant's Fund		Operator's Sub Fund	Participant's Fund
				2022			2021	
				-----Rupees in '000-----			-----Rupees in '000-----	
	Retakful Payables			-	3,583		-	402
				<u>-</u>	<u>3,583</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>402</u>
11	OTHER CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS							
	Accrued commission & incentives			69,798	-		26,914	-
	Accrued expenses			9,830	1,356		7,198	-
	Misc Payables			3,389	-		-	-
				<u>83,017</u>	<u>1,356</u>		<u>34,112</u>	<u>-</u>

STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-
WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION-(UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

12 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENT(S)

There are no contingencies and commitments related to window takaful operations.

13 NET CONTRIBUTION REVENUE

	Operator's Sub Fund	Participant's Fund	Operator's Sub Fund	Participant's Fund
	2022		2021	
	-----Rupees in '000-----			
Written Contribution	212,860	237,042	110,866	79,295
Less: Wakala Fee				
Contribution net of wakala fee	212,860	237,042	110,866	79,295
Add: Unearned contribution reserve opening	-	-	-	-
Less: Unearned contribution reserve closing	-	-	-	-
Contribution Earned	212,860	237,042	110,866	79,295
Retakaful contribution ceded	-	-	-	-
Add: Prepaid retakaful contribution opening	-	-	-	-
Less: Prepaid retakaful contribution closing	-	3,583	-	-
Retakaful expense	-	3,583	-	(402)
Net Contribution	212,860	233,459	110,866	79,697

14 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT I

	2022	2021
	-----Rupees in '000-----	
	Operator's Sub Fund	Operator's Sub Fund
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	41,615	24,729
Travelling expenses	2,545	3,929
Advertisements and sales promotion	123	175
Printing and stationery	3,194	3,183
Depreciation	1,185	1,141
Rent, rates and taxes	4,862	4,862
Legal and professional charges - business related	3,001	3,016
Electricity, gas and water	695	6,906
Office repairs and maintenance	1,623	2,187
Bank charges	6	1
Postages, telegrams and telephone	684	668
Conference and meetings	2,647	1,254
Training expense	11	420
Entertainment	255	178
other expenses	-	120
Revenue expenses		3
Insurance Charges	33	59
Allocation of expenses from PO	3,843	2,419
	66,322	55,250

STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-
WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION-(UN-AUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

15	INVESTMENT INCOME	Operator's	Participant's	Operator's	Participant's
		Sub Fund	Fund	Sub Fund	Fund
		2022		2021	
		-----Rupees in '000--		-----Rupees in '000-----	
	Income from debt securities				
	<i>Held to maturity</i>				
	-Return on debt securities	16,596	9,829	4,412	-
		<u>16,596</u>	<u>9,829</u>	<u>4,412</u>	<u>-</u>
16	OTHER INCOME				
	Return on bank balances	6,701	16,982	5,196	1,942
		<u>6,701</u>	<u>16,982</u>	<u>5,196</u>	<u>1,942</u>
17	ACQUISITION EXPENSES		2022		2021
			-----Rupees in '000-----		-----Rupees in '000-----
	Remuneration to takaful intermediaries		Operator's		Operator's
			Sub Fund		Sub Fund
	- commission to agent on first & 2nd year contributions		156,431		81,051
	- other benefits to takaful intermediaries		6,500		3,600
	- other incentive and bonuses		16,070		-
	Other Acquisition Cost:				
	- Stamp duty		6,279		3,511
	- Initial medical fees		189		-
			<u>185,470</u>		<u>88,162</u>
18	WAKALA FEE				
	Wakala fees	18.1	7,831		1,798
			<u>7,831</u>		<u>1,798</u>
18.1	The Operator manages the family takaful operations for the participants and charges Rs.100/- per month for each policy. The operator entitled for Takaful operator's fee (Wakala Fee) for the management of takaful operation under Waqf Fund to meet its general and administrative expense. The takaful operator fee is recognised upfront.				
19	MODARIB'S FEE				
	Modarib's fees	19.1	991		1,242
			<u>991</u>		<u>1,242</u>
19.1	The operator manages the participants' investments as a Modarib and charge 20% Modarib's share of the investment income and profit on bank deposits earned by PTF.				
20	MANAGEMENT OF TAKAFUL RISK AND FINANCIAL RISK				
	The company is responsible for managung contracts that result in the transfer of Takaful and Financial Risk from the participant to the respective PTF. This section summarizes the risk and the way the company manges them as part of Windiw Takaful Operations.				
	The PTF only issues Individual Family Takaful contracts				

**STATE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-
 WINDOW TAKAFUL OPERATION-(UN-AUDITED)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

20.1 Individual Family Takaful

The risk covered is mainly death and/or disability. The risk of death and disability will vary from region to region. The PTF may get exposed to poor risk due unexpected experience in terms of claims severity or frequency. This can be a result anti selection, fraudulent claim, and catastrophe on poor persistency.

The PTF may also face the risk of poor investment return and liquidity issues on monies invested in the fund. The risk of poor persistency can lead to an impact on the size of PTF. A larger PTF may allow for a greater degree of cross submission of mortality risk, increasing the probability of convergence between the actual and mortality experience.

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting, re-takaful, claims handling policy and other related controls. The Corporation has well-defined medical underwriting policies, which puts a check on anti-selection.

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting, re-takaful, claims handling policy and other related controls. The Corporation has well-defined medical underwriting policies, which puts a check on anti-selection.

On the claims handling side the Corporation has a procedure in place to ensure that payment of fraudulent claim is avoided for this purpose a claim with variable materiality limits review/consider all claims for verification and specific and detailed investigation of all apparently doubtful claims.

20.2 Financial Risk

Liquidity risk

This is the risk of losses in the event of insufficient liquid assets to meet cash flows requirement for participant's obligation. To guard against the risk, the corporation manages its keeping in view liquidity threshold in order to ensures obligation are made in timely manner.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk to the Corporation is the risk of changes in the market interest rates reducing the overall interest on its interest bearing securities. The Corporation limits its risk by monitoring interest rates in the currencies in which cash and investment are denominated.

20.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Financial Instrument will fluctuate as a result of change in market prices, whether those change a caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer, or factors affecting all securities traded in the market.

The company limits its risk by maintaining investments in minimal fluctuating securities.

21 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES 2022

Number of employees at the end of the year	11
Average number of employees	11

22 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 18 APR 2023 by board