



HDFC International Life and Re Company Limited

Regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority

Annual Report 2025-26



**SHAPE
STRIDE
SECURE**

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Shape

**Influencing Markets.
Expanding Access.
Building the Future.**

- Working closely with insurers, regulators, intermediaries and ecosystem partners to strengthen market capabilities and support sustainable growth.
- Using our reinsurance expertise and insurance innovation to build a more resilient and inclusive insurance ecosystem.
- Expanding access through simple, digital-first insurance solutions designed for Global Indians.
- Supporting market development as regulation evolves, consumer awareness rises, and demand for protection and savings solutions grows.

Stride

**Accelerating Execution.
Deepening Capability.
Delivering Growth.**

- Strengthening expertise across underwriting, actuarial, risk management and operations.
- Deepening relationships with insurers, clients and customers across our priority markets and Global Indian segments.
- Expanding our reach through differentiated solutions, stronger partnerships and digital engagement.
- Investing in technology, analytics and process improvements to enhance agility, service and scale.

Secure

**Strengthening Resilience.
Protecting Value. Enabling
Sustainable Growth.**

- Maintaining a disciplined approach to risk, capital and governance.
- Strengthening operational resilience and enhancing business continuity across the organisation.
- Protecting value through prudent financial management and sustainable business practices.
- Building a strong foundation to support growth and create long-term value for all stakeholders.

Corporate Overview



Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Mr. Yuvraj Narayan

Independent Director
(Chairperson of the Board)

Mr. Susir Kumar

Independent Director
(Ceased with effect from January 26, 2026)

Mr. Sameer Yogishwar

Non-Executive Director

Mr. Prasun Gajri

Non-Executive Director

Ms. Eshwari Murugan

Non-Executive Director

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Rahul Prasad

Management Committee

Mr. Rahul Prasad

Chief Executive Officer

Ms. Nancy Gupta

Appointed Actuary

Mr. Manoj Raman

Head – Customer Relations & Business Systems and DPO

Mr. Ankit Singhal

Head – Legal & Company Secretary

Mr. Abhishek Nayak

Head – Strategy, Risk & Compliance and MLRO

Mr. Harpreet Singh Kalra

Head – Finance & Accounts

Ms. Kinnari Panda

VP – International Business

Company Secretary

Mr. Ankit Singhal

Auditor

Crowe Mak Limited
(Registration No. 0230), (DIFC)

Internal Auditor

RSM, UAE

Bankers

Citibank, N.A
Bank of Singapore Limited
HDFC Bank Ltd. (Bahrain Branch)
HDFC Bank Ltd. (IFSC, GIFT City branch)
HDFC Bank Ltd. (Raysan Branch, Gandhinagar)
Standard Chartered Bank (IFSC, GIFT City Branch)
Standard Chartered Bank (Mumbai Branch)
Standard Chartered Bank (Dubai)
IDFC FIRST Bank (IFSC, GIFT City branch)

Registered Office

HDFC International Life and Re Company Limited
(Regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority)
Unit OT 17-30, Level 17, Central Park Towers,
Dubai International Financial Centre, Dubai,
PO Box 114603, United Arab Emirates

Telephone: +971 4 354 6969,

Email: info@hdfclifere.com,

Website: www.hdfclifere.com, Licence Number: CL2067

HDFC International Life and Re Co. Ltd.

("HDFC International Life and Re")

HDFC International Life and Re, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, was incorporated in 2016 in the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC). As a Life & Health (L&H) reinsurer incorporated in the DIFC and regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA), HDFC International Life and Re has established a growing presence across several international markets.

HDFC International Life and Re provides reinsurance solutions across Life and Health through treaty and facultative arrangements. These services support a broad range of insurance product lines, including individual life insurance, group life insurance, group credit life insurance, health insurance, and travel insurance. The Company remains focussed on delivering solution-centric and value-added offerings to its ceding partners, enabling insurers to enhance and expand their business across target markets.

In addition to its DIFC headquarters, HDFC International Life and Re operates an overseas branch at GIFT City – International Financial Services Centre (IFSC), under the brand name "HDFC Life International." As of March 31, 2026, the branch has completed over two and a half years of successful commercial operations and has established a stable and growing presence within the IFSC ecosystem. Operating from GIFT City, the branch offers US dollar-denominated life and health insurance products and solutions

to non-resident Indians across the globe. The branch continues to build on its operational track record, demonstrating sustained business momentum while further strengthening the Company's international footprint and its ability to serve customers worldwide.

Further, S&P Global Ratings assigned an Insurer Financial Strength Rating of "BBB" to HDFC International Life and Re for the eighth consecutive year. Apart from S&P Global Ratings, AM Best Ratings assigned a Financial Strength Rating of B++ (Good) and a Long-Term Issuer Credit Rating of "BBB" (Good) to HDFC International Life and Re for the second consecutive year. The outlook assigned to both these Credit Ratings (ratings) are Stable.

Furthermore, HDFC International Life and Re received its certification on ISO/IEC27001:2022 for Information Security Management Systems (ISMS) underscoring its commitment to excellence in technology and services.



HDFC International Life and Re was also honoured with the Best Place to Work UAE-2025 award by Khaleej Times in two categories:

- **Best Places to Work for 18–34-year-olds**
- **Best Place to Work for Employee Wellbeing**

This recognition reflects the company's commitment to a workplace culture that values wellbeing, engagement, and professional development. It reinforces its position as an employer of choice in the UAE's competitive financial services sector.



Parentage

Founded in 2000, HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited offers a comprehensive range of long-term life insurance solutions spanning protection, pension, savings, investment, annuity and health segments. Over the past 25 years, guided by its purpose of Protecting India with Pride, the Company has remained committed to providing financial protection and long-term security to individuals and families across the country. As of March 31, 2026, the Company's product portfolio comprised over 70 products across individual and group businesses, along with optional riders designed to meet diverse customer needs.

The company's expansive network comprises over 700 branches across India, more than 2.7 lakh individual agents, and upwards of 500 partnerships spanning banks, NBFCs, MFIs, SFBs, brokers, new-age ecosystem partners, in addition to our digital platform. The Company remains focussed on broadening its distribution footprint and identifying more efficient and innovative ways to reach and serve its customers.

Message from our Chairman

Dear Shareholders, Partners, and Employees,

The year 2025-26 was one of steady advancement and thoughtful consolidation. We focussed on strengthening the fundamentals of our business while ensuring that our growth remained measured, predictable, and aligned with our long-term ambitions. This balanced approach allowed us to navigate a changing environment with confidence and clarity.

Our two businesses continued to evolve in complementary ways. The reinsurance portfolio expanded at a healthy pace, supported by deeper engagement with long-standing partners and selective entry into new relationships. The insurance business also progressed well, supported by sharper product focus, strengthened distribution, and improved operational delivery. Together, these efforts contributed to meaningful growth across the organisation.

The company concluded FY 2025-26 witnessing a significant surge in Gross Written Premium while maintaining margins at anticipated levels, thus reflecting the company's philosophy of building a predictable and profitable business.

Our ratings from S&P Global Ratings and AM Best were reaffirmed with stable outlooks, underscoring the strength of our capital position and the consistency of our financial management.

Governance continued to be a central pillar of our progress. We strengthened internal frameworks, enhanced oversight mechanisms, and maintained a high standard of compliance across

jurisdictions. We ended the year with a clean regulatory record, a reflection of the discipline with which our teams operate and the seriousness with which we approach our responsibilities.

We also made meaningful strides in technology and operational capability. New digital tools improved the speed and quality of decision-making, while automation helped streamline processes across both businesses. These investments are building the foundation for scale, resilience, and long-term efficiency.

Our people remain the driving force behind everything we do. Their commitment, professionalism, and willingness to embrace change have shaped our progress this year. On behalf of the Board, I extend my sincere appreciation to every member of our team across Dubai and GIFT City.

As we look ahead, our direction is clear. We will continue to build on our strengths, deepen our presence in markets where we have a natural advantage, and invest in capabilities that support sustainable growth. Our focus remains on creating long-term value for all stakeholders while staying true to our principles of discipline, responsibility, and transparency.

I would like to thank our Board for their guidance, our regulators and partners for their continued support, and you, our shareholders for your trust in our journey. The year behind us reflects steady progress. The years ahead offer opportunity, purpose, and the promise of continued growth.

Yuvraj Narayan

**Chairperson, Board of Directors
HDFC International Life and Re**



Board of Directors



Yuvraj Narayan
Independent Director

Mr. Yuvraj Narayan serves as Group Chief Executive Officer of DP World, where he leads the organisation's long-term strategic direction, portfolio expansion, and digital transformation agenda. In this role, he is spearheading the continued evolution of DP World into a fully integrated global trade enabler – delivering seamless, end-to-end supply chain solutions and supporting the movement of more than 10% of global trade. A defining hallmark of Mr. Narayan's leadership has been his disciplined and strategic approach to mergers and acquisitions. Through a series of carefully selected investments and integrations, he has been instrumental in expanding DP World's capabilities beyond ports into inland logistics, freight forwarding, contract logistics, and digital supply chain platforms. This expansion has positioned the Group as a true end-to-end logistics partner, connecting every link in the global supply chain with efficiency, resilience, and scale. Mr. Narayan has also championed the growth and development of DP World's global workforce, which now exceeds 125,000 employees. He places strong emphasis on fostering a high-performance and inclusive culture that prioritises people, empowers talent, and reinforces a shared sense of purpose across diverse markets. Since joining DP World in 2004, he has played a central role in shaping the company's growth trajectory. His strategic clarity, financial discipline, and executional rigour have strengthened the Group's international footprint, enhanced operational resilience, and enabled sustainable growth across geographies and business lines. Appointed Chief Financial Officer in 2005, he led numerous strategic initiatives that underpinned the Group's expansion and long-term value creation. He subsequently served as Group Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer from November 2021, before assuming the role of Group Chief Executive Officer in 2026.

Prior to joining DP World, Mr. Narayan held senior leadership roles at ANZ Group, including Head of Corporate and Project Finance for South Asia. He also served as Chief Financial Officer of Salalah Port Services in Oman, further strengthening his expertise in port operations and infrastructure finance.

A qualified Chartered Accountant, Mr. Narayan combines deep institutional knowledge with a proven track record of leadership across complex global organisations.

He currently serves on the boards of HDFC International Life and Re and Dubai Financial Market, holding various board and committee roles.



Sameer Yogishwar
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Sameer Yogishwar has been associated with HDFC Life since its inception and was among its earliest employees. Over the years, he has undertaken multiple roles within the HDFC Group. He is currently serving as the Chief Operating Officer of HDFC Life.

In 1998, Sameer began his professional career with Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited, one of the founding shareholders of HDFC Life, as a Management Trainee. Following a two-year stint with HDFC Limited, he was deputed to join the founding team of HDFC Life. During his 25-year journey with HDFC Life, he has worked across multiple functions, including process operations, learning and development, agency sales, bancassurance, strategic alliances, and international business. He has held several senior leadership positions, heading zonal business functions across large geographies in India, while also spending a significant part of his career building and managing the organisation's branch operations network across the country.

In January 2016, he became the first CEO of HDFC International Life & Re and was instrumental in obtaining the licence and incorporating the company in the Dubai International Financial Centre. He also served on the Board of Directors of the DIFC Insurance Association NPIO from June 2017 to June 2019.

Sameer holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics and a Master's degree in Management Studies (Finance) from University of Mumbai.

Further, he played a key role in establishing the GIFT office and currently oversees the business as a Non-Executive Director since April 2023.

Prasun Gajri
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Prasun has been associated with HDFC Life since April 2009 and is currently the Chief Investment Officer and Chief Strategy Officer of HDFC Life.

Prior to his association with HDFC Life, he was associated with Citibank N.A. and Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Engineering from Punjab Engineering College and a Post Graduate Diploma in Management from Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad. He is also a Chartered Financial Analyst from the CFA Institute.

He has been serving as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of the Company since April 2024.



Eshwari Murugan
Non-Executive Director

Ms. Eshwari has been associated with HDFC Life since November 2006 and is currently serving as the Appointed Actuary and Chief Actuary of HDFC Life.

With over 30 years of experience in the life insurance industry, she has worked across both the public and private sectors, including with Life Insurance Corporation of India. She possesses extensive expertise across actuarial functions, underwriting, claims, information technology, pricing, product development, reinsurance, regulatory reporting, and business planning.

Ms. Eshwari also played a significant role in HDFC Life's IPO, including establishing robust disclosure systems and evaluating merger and acquisition opportunities. She is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of India and the Insurance Institute of India.

She has been serving as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of the Company since October 2024.



Rahul Prasad
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Mr. Rahul Prasad took over as the CEO of HDFC International Life and Re, on May 10, 2023. Before assuming the role of CEO, Rahul had successfully served as Deputy CEO, wherein he was responsible for serving clients and partners in the GCC, the greater MENA region and key emerging markets. He also played a key part in driving revenue growth and expanding into new lines of business.

Rahul began his professional career as a Management Trainee in 2004 with India's first private life insurer (HDFC Life) and then went on to be part of one of the largest bancassurance channels for HDFC Life in India for many years, and later took up charge as VP of International Business towards the end of 2013. Rahul's association with HDFC Life and HDFC International Life and Re Life and Re is now in excess of 20 years. Rahul, as part of the founding team, was instrumental in setting up the Company in DIFC and was one of the chief architects in forging strategic alliances with insurers in GCC and the broader MENA region, by understanding their business models and responding with tactical tailor-made reinsurance solutions.

In his present role as CEO, Rahul oversees strategic planning, operational excellence, and governance aimed at delivering sustainable performance. Rahul holds a Bachelor's degree in Engineering and a post-graduation degree in Business Management from Nagpur University and Nirma University respectively.

From the Desk of the CEO

Dear Stakeholders,

This year marked a period of deliberate, steady progress as we advanced our long-term priorities and built on the momentum of recent years.

The financial year 2025–26 strengthened our foundations and positioned us for the opportunities ahead. We deepened the strength of our reinsurance business, including celebrating a decade of excellence at the DIFC, while continuing to scale our direct insurance business at GIFT City. Throughout, our focus remained clear: grow with discipline, act with intent, and reinforce the resilience that defines us.

We began the year with a more defined strategic focus across both our reinsurance and direct insurance business. The broader landscape continues to shift, marked by evolving risk dynamics and increasingly sophisticated client expectations. Across both business segments, clients are looking for partners who combine deep technical expertise with the agility to respond effectively to a rapidly changing environment. Throughout the year, we stayed anchored in these realities and ensured that every decision enhanced our capabilities and long-term positioning.

A portrait of Rahul Prasad, the CEO, wearing a dark blue suit, white shirt, and a blue tie with white polka dots. He has his arms crossed and is smiling slightly. The background is a blurred cityscape with modern buildings.

Rahul Prasad

CEO

Strengthening foundations and trust

Our commitment to governance, risk management, and operational excellence remained steadfast. We concluded the year with a positive supervisory assessment, underscoring the discipline of our regulatory compliance, the continued strengthening of our risk management practices, and the resilience of our internal control environment. At the same time, we remain attentive to opportunities to further enhance consistency and responsiveness across both our reinsurance and direct insurance operations.

We further strengthened and reinforced stakeholder trust by maintaining alignment with globally-recognised benchmarks. HDFC International Life and Re was recertified for the ISO/IEC 27001:2022 standard, reflecting the rigour of our information security framework and our sustained focus on safeguarding data and systems. In an increasingly digital and interconnected environment, this certification highlights our continued investment in secure and resilient systems.

Our financial strength remained firmly grounded throughout the year. The reaffirmation of our financial strength ratings and credit ratings with stable outlook by S&P Global Ratings (BBB) and AM Best (B++;Good) reflects the consistency of our financial performance and the strength of our balance sheet. These evaluations affirm the robustness of our risk-adjusted capital position across the rating agencies' proprietary models, a testament to our disciplined approach to managing both business and financial risks.

Delivering meaningful growth

Our performance this year demonstrated the effectiveness of our disciplined execution.

Under IFRS 4 Accounting Standard, Gross Written Premiums reached USD 55.37 million, a 62% year-on-year increase. This growth is a testament to the trust our clients and partners place in our ability to deliver.

Under IFRS 17 Accounting Standard, Insurance Contract Revenues rose from USD 30.99 million to USD 39.60 million, a 28% increase supported by prudent underwriting and a sharper focus on profitable life and health segments.

We expanded by building on our core strengths, making deliberate choices, and pursuing growth that is responsible and value-creating.

Investing in technology, people, and resilience

Innovation continues to strengthen our competitiveness. This year, we delivered several digital advancements that enhanced our operating model and improved client experience.

Operations and technology remained key enablers of efficiency. We launched BLINK, our automated health underwriting engine, enabling straight-through processing and instant decisioning. This significantly improved turnaround times for our partners. Our Online Pricing Tool continued to gain strong traction with cedents, delivering instant, real-time, data-driven pricing that significantly boosts operational efficiency. We also expanded the use of AI-driven solutions across both our reinsurance and direct life businesses, strengthening operational effectiveness and elevating customer experience. Our collaboration with ecosystem partners became more robust, enabling more integrated and seamless solutions.

But technology is only part of our progress. Our people remain our greatest strength. Across Dubai and GIFT City, our teams demonstrated exceptional commitment and adaptability. Their ability to execute with precision while embracing new ways of working has been central to our success. I extend my sincere appreciation to every colleague whose dedication continues to shape our culture and performance.

Looking ahead

We look to the future with clarity and confidence. We will continue to strengthen our capabilities in health, protection, and savings-linked solutions. We will further deepen our reinsurance partnerships by delivering enhanced value-added services that strengthen the operational efficiency of our cedents and partners. Our focus remains on building an organisation that grows with purpose, adapts with agility, and consistently delivers value to all stakeholders.

Thank you for your continued trust and support. Together, we will shape the next decade of our journey with conviction and discipline.

Management Review & Corporate Reports

The background of the slide features a blurred image of a hand holding a tablet. The tablet screen displays a bar chart with a y-axis ranging from 0 to 500 and a pie chart. A large, semi-transparent blue arc is overlaid on the image, curving from the top left towards the bottom right. A thin red horizontal line is positioned below the main title, and a thin red vertical line is positioned to the right of the main title, intersecting the horizontal line.

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)



HDFC International Life and Re's adjusted capital resources over the course of the year are in excess of the defined threshold. The capital adequacy position is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The risk management system constantly monitors new and emerging risks and is able to respond with agility to changes in internal and external environment.

HDFC International Life and Re leverages on ERM and internal controls framework that is developed to manage the uncertainties in achieving its strategic objectives.

HDFC International Life and Re has put in place key policies and processes that sets up clear channels of communication regarding risk management strategy, objectives and plans.

ERM function enables in taking timely decisions both strategic and operational in a measured manner, carefully considering lag-lead inputs and early warning indicators whilst addressing emerging risks.

Integrating Risk Strategy

HDFC International Life and Re maintains a robust governance and strong risk management system that is foundational for the business operations and is anchored in the enterprise strategy. As a derivative from the enterprise strategy, the risk strategy is the core element for effective management of risks. It specifies more closely the goals of risk management and documents the understanding of risk. Outlined are the following overriding principles within the risk strategy:

1 We ensure the risk profile is dynamically optimised, whilst operating within the acceptable risk appetite as approved by the Board of Directors

2 We ensure risk management system and practices are agile and responsive to emerging risks and is able to address effectively with changes in internal and external environment

3 We ensure risk management has close alignment to business and operations, where risk appetite facilitates discussions and sets boundaries to risk taking

4 We promote an open risk culture and the transparency of the risk management system wherein strategy and execution are dealt with complexity, materiality and proportionality considerations

5 We ensure protection of the interests of the policyholder(s), cedant(s), retrocessionaire(s), shareholder(s), employees, and all the relevant stakeholder(s)

6 We adhere to applicable DFSA/IFSCA rules and DIFC/GIFT City regulations and all relevant federal directives issued by various statutory authorities

7 We adhere to and fulfil the requirements laid down by rating agencies and operate within the integrated framework

8 We make risk assessment and risk treatment process effective by minimising risk and maximising opportunities with the balanced use of both qualitative and quantitative methods

9 We assure in providing a systematic, structured, and dynamic mechanism to take smarter yet informed decisions whilst managing risk and uncertainty pragmatically

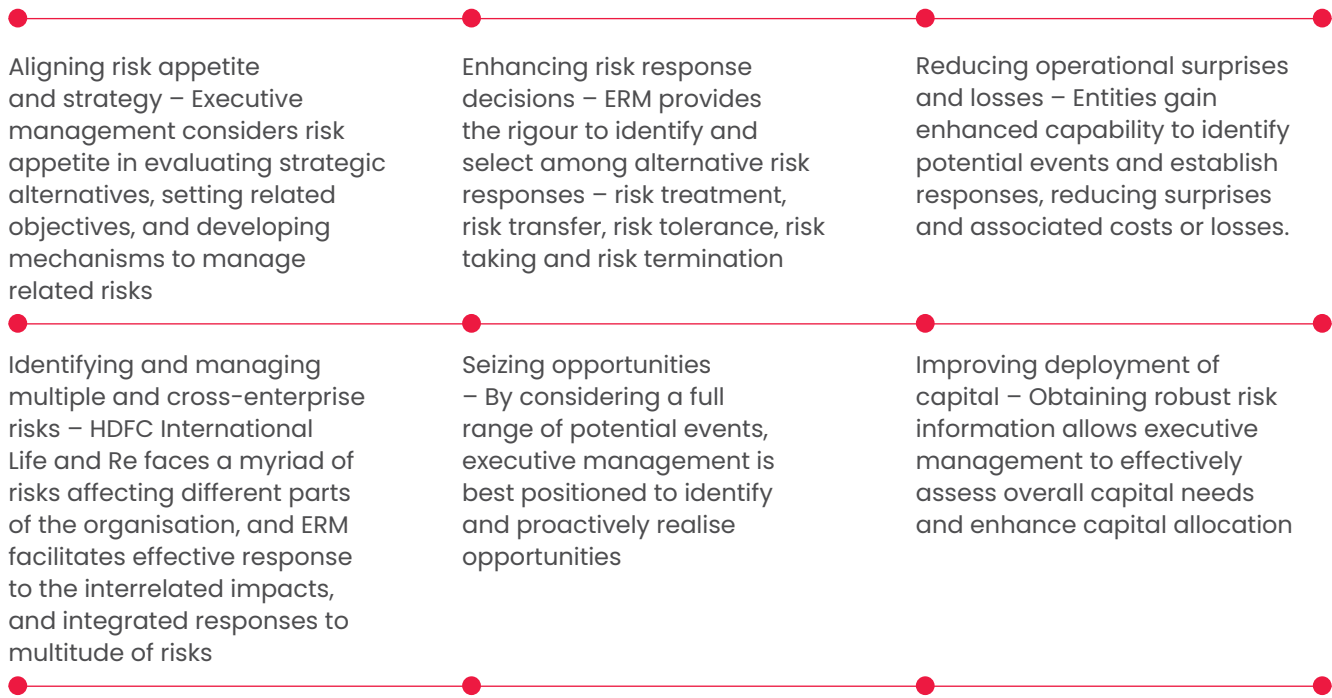
10 We ensure and assure the independence of ERM function

In addition to integrating risk strategy and determining causal factors, strategic risk assessments, scenario analysis and stress testing, risk and control self-assessment and the central system of limits and thresholds are critical risk infrastructures of Risk and Capital Management Guideline which is reviewed at least once a year. While this mechanism ensures risk management system is kept up-to-date, it also helps escalate risks and controls to next reporting levels in HDFC International Life and Re; aids in prioritising risks including determining options and deciding rightfully what mitigation actions suits best as per the strategic objectives.

HDFC International Life and Re’s capital adequacy ratio (CAR) is expected to remain at least 150%, while the regulatory solvency threshold is at 120%. Requisite countermeasures would be triggered if the CAR were to fall below the level of 150%, which include a board plan, among others. Thus, adherence to the regulatory requirement of a CAR of at least 120% is ensured in process.

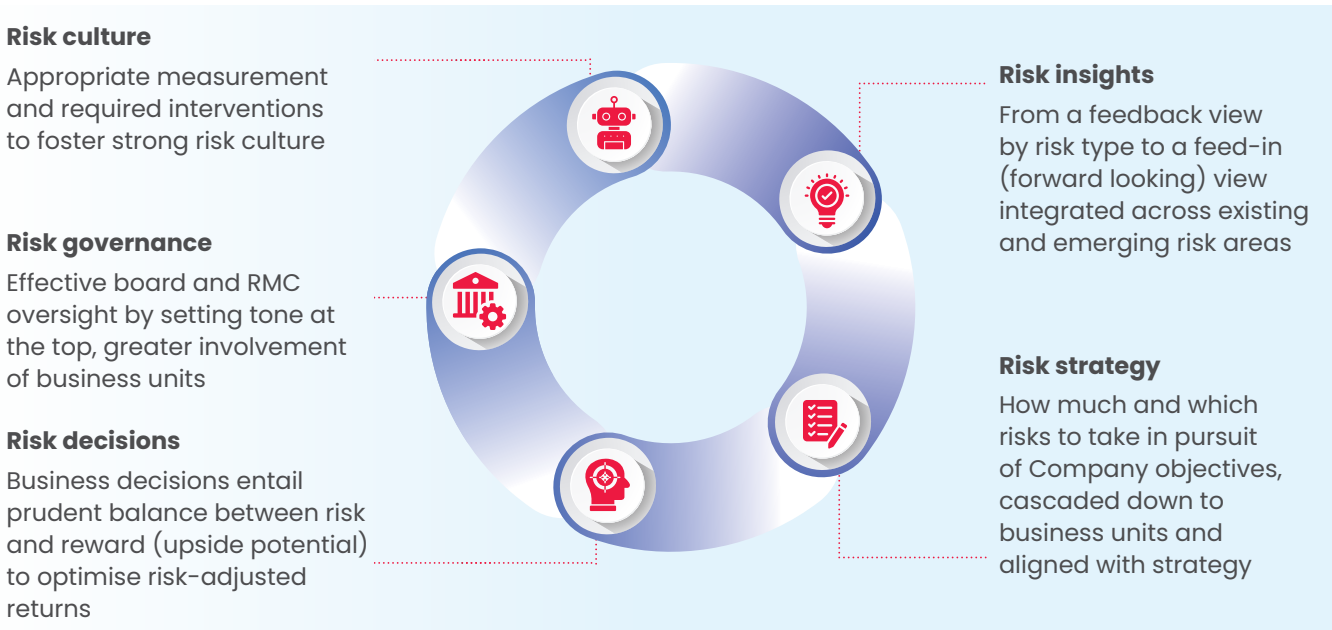
Capital adequacy requirements are monitored using the regulatory capital model and rating agency capital model and the Board of Directors are informed quarterly about adherence to the key thresholds as part of regular risk reporting as well as on an additional basis in the case of major events or changes. In addition to the above-mentioned threshold of 150%, the necessary adjusted capital resources are also influenced by the expectations of rating agencies for the target rating.

ERM encompasses



These capabilities inherent in ERM, helps executive management achieve the performance and profitability targets, and prevent loss of resources. ERM helps ensure effective reporting and compliance with laws and regulations, and helps avoid reputational and associated consequences. Effectively, the ERM practice at HDFC International Life and Re helps to go where it wants to go and avoid pitfalls and surprises along the way.

ERM embedded across business units and decision-making process



The ERM strategy is commensurate to enterprise strategy

ERM strategy is fundamentally aligned with the Company's overarching strategy, outlining the scope and parameters of risk acceptance, regardless of the materiality or complexity of potential risks. This strategy is guided by ten core principles that form its foundation:

1. **ERM Integration with Strategic Decision-Making:** The Company acknowledges Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) as a critical foundation for effectively managing risks and capitalising on opportunities to achieve its strategic objectives. ERM is seamlessly embedded into the strategic decision-making process, fostering an environment of open dialogue, constructive challenges, and continuous improvement throughout the risk management lifecycle.
2. **Proactive Risk Management Capabilities:** The Company possesses robust capabilities to consistently anticipate, identify, assess, mitigate, and manage risks, ensuring resilience against potential exposures and losses. The Company's ERM system is designed to be agile and responsive, enabling swift adaptation to emerging risks and changes in both internal and external operational conditions. Risk-taking within the Company is guided by the Risk Appetite Framework, which encompasses two interconnected elements: risk appetite and risk tolerance/limits. The risk appetite defines both quantitative and qualitative boundaries, enabling informed decision-making around risk and capital, while the risk tolerance/limits establish clear boundaries for responsible risk-taking.
3. **Comprehensive ERM Framework:** The ERM framework is designed to encompass all critical elements, including governance, core principles, organisational culture, risk control mechanisms, and risk transfer strategies, ensuring a holistic approach to risk management. The Company regularly reviews and updates its internal frameworks, models, and parameters to ensure alignment with evolving internal and external risk environments and to incorporate industry best practices. The Company has established key policies that ensure transparent communication regarding the ERM strategy, objectives, and plans, fostering alignment across the organisation.
4. **Systematic and Strategic Risk Practices:** ERM practices are structured and methodical, aimed at strategically limiting potential downside risks while supporting long-term value creation.
5. **Solvency Models Aligned with Risk Appetite:** The Company ensures that its solvency models, including those under DFSA regulations, capital models of both S&P Global Ratings and AM Best Ratings, are consistently operating within the defined risk appetite, safeguarding financial stability.
6. **ERM Preparedness for FSR Surveillance:** The ERM framework is designed to ensure that the annual Financial Strength Rating (FSR) surveillance is robust and adequately aligned with the nature, size, scale, and complexity of the business.
7. **Promoting a Risk-Aware Culture:** The Company continually promotes a risk-conscious organisational culture, with actions and decisions driven by materiality and proportionality considerations, ensuring a sustainable risk management approach.
8. **Evaluation of Internal Controls:** The effectiveness and adequacy of internal controls are regularly assessed, ensuring full compliance with DFSA and IFSCA regulations including federal laws, while reinforcing a strong governance framework.
9. **Independent Risk Oversight:** The Head of Strategy, Risk & Compliance, and the Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) serve as the principal independent risk controller, ensuring impartial oversight and governance across the organisation. The ERM Policy serves as the cornerstone of the Company's comprehensive risk management framework. This policy is reviewed annually by the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and approved by the Board of Directors to ensure it remains robust and effective.
10. **Continuous Strategy Evaluation:** The ERM strategy undergoes an annual review, with periodic interventions implemented as needed, ensuring it remains adaptive, forward-thinking, and aligned with evolving risks and market conditions.

The Company has identified five (5) risk categories which are further broad-based into specific risk types and sub-risk types basis their nature, scale, size, complexity, materiality and linkages to the Company’s objectives:



HDFC International Life and Re has a defined comprehensive governance structure for risk management, designed to identify, analyse, mitigate and manage all material and emerging risks through a multi-line defence model providing for an effective balance of internal controls, oversight and assurance. It includes the leadership, accountabilities and oversight that builds and improves the ERM framework. ERM governance structure is an essential part of the HDFC International Life and Re’s corporate governance responsibilities. Effective ERM governance structure will help HDFC International Life and Re improve its performance and achieve the desired outcomes and stated objectives, basis the five (5) core principles alongside identified relevance:

Principles	Relevance
<p>Mandate: It reflects the intent to ensure effective ERM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Endorsement of the ERM Policy ▪ Ensuring a positive attitude towards ERM ▪ Reviewing regularly the effectiveness of ERM
<p>Design: It reflects what is key to effectiveness of framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designing of framework considering internal and external factors ▪ Accountability and responsibility for managing risk and internal controls ▪ Integration into strategic planning and decision-making process
<p>Implementation: It reflects what actions are required to make it real</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing a ERM Strategy to support integration across functions ▪ Identifying the requirements for building ERM capability ▪ Reviewing implementation progress and reporting outcomes
<p>Monitor & Review: It reflects the approach to assess performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessing the ERM framework at least annually ▪ Monitoring progress against the ERM Strategy ▪ Implementing changes considering internal and external factors
<p>Continual Improvement: It reflects the continual improvement process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Risk attestation is supported to ensure internal controls are fit & proper ▪ Developing a ERM improvement plan to assess effectiveness ▪ Determining improvement through risk assurance reports

Performance Management

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) reviews the effectiveness of the ERM function on an on-going basis ensuring that the function has the necessary expertise, frameworks and infrastructure to support measured risk taking. Additionally, the function undergoes through an independent assurance process by the appointed Internal Auditor. Furthermore, S&P Global Ratings and AM Best Ratings as part of their annual rating surveillance process take up a comprehensive assessment on the state of ERM evolution and maturity levels against global benchmarks. The array of metrics used to evaluate the risk management function are on the foundation of correctness and accuracy of facts presented, comprehensiveness in quality of risk assessments and check on integration of risk management into strategic decision-making process.

Highlights of FY 2025-26

During the year, the ERM practice and processes were instrumental in keeping HDFC International Life and Re focussed on the most important strategic imperatives towards all the stakeholders. As at the date of this report, following measures were implemented for effective risk assessments (identification, analysis, and evaluation) and risk treatment to manage material and emerging risks:

1. HDFC International Life and Re operated and managed within the Board of Directors approved risk appetite. The risk appetite comprising qualitative and quantitative risk appetite, risk tolerance and risk capacity, has been integrated with strategy and decision-making process.
2. HDFC International Life and Re improved its risk management capability, through effective implementation of ERM and internal controls framework validated by independent assurance bodies such as Internal Auditors and Rating Agencies.
3. Conducted periodic review of policies, processes and strategy; ensured the ERM framework is aligned to the Company's objectives and remains relevant; documented and reported material changes, if any, affecting the ERM framework to the RMC to help ensure the framework is maintained and attains gradual evolution in the maturity.
4. Identified the risks the Company faces; assessed, aggregated and monitored to help manage and otherwise address identified risks effectively; this included assessing the Company's capacity to absorb risk with due regard to nature, scale, complexity, probability, duration, correlation and potential impact and likelihood of these risks.
5. Maintained an aggregated view of the risk profile and risk control status of the Company; evaluated internal and external risk environment on an on-going basis towards effective and efficient identification and assessment of potential risks. This may include analysing risks from a different perspective i.e., both under normal and stressed environments.
6. Developed high frequency stress tests using multi-scenario approach to demystify vulnerabilities linked to profit and loss, balance sheet, cash flows, including review of asset-liability profile and investment strategy based on multivariate scenarios and risk appetite.
7. Capital (Regulatory and Rating Agency) adequacy models were regularly analysed and specific management measures were employed ensuring maintenance of optimum level of capital adequacy levels before foraying into specific business activities or/and entering a new market.
8. HDFC International Life and Re has maintained its Financial Strength Ratings (FSR), with S&P Global Ratings and AM Best reaffirming its ratings at BBB and B++ (Good), respectively. These affirmations highlight the Company's commitment to achieving strong results in the Insurance Industry Country Risk Assessment (IICRA) and Country Risk Tier (CRT) models, as well as in the proprietary capital models of both rating agencies, while also demonstrating effective management of other key business and financial risk factors.
9. Reported quarterly to the RMC and where relevant the Audit Committee on the following matters:
 - a. Promptly informed the RMC of any circumstances that may have or lead to a substantial effect on the ERM framework
 - b. Assisted the RMC in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, including by performing specialist analysis and risk reviews
 - c. An assessment of changes in the Company's risk profile, momentum of key risks, associated controls and mitigation plans
 - d. Risk management matters in relation to new market strategy, new risk solution offerings, new service offerings, new client engagements, new strategic investments and any planned business diversification

- e. Proposed and recommended measured and controlled risk taking through the risk appetite and risk tolerance/limit framework
10. Developed high frequency stress tests using multi-scenario approach to demystify vulnerabilities linked to profit and loss, balance sheet, cash flows, including review of investment strategy based on economic scenarios and risk appetite. The application of this approach provided better control and predictability of business
11. HDFC International Life and Re regularly assesses all potential and emerging risk(s) through a combination of qualitative and quantitative analytics to analyse state of business, risk profile and internal controls environment. During the year, HDFC International Life and Re focussed on new emerging risks including strengthening of cybersecurity and data protection framework.
12. HDFC International Life and Re undertook monitoring of key developments in the regulatory and geo-political environment including the potential impact with the relatively new accounting regime IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and continued to observe other key industry specific events among others.
13. HDFC International Life and Re was recertified on the prestigious ISO/IEC 27001:2022 certification for information security management systems, underscoring the commitment to excellence technology and innovation.
14. Focussed approach on new emerging and geo-political risks including strengthening of cybersecurity and data protection framework.
15. Focussed approach to identify, monitor and manage risks effecting from Direct Insurance Business.



Directors' Report

**TO
THE MEMBER OF HDFC INTERNATIONAL LIFE AND RE COMPANY LIMITED**

The Board of Directors are pleased to present the 10th Annual Report on the business and performance of HDFC International Life and Re Company Limited (the "Company"), together with the Audited Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026.

Financial Performance

The Financial performance for the FY 2025-26 is summarized as under:

Particulars	FY 2025-26 (USD)	FY 2024-25 (USD)	FY 2023-24 (USD)
Gross Income	41,588,966	32,342,232	22,818,644
Total expenses	41,128,868	31,291,770	21,472,532
Profit/(Loss)	460,098	1,187,655	1,346,112

Share Capital

The authorized share capital of the Company is USD 30,000,000. There was no change in the Company's paid-up capital during the year. The registered paid-up capital of the Company as on March 31, 2026 is twenty-nine million five hundred thousand dollars (USD 29,500,000) represented by twenty-nine million five hundred thousand (29,500,000) Ordinary shares, with nominal value of USD 1.00 each. The entire paid-up capital of the Company is held by HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited.

Business Review and Outlook

HDFC International, a wholly owned subsidiary of the HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited, was incorporated in 2016 in the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC). As on March 31, 2026, HDFC International Life & Re, has successfully completed ten (10) years of operations since its incorporation in 2016 in the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC). As a Life & Health (L&H) reinsurer incorporated in the DIFC and regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA), HDFC International has established a growing presence across several international markets.

HDFC International provides reinsurance solutions across Life and Health through treaty and facultative arrangements. These services support a broad range of insurance product lines, including individual life insurance, group life insurance, group credit life insurance, health insurance, and travel insurance. The Company remains focused on delivering solution-centric and value-added offerings to its ceding partners, enabling insurers to enhance and expand their business across target markets.

In addition to its DIFC headquarters, HDFC International has established an overseas branch at GIFT City - International Financial Services Centre (IFSC), operating under the brand name "HDFC Life International." The branch has completed 32 months of commercial operations as of March 31, 2026 and continues to demonstrate encouraging momentum in its business activities. From its base in GIFT City, IFSC, the branch offers US dollar-denominated Life & Health insurance products and solutions to non-resident Indians across the globe, further strengthening the Company's international presence and its ability to serve customers in global markets.

The Company has demonstrated steady growth under IFRS 4 AS, since its inception, with its gross written premiums (GWP) reaching USD 55.37 Mn in FY 2025-26, registering a 63% year-on-year growth, and maintaining a consolidated profit position. Under IFRS 17 AS, Insurance contract revenues have grown to 28% year-on-year from USD 30.99 Mn in FY 2024-25 to USD 39.60 Mn in FY 2025-26.

Further, S&P Global Ratings assigned an Insurer Financial Strength Rating of "BBB" to HDFC International for the eighth consecutive year. Apart from S&P Global Ratings, AM Best Ratings assigned a Financial Strength Rating of B++ (Good) and a Long-Term Issuer Credit Rating of "bbb" (Good) to HDFC International for the second consecutive year. The outlook assigned to both these Credit Ratings (ratings) are Stable.

Furthermore, HDFC International received its certification on ISO/IEC27001:2022 for Information Security Management Systems (ISMS) underscoring its commitment to excellence in technology and services.

Key Regulatory Framework

The independent legislative framework of both, the DIFC and the DFSA, are based on international standards and principles of common law. Both, the DIFC and the DFSA, have administered and enacted various laws and rules which the Company is bound by. The Company is subject to the United Arab Emirates Federal Laws including rules and regulations issued by the DIFC, the DFSA and relevant Federal Authorities, as applicable to the Company during the year under review, including amendments, are:

i. The DIFC Laws

- **Companies Law & Regulations** – Set out provisions in respect of formation and incorporation of companies, classification of companies, shares, capital, directors and their duties, auditors and their duties, meetings, accounts, winding up etc. Companies are classified as Public Companies and Private Companies. Reporting requirements depend on the classification of companies. The Legal Status of the Company is “Private Company”.
- **Contract Law** – Sets out the provisions governing contracts such as formation of contracts, validity of contracts, interpretation of contracts, performance and non-performance of contracts, damages in case of breach and agency contracts.
- **Data Protection Law & Regulations** – The new Data Protection Law came into force on July 1, 2020. The new law provides standards and controls for the Processing and free movement of Personal Data by a Controller or Processor; and protects the fundamental rights of Data Subjects, including how such rights apply to the protection of Personal Data in emerging technologies. The law also prescribes rules and regulations regarding the collection, handling, disclosure and use of personal data in the DIFC, and offers protection to the rights of individuals on their personal data. The new law embodies international best practice standards and is consistent with EU Regulations and OECD guidelines. The law is designed to balance legitimate needs of businesses and organizations to process personal information while upholding an individual right to privacy.

As prescribed by the law, the Company has formulated Data Protection Policies and Framework, including the Data Protection Privacy Policy Notice explaining data processing practices about how the Company collects, processes, and shares personal data.

- **Arbitration Law** – Sets out provisions governing an arbitration agreement, arbitration proceedings and arbitral awards; regarding the composition of the Arbitral Tribunal.
- **Employment Law** – Provides minimum employment standards to employees based within, or who ordinarily work within or from the DIFC; promotes the fair treatment of employees and employers; fosters employment practices that will contribute to the prosperity of the DIFC.

DIFC Employee Workplace Savings Plan (“DEWS Plan”) replaced the previously existing system of End of Service Benefit payment regime with a funded defined contribution regime where the employer needs to make monthly contributions to DEWS for the benefit of employees effective from February 01, 2020. Enrolment with a qualifying plan is a mandatory requirement and all employers in the DIFC were required to enrol with the DEWS Plan prior to the plan commencement date. The Company enrolled with the DEWS Plan in April 2020 for its employees who are on its payroll.

ii. The DFSA Rules

- **Anti-Money Laundering, Counter-Terrorist Financing, Targeted Financial Sanctions and Sanctions Module (“AML”)** – Provides a single reference point for all persons and entities who are supervised by the DFSA for Anti-Money Laundering, Counter-Terrorist Financing and sanctions compliance under the UAE Federal regime and the DIFC regime. Pursuant to UAE Federal Law, as amended, on combating terrorist offences, the UAE Government maintains a list of designated terrorist organizations and groups. The UAE Government regularly updates this list and issues notifications to the effect. These notifications are adopted by the DFSA following which the DFSA issues SEO letters to all DIFC firms on the said notifications, laying down the procedures to be followed and reports to be submitted by the firms in order to comply with the UAE Government notifications. Additionally, the DFSA, pursuant to relevant provisions of the Regulatory Law 2004 (as amended) on ‘Anti- Money Laundering Compliance’, issues regular notifications on the announcements made by the United Nations (UN) Security Council Sanctions Committee.

The requirement and obligations contained in the AML Module include Governing Body &

senior management’s responsibilities, anti-money laundering policies and procedures, rules regarding Money Laundering Reporting Officer (“MLRO”), risk-based assessment and customer due diligence, suspicious activity reports, AML training and awareness, sanctions and other international obligations.

- **Conduct of Business Module (“COB”)** – Regulates the conduct of business including the conduct of insurance and reinsurance business in or from the DIFC.
- **General Module (“GEN”)** – Prescribes the financial services which may be carried on by the Authorised Firms or regulated entities in the DIFC; sets out the fundamental regulatory obligations of the Authorised Firms while carrying out the financial services activities in the DIFC.
- **Prudential** – Insurance Business Module (“PIN”) – Sets out the prudential requirements applicable to insurers providing financial services in or from the DIFC and all insurers/ reinsurers in the DIFC are governed by the PIN Module.
- **Sourcebook Modules** – Provide all appropriate forms and notices which must be submitted to the DFSA and consist of a Code of Market Conduct, Prudential Returns Module and Regulatory Policies and Process Sourcebook.

iii. Federal Laws/Regulations:

- **Economic Substance Regulations (“ESR”)** – The UAE introduced ESR applicable onshore as well as in free zones. The purpose of ESR is to ensure that UAE entities undertaking certain activities report actual profits that are commensurate with the economic activities undertaken within the UAE. Pursuant to the enactment of the UAE Economic Substance Regulations (ESR), the DIFC Registrar of Companies is the Regulatory Authority designated in the DIFC.

During the reporting year, the Company complied with its obligations towards notifying and reporting under the ESR within the prescribed timelines as set out by the UAE Ministry of Finance.

Apart from what has been enunciated elsewhere, the Company along with its overseas branch i.e., HDFC International Life & Re, IFSC Branch based in GIFT City, India is subject to:

Compliances as stipulated under several applicable regulations of the IFSCA

1. IFSCA (Operating of IIO), Guidelines 2021;
2. IFSCA (Insurance Products and Pricing) Regulations, 2022;

3. IFSCA (Appointed Actuary) Regulations, 2022;
4. IFSCA (Maintenance of Insurance Records and Submission of Requisite Information for Investigation and Inspection) Regulations, 2022;
5. IFSCA (Manner of Payment and Receipt of Premium) Regulations, 2022;
6. IFSCA (Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements of IIO) Regulations, 2022;
7. IFSCA AML, CFT, KYC Guidelines, 2022, as amended;
8. IFSCA (Assets, Liabilities, Solvency Margin and Abstract of Actuarial Report for Life Insurance Business) Regulations, 2023;
9. IFSCA (Management Control, Administrative Control and Market Conduct of Insurance Business) Regulations, 2023;
10. IFSCA (Reinsurance) Regulations, 2023;
11. IFSCA (Complaint Handling and Grievance Redressal by Regulated Entities in the IFSC) Circular, 2024;
12. Guidelines on Cyber Security and Cyber Resilience for Regulated Entities in IFSCs, 2025

Compliances as per several applicable Indian Federal Laws and Rules on

1. Compliance under Companies Act, 2013;
2. Compliances under Insurance Act, 1938;
3. Compliances under IFSCA Act, 2019;
4. Compliances under Income Tax, 1961;
5. Compliances under Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017;
6. Compliances under Indian Stamp Act, 1899;
7. Compliances under the PMLA, 2002,
8. Compliances under Special Economic Zones Act, 2005;
9. Compliances under Special Economic Zone Rules, 2006;
10. Compliances under Directorate General of Foreign Trade Rules;
11. Compliances under Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Rules

Capital Adequacy

As on March 31, 2026, the adjusted capital resources of the Company calculated as per App3 of the DFSA Rulebook, Prudential Insurance Business Module ("PIN Module") were USD 21,136,106. This is higher than the minimum capital requirement of USD -11,808,877 calculated as per App4 of the PIN Module. As on March 31, 2026, the Company was in compliance with the minimum capital adequacy requirements of the PIN Module.

Net worth

As on March 31, 2026, the Company's net worth was USD 28.24 million.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company oversees the business and operations of the Company. For the FY 2025-26, the Company's Board of Directors comprised of five Directors represented by three members from shareholder's/controllers' organization and two Independent Directors. During the year, there was no change in the overall composition of the Board, except for the resignation of one Independent Director.

The Board places on record its sincere appreciation for the valuable contributions made by Mr. Susir Kumar during his tenure as an Independent Director of the Company.

Details of the Board of Directors during FY 2025-26 are as follows:

Mr. Yuvraj Narayan	Independent Director (Chairperson of the Board)
Mr. Susir Kumar ¹	Independent Director
Mr. Sameer Yogishwar	Non-executive Director
Mr. Prasun Gajri	Non-executive Director
Ms. Eshwari Murugan	Non-executive Director

¹Ceased to be an Independent Director w.e.f. January 26, 2026.

Senior Management, Persons Undertaking Key Control Functions and any Major Risk-Taking Employees

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) represents the senior management team. Head – Finance & Accounts (Finance Officer) and Head – Strategy, Risk and Compliance & MLRO (Compliance Officer, Risk Officer and MLRO) of the Company are designated as "Persons Undertaking Key Control Functions", as per the relevant DFSA Rulebooks.

Related Party Transactions

Except those listed below, there were no materially significant related party transactions with the Directors, the Management, subsidiaries or relatives

of the Directors that have a potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large.

Transactions with HDFC life (Holding Company) included in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

Particulars	2026 (USD)	2025 (USD)
Insurance Contract revenue	(619)	516,665
Insurance Service Expenses	(79,156)	(778,618)
Name usage fees	(201,681)	-

Balances with holding company included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Particulars	2026 (USD)	2025 (USD)
Reinsurance balance payable	(19,141)	(405,437)
Name usage fee payable	(75,163)	-

Transactions with HDFC Bank during the year are as follows:

Particulars	2026 (USD)	2025 (USD)
Purchase of term deposits	300,000	5,750,000
Maturity of term deposits	1,300,000	5,750,000
Interest earned on term deposits	35,886	80,587
Fees on direct insurance business	(4,444)	93,636
Bank charges paid	33,495	12,653

Balances with HDFC Bank included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Particulars	2026 (USD)	2025 (USD)
Balance in Current Accounts	643,019	119,042
Accrued Interest on term deposit	-	46,813
Term deposit	-	1,000,000
Fees payable on direct insurance	(89,062)	(93,636)

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel (KMP) during the period was as follows:

Particulars	2026 (USD)	2025 (USD)
Director's sitting fees	18,000	21,000
Short-term benefits	252,372	238,918
	270,272	259,918

Auditors

During the year under review, Crowe Mak Limited (Registration No. 0230), Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC), Dubai, UAE, was re-appointed as the Statutory Auditor at the 9th Annual General Meeting held on July 14, 2025 to hold office until the conclusion of the forthcoming "AGM". The Board of Directors, pursuant to the recommendation of the Audit Committee have approved the re-appointment of Crowe Mak Limited as the Statutory Auditor of the Company from the conclusion of the 10th AGM until the conclusion of the 11th AGM of the Company. The Board has recommended the same to the Members for their consideration and approval.

Risk Management

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) strategy is commensurate to Company's strategy.

1. The Company acknowledges Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) as a critical foundation for effectively managing risks and capitalizing on opportunities to achieve its strategic objectives.
2. Risk-taking within the Company is guided by the Risk Appetite Framework, which encompasses two interconnected elements: risk appetite and risk tolerance/limits. The risk appetite defines both quantitative and qualitative boundaries, enabling informed decision-making around risk and capital, while the risk tolerance/limits establish clear boundaries for responsible risk-taking.
3. The Company regularly reviews and updates its internal frameworks, models, and parameters to ensure alignment with evolving internal and external risk environments and to incorporate industry best practices.
4. The Company's ERM system is designed to be agile and responsive, enabling swift adaptation to emerging risks and changes in both internal and external operational conditions.
5. Through its ERM and controls framework, the Company effectively addresses uncertainties that may impact the successful achievement of its strategic goals.
6. The Company has established key policies that ensure transparent communication regarding the ERM strategy, objectives, and plans, fostering alignment across the organization.
7. The ERM Policy serves as the cornerstone of the Company's comprehensive risk management framework. This policy is reviewed annually by

the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and approved by the Board of Directors to ensure it remains robust and effective.

The ERM framework operates with the following objectives:

- Ensuring protection of the interests of our ceding and retrocession partners, policyholder(s), shareholder(s), employees, and all the relevant stakeholder(s), including adherence to internal values framework.
- Ensuring adherence to applicable laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, among others including relevant federal directives by the statutory authorities, thereby maintaining an ethical and strong corporate governance culture.
- Ensuring the risk assessment (identification, analysis, and evaluation) and risk treatment process is effective with the core objective of minimising risk and maximising opportunities for the Company.
- Assuring in providing a systematic, structured, and strong mechanism to take smarter yet informed decisions whilst managing risk and uncertainty pragmatically including internal controls.
- Assuring ERM is tailor-made and not one-size-fits-all, considering human and cultural factors in building lean processes and promoting strong risk and internal controls culture in the Company.

Internal Audit

As at the date of this report, the Company had utilized the services of RSM UAE (a DFSA registered auditor) for conduct of internal audit. The scope and mandate to the internal auditors were to ensure carrying out an independent review of the Company's internal control framework including testing the effectiveness and adequacy of the Company's policies, processes, practice and associated risk management framework. The Audit Committee of the Board has oversight responsibilities on internal audit including access to internal audit activities, reports, recommendations, observations and findings. The Board of Directors of the Company has adopted an "Internal Audit Charter" acknowledging that the internal auditors draw authority and powers from the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company. The Audit Committee of the Board reviews the "Annual Internal Audit Plan" and provides relevant inputs to the internal audit planning process, basis internal and external operating environment. During FY 2025-26, the Internal Audit Plan was structured in a manner to ensure comprehensive assessment including but not limited to review of critical business process controls.

The Internal Audit framework operates with the following objectives:

- **Scope:** The Internal Audit charter has defined the scope and authority of the internal audit activities, approved by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company.
- **Approach:** The 'Annual Internal Audit Plan' adopts the Risk based Internal Audit (RbIA) methodology for undertaking internal audits, approved by the Audit Committee.
- **Objective:** To test, objectively and independently, the design and operating effectiveness of the internal control framework and risk management practices.
- **Assurance:** To provide independent and reasonable assurance about the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company.
- **Reporting & Monitoring:** The Audit Committee of the Board periodically reviews audit findings. The Management of the Company closely monitors the internal control framework to ensure recommendations and observations are effectively implemented.

Human Resources and People Development

The Company believes that a talented and dedicated workforce is a key pillar for a strong foundation, growth and efficiency. The Company's HR Policies are in line with the DIFC Employment Laws and the Company has adopted the Talent Management strategies of its Parent Company, which are designed to achieve the twin objectives of personal development and organizational growth.

The Company's workforce comprises of individuals from different countries and cultures, who bring on board a stream of cross-border experiences. We will continue to welcome and encourage diversity in our workforce as per the Company's expansion plan.

Directors' Statement

In accordance with the applicable DFSA Rules and DIFC Laws, the Board of Directors state that:

- i. The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

- ii. Such standards have been selected and applied consistently, and judgments and estimates made that are reasonable and prudent, so as to give a true and fair view of the Company's statement of accounts for the period under review, and of the state of the Company's financial position as at March 31, 2026.
- iii. The Company has complied with those provisions of DIFC Companies Law and PIN Rules that are applicable to it, throughout the financial reporting period.
- iv. The Directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is not aware, and the Directors have taken all reasonable steps to become aware of such relevant audit information.

Appreciation and Acknowledgement

The Directors thank all clients and business partners/ associates for maintaining their trust in the Company. The Directors also thank the Company's employees for their continued hard work, dedication and commitment; and the Management for its tireless effort in establishing the reinsurance business and the progress made.

The Directors further take this opportunity to thank HDFC Life, the sole Shareholder of the Company, and HDFC Bank for their invaluable and continued support and guidance. The Directors would also like to thank the DFSA, the DIFC Authority, International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Financial Regulatory Authority, Egypt and other Federal and relevant regulatory and statutory authorities for the support, advice and direction provided from time to time.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Yuvraj Narayan
Non-Executive
Independent Director
(Chairperson)

Sameer Yogishwar
Non-Executive Director

Date: April 14, 2026
Place: Dubai

Corporate Governance Framework

The Company's philosophy on Corporate Governance plays a vital role in protecting interest of all its stakeholders and it is based on the best practices related to Corporate Governance which includes Company's vision, values, policies, processes and goals. The Company is also committed to comply with the requirements of the regulator, Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA), with regard to Corporate Governance standards as set out in the relevant Rulebook and implement an effective framework in order to help the Board, Management and Employees to function towards the interest of Stakeholders. At the core of its Corporate Governance practice is the Board, which oversees how the management serves and protects the long-term interests of all the stakeholders of the Company. The Company believes that an active, well-informed and independent Board is necessary to ensure the highest standards of corporate governance.

Governing Body (Board of Directors)

The Company's Governing Body comprises the Board of Directors. As on March 31, 2026, the Board consists of four (4) members, of which three (3) are Non-Executive Directors from the shareholder/controller organizations and one (1) is an Independent Director, each carrying significant and rich experience in reinsurance, insurance, banking, technology, and the broader financial services sector. None of the Directors are related to each other. The Chairperson of the Board Committees, i.e., the Risk Management Committee, Audit Committee, and Remuneration Committee, is an Independent Director. This reflects the adoption of international best practices in corporate governance.

The Board is responsible for setting business objectives, providing strategic direction, and overseeing the overall management and supervision of the Company. It also oversees the business plan, strategy, and management of the Company, including internal control systems comprising policies, processes, and the functioning of the management team.

The composition of the Board of Directors and the committee memberships held by them as on March 31, 2026 are as under:

Sr. No	Name of Director	Status/Position	No. of Committees ²	
			As Member	As Chairman
1	Mr. Yuvraj Narayan	Independent Director (Chairperson of the Board)	1	7
2	Mr. Susir Kumar ¹	Independent Director	3	2
3	Mr. Sameer Yogishwar	Non-Executive Director	8	-
4	Mr. Prasun Gajri	Non-Executive Director	1	-
5	Ms. Eshwari Murugan	Non-Executive Director	-	-

¹Ceased to be Independent Director w.e.f. January 26, 2026.

²For the purpose of considering the Committee membership and Chairmanship, the Remuneration Committee, Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee have been considered.

Responsibilities of the Board

The Board of Directors is responsible for safeguarding the interests of the Company's shareholder and all relevant stakeholders, including its clients, business partners, employees, and regulators. The Board provides strategic direction and guidance to management and oversees the overall conduct, performance, and affairs of the Company.

The Board is responsible for ensuring effective corporate governance and maintaining oversight of the Company's compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and regulatory requirements. In carrying out its duties, the Board considers and balances the interests of the Company's various stakeholders.

Directors attend and actively participate in Board meetings and the meetings of Board Committees on which they serve, contributing to informed decision-making and effective oversight.

The Board has adopted Key Terms of Reference, which are reviewed and updated periodically, to clearly define the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the Governing Body and management. These Terms of Reference facilitate effective communication, accountability, and decision-making between the Board and management and are approved by the Board, together with any subsequent amendments.

Board of Directors' Meetings held during FY 2025-26

During the year under review, four (4) Board meetings were held. The interval between any two consecutive Board meetings did not exceed 120 days, Requisite quorum was present at all meetings. to review the Company's quarterly performance and financial results, assess business performance, consider strategic initiatives and their implementation, and review the effectiveness of the Company's systems, controls, and governance framework. Meetings of the Board of Directors and its Committees were held in Dubai.

Where matters required urgent consideration between scheduled meetings, resolutions were circulated and approved by the Board in accordance with the Company's governance procedures.

The Board was provided with timely and comprehensive information to facilitate informed decision-making. Detailed agenda papers, together with relevant supporting documentation, were circulated to Directors sufficiently in advance of each meeting. The Board papers typically included the following matters:

- i. Minutes of the previous Board and Board Committee meetings, including Management Committee meetings;

- ii. Financial statements and management accounts;
- iii. Capital adequacy reviews and updates;
- iv. Business performance reviews, operational updates, and strategy developments;
- v. Annual business plans, budgets, and progress against approved plans;
- vi. Investment strategy relating to the Company's capital and updates on investment performance;
- vii. Actuarial reports and updates, where applicable;
- viii. Compliance monitoring reports and Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") reviews;
- ix. Periodic AML reports, regulatory returns, and related submissions;
- x. Regulatory and legislative developments affecting the Company;
- xi. Risk management reports and key risk updates;
- xii. Review of the Company's overall business objectives and risk strategy; and
- xiii. Review and approval of Company policies and governance-related matters.

The details of composition and attendance at Board meetings are as follows:

Name of Director	Attendance at the Board Meeting held on			
	April 15, 2025	July 14, 2025	October 09, 2025	January 13, 2026
Mr. Yuvraj Narayan Independent Director, Chairperson	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Susir Kumar ¹ Independent Director	✓	-	✓	-
Mr. Sameer Yogishwar Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Prasun Gajri Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms. Eshwari Murugan Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹Ceased to be Independent Director w.e.f. January 26, 2026.

✓ = Present;

Directors' attendance at the last Annual General Meeting ("AGM")

All the Directors as on the date of the last AGM, except Mr. Susir Kumar, who had sought leave of absence, were present at the AGM held on July 14, 2025.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board has established Committees to assist it in the discharge of its responsibilities and to enhance the effectiveness of its governance framework.

During the year under review, the Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee met on a quarterly basis, while the Remuneration Committee met once during the year.

Board Committee Meetings held during FY 2025-26

The roles, responsibilities, authority, and functioning of the Board Committees are governed by their respective Terms of Reference, which are reviewed and approved by the Board from time to time.

During FY 2025-26, the Audit Committee reviewed and considered key financial, actuarial, compliance, and internal control matters and made appropriate recommendations to the Board. Significant financial and compliance-related matters were subsequently reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

The Risk Management Committee reviewed the Company's risk profile and risk management framework on a quarterly basis. Periodic risk reports were presented to the Committee, and key risk management matters, including emerging risks, risk

mitigation measures, and risk governance initiatives, were reviewed and approved, as appropriate.

The minutes of the Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee meetings were tabled at subsequent Board meetings for the Board's information and consideration.

Details of the Board Committees, including their composition and key responsibilities in accordance with their respective Terms of Reference, as at March 31, 2026, are set out below:

Audit Committee

During the year under review, four (4) Committee meetings were held and the time gap between two meetings did not exceed more than 120 days. Requisite quorum was present for all the meetings. The details of composition and attendance at the Committee meetings are as follows:

Name of the Member	Attendance at the Committee Meeting held on			
	April 15, 2025	July 14, 2025	October 09, 2025	January 13, 2026
Mr. Yuvraj Narayan Independent Director, Chairperson	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Susir Kumar ¹ Independent Director	✓	-	✓	-
Mr. Sameer Yogishwar Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹Ceased to be Member and Independent Director w.e.f. January 26, 2026.

✓ = Present;

During FY 2025-26, there were no instances of any non-acceptance to the recommendation(s) of the Audit Committee by the Board.

Terms of Reference

The brief terms of reference of the Audit Committee inter-alia includes:

- Monitor the integrity, accuracy, and credibility of financial statements, disclosures, forecasts, and management reporting.
- Review significant accounting issues, judgments, and reporting matters that may impact financial statements.
- Oversee compliance with DFSA/DIFC regulatory requirements, including financial reporting and regulatory submissions.
- Review accounting policies, financial controls, and procedures to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and IFRS.
- Monitor significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal controls reported by management, internal audit, or external auditors.
- Oversee financial risk management, asset safeguarding, intellectual property protection, and legal/regulatory compliance.
- Recommend the appointment, reappointment, removal, remuneration, and performance evaluation of statutory and internal auditors.
- Ensure compliance with auditor eligibility and independence requirements prescribed by regulatory authorities.
- Oversee the Company's financial reporting process and ensure financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS and applicable DIFC regulations.
- Review regulatory returns and filings to ensure timely and accurate submission in compliance with DFSA requirements.
- Monitor compliance relating to IFSC Branch operations and applicable regulatory obligations.

Risk Management Committee

During the year under review, four (4) Committee meetings were held and the time gap between two meetings did not exceed more than 120 days. Requisite quorum was present for all the meetings. The details of composition and attendance at the Committee meetings are as follows:

Name of the Member	Attendance at the Committee Meeting held on			
	April 15, 2025	July 14, 2025	October 09, 2025	January 13, 2026
Mr. Yuvraj Narayan ² Independent Director, Chairperson	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Susir Kumar ¹ Independent Director, ex-Chairperson	✓	-	✓	-
Mr. Sameer Yogishwar Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹Ceased to be Chairperson, Member and Independent Director w.e.f. January 26, 2026.

²Designated as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. January 27, 2026.

✓ = Present;

Terms of Reference

The brief terms of reference of the Risk Management Committee inter-alia includes:

- **ERM Policy:** To review the implementation of policy and strategy while to review any unusual accounting reporting brought to its attention ensuring adequacy and effectiveness of risks and internal controls
- **ERM Strategy:** To ensure ERM is aligned to the objectives and the framework attains maturity basis change in internal and external environment
- **ERM Profile:** To review the Company risk profile relative to risk tolerance and limits and review outcomes on internal and external risk reviews
- **ERM Architecture:** To review the risk assessment (identification, analysis and evaluation), risk treatment, risk monitoring & review nomenclature
- **Risk Appetite:** To consider and set risk objectives and appetite basis the strategic objectives and forward looking internal and external environment
- **Risk Portfolio:** To consider and review the Company's portfolio of risks vis-a-vis internal and external environment including any other relevant factors which has a bearing on the Company's objectives
- **Risk Capital:** To consider and review the Company's regulatory (DFSA) risk capital which is dove-tailed across the spectrum of material risks; alongwith review of capital outcome derived from S & P Capital and A. M. Best Capital Markets
- **Risk Assessments:** To review outcomes of risk management reports including scenario & stress testing explaining crystallization of material risks
- **Risk-Reward:** Ensure the committee is taking appropriate measures to achieve a prudent balance between risk & reward (upside risk)

Remuneration Committee

During the year under review, one (1) Committee meeting was held and the requisite quorum was present for all the meetings. The details of composition and attendance at the Committee meeting is as follows:

Name of Director	Attendance at the Committee Meeting held on
	April 15, 2025
Mr. Yuvraj Narayan Independent Director, Chairperson	✓
Mr. Susir Kumar ¹ Independent Director	✓
Mr. Prasun Gajri Non-Executive Director	✓

¹Ceased to be Member and Independent Director w.e.f. January 26, 2026.

✓ = Present;

Terms of Reference

The brief terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee inter-alia includes:

- Formulate and oversee the policies and procedures covering formal and transparent process for Company's remuneration structure and strategy
- Regular review of Company's remuneration practices and procedures and its effectiveness and adequacy
- Formulate an appropriate succession planning for key control functions
- Assessment of performance of staff including key controlling functions
- Undertake all activities in consideration of the best practices as laid down in the DFSA laws and regulations

Other Internal Committees

Committee	Responsibilities as per Key Terms of Reference	Members	No. of Meetings held during the Year
Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To assess, monitor and review the progress and achievement on vision, mission and strategic objectives of the Company ▪ To continuously relook at the set strategic objectives and internally brainstorm with regards to external environment ▪ To identify critical strategic issues affecting the "Company" and assisting in analyzing alternate strategic themes ▪ To assess, monitor and review the Company's performance against measurable targets ▪ To review aspects on broad-basing capital, strategic investments etc. ▪ To undertake regular review of Company's business, systems, controls and policies and its adequacy and effectiveness ▪ To set out the responsibilities of all key roles with an appropriate authority matrix for effective decision-making process ▪ Regular review of management information, business plan and strategy and present the same to the Board ▪ To review whether the Company is duly operating under the mandatory regulatory guidelines and local laws & statutes ▪ To conduct fit & proper assessment within the Committee's scope of responsibilities and may seek external inputs as suitable ▪ Exercise any such additional powers as deemed appropriate and as may be reasonable to fulfil roles and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CEO ▪ Appointed Actuary ▪ Head - Finance and Accounts ▪ Head - Strategy, Risk and Compliance & Money Laundering Reporting Officer ▪ Head - Legal & Company Secretary ▪ Head - Client Relations and Business Systems ▪ AVP - Products/Retail Business 	07

Committee	Responsibilities as per Key Terms of Reference	Members	No. of Meetings held during the Year
Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulate and oversee the implementation of optimal ALM strategies at an enterprise level and ensure appropriateness ▪ Propose changes to investment strategy, investment in permissible asset class and mismatch management thereof ▪ Review capital adequacy against financial, demographic and underwriting expenses versus results of Economic Capital ▪ Assess any potential breaches as per defined threshold across various risk categories viz. liquidity, market & credit ▪ Review product development proposals where the outcome could significantly alter the quantum of risk exposures ▪ Review strategic investments viz. mergers and acquisitions, buyouts or demergers if any and as appropriate ▪ Undertake all activities in considerations and in adherence to the applicable local laws, statutes and regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CEO ▪ Appointed Actuary ▪ Head - Finance and Accounts ▪ Head – Strategy, Risk and Compliance & MLRO 	4
Outsourcing Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that all the outsourcing arrangements meet the terms of the Board of Directors approved Outsourcing Policy ▪ Annually a report of all the material contracts be placed to the Board of Directors for their information and noting ▪ To review the risks in respect of the outsourced services ▪ Annual review of summary of outsourced activities and approval of changes to the policy on the basis of review report; ▪ Review of exceptions, if any, arising out of the annual review of outsourcing services by the outsourcing committee ▪ Ensuring compliance with this Policy and any applicable laws and regulations that may be applicable from time to time ▪ Ensure timely reporting of all matters pertaining to outsourcing arrangements to the relevant authorities and regulatory bodies ▪ Internal audit reviews are conducted at defined periodic intervals on all applicable outsourced services entered by HDFC International ▪ The Outsourcing committee can recommend exceptional views on any particular aspect of an outsourcing arrangement, on a case-to-case basis ▪ Approving all outsourcing contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CEO ▪ Head – Strategy, Risk and Compliance & MLRO ▪ Head - Finance and Accounts ▪ Head - Client Relations and Business Systems ▪ Head - Legal & Company Secretary 	3

Committee	Responsibilities as per Key Terms of Reference	Members	No. of Meetings held during the Year
Policyholders Protection and Customer Grievance Redressal Committee (PPCGRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure procedures and mechanism to address customer complaints and grievances ▪ Ensure compliance with the statutory requirements as applicable and laid down in the regulatory framework ▪ Ensure adequate disclosure of material information to the customers ▪ Review status of all open and closed complaints at periodic intervals ▪ Review the functioning of the Customer Grievance Redressal Cell ▪ Review measures to enhancing the quality of Customer Service ▪ Provide necessary guidance for enhancing the quality of Customer Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CEO ▪ Head – Client Relations & Business Systems ▪ Head – Actuarial ▪ Head – Strategy, Risk & Compliance and MLRO ▪ Head – Legal & Company Secretary ▪ Head – Finance and accounts ▪ AVP – Products/Retail Business ▪ Any other functional representative as invited by the members 	3
Investment Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Authorization and supervision of the investment of the invested assets including periodic review of the written Policy for the invested assets ▪ With the assistance of and upon the recommendation of the Investment Function, establishment and review of an investment strategy consistent with the requirements, guidelines and principles articulated in the Policy ▪ Supervision on historical performance as compared against appropriate benchmarks including fees and expenses charging structure for the underlying investments of policyholder’s premia ▪ Appointment, supervision and termination of any placement entities to whom investment management responsibility is delegated ▪ Prescribing from time to time the place and manner of safekeeping of securities and other investments of the IFSC Branch and the manner of access to and withdrawal of the securities and investments ▪ Investment Committee will regularly report to the Board of Directors of the Company any material information regarding the investments of the Company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CEO ▪ Appointed Actuary ▪ Head – Finance and Accounts ▪ Head – Risk & Compliance and MLRO ▪ Investment Officer 	4

Committee	Responsibilities as per Key Terms of Reference	Members	No. of Meetings held during the Year
Product Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Product Conceptualization ▪ Product Ideation ▪ Product Recommendation ▪ Product Design & Pricing ▪ Product Review and Fair Value Assessment (FVA) ▪ Suitability Review ▪ Product Approval ▪ Intermediation & Distribution Matters ▪ Policy level discussions & decisions ▪ Any other matter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CEO ▪ Head – Client Relations & Business Systems ▪ Appointed Actuary ▪ Head – Strategy, Risk & Compliance and MLRO ▪ Head – Legal & Company Secretary ▪ AVP – Products/Retail Business ▪ Any other functional representative as invited by the members 	6

Key Management Persons Team

The Company's leadership team comprises the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and a team of experienced and qualified professionals with extensive expertise across life reinsurance, life insurance, banking, and the broader financial services industry. The management team is responsible for the effective operation of the Company, the execution of its strategic objectives, and the delivery of sustainable long-term value in line with the Company's vision and business strategy.

In accordance with regulatory requirements and international best practices, the Company maintains independent control and oversight functions, including underwriting, actuarial, finance, legal, strategy, risk management, compliance, and internal audit. These functions operate within a clearly defined governance framework with established responsibilities, reporting lines, and appropriate segregation of duties to ensure independence, objectivity, and the effective management of conflicts of interest.

The governance structure supports informed decision-making, prudent risk management, regulatory compliance, and the achievement of the Company's strategic and operational objectives.

Compliance & Anti- Money Laundering (AML) Framework

The Company remains committed to maintaining the highest standards of regulatory compliance and ethical conduct. It continues to take appropriate measures to ensure compliance with all applicable

laws and regulations of the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC) and GIFT IFSC, as well as the rules and requirements prescribed by the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA) and the International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA).

The Company also monitors developments across relevant jurisdictions and applies robust controls and enhanced due diligence measures to ensure compliance with applicable sanctions regimes and regulatory obligations. During the year under review, the Company further strengthened its Compliance and AML framework, policies, processes, and procedures to support compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and internal standards. These requirements apply to all relevant personnel, including employees, directors, and other individuals covered under the Company's Compliance and AML Manuals.

During FY 2025-26, the Head – Strategy, Risk & Compliance and the Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) conducted regular compliance monitoring and review activities in accordance with the Compliance Monitoring Plan approved by the Company. The results of these reviews were documented and reported to the Board on a quarterly basis. Periodic updates were also provided to the parent company, the Audit Committee, the Management Committee, and the Board of Directors.

The Company continued to enhance its AML controls during the year, with particular focus on customer

onboarding and Know Your Customer (KYC) processes, periodic KYC reviews and renewals, Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) procedures, sanctions screening, and ongoing customer monitoring. Appropriate records and documentation were maintained in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

The Company remains committed to fostering a strong culture of compliance. All employees are required to familiarize themselves with the procedures and requirements contained in the Compliance Manual and AML Policies and Procedures Manual. Regular training programmes, awareness sessions, and regulatory updates are conducted to ensure that employees remain informed of relevant regulatory developments and compliance obligations.

The Compliance Manual and AML Manual are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors and are subject to periodic review to ensure that they remain current, effective, and aligned with the Company's business activities and regulatory obligations.

During the year under review, no material breaches of applicable laws, regulations, or internal compliance requirements were identified or reported. Furthermore, no regulatory reports relating to non-compliance were required to be submitted to the relevant authorities.

The Company recognizes that the reputation of the Company, its parent company, and the broader Group is a valuable asset. This reputation is safeguarded through a comprehensive Compliance and AML framework, an effective Compliance Monitoring Programme approved by the Board, and a forward-looking risk assessment approach embedded within the Enterprise Risk Management Framework overseen by the Risk Management Committee.

Internal Audit

During the year under review, the Company revised its Internal Audit Charter to further strengthen the Internal Audit framework and enhance the scope of the Internal Audit function. The revised Charter clearly defines the roles, responsibilities, authority, and reporting obligations of the Internal Audit function and was reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee.

During FY 2025-26, the Company reappointed RSM UAE, a firm registered with the DIFC and regulated by the DFSA, to provide independent internal audit services. Internal audit reviews were conducted for the period from April 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025, in accordance with the approved Internal Audit Plan. The findings and recommendations arising from the internal audit reviews were reported to the Audit Committee, which monitored the implementation of management action plans and remediation measures.

Actuarial Review

The Company's Appointed Actuary conducts periodic reviews of the Company's capital adequacy, technical provisions, and actuarial assumptions to ensure that they remain appropriate and compliant with applicable regulatory requirements.

The Appointed Actuary provides regular updates to management and the Board on actuarial matters and submits an annual Actuarial Report to the Dubai Financial Services Authority ("DFSA"). The Board and relevant Committees consider the findings and recommendations of the Appointed Actuary as part of their oversight of the Company's financial strength, solvency position, and risk management framework.

Policies and Framework

During the year under review, the Company continued to strengthen its governance framework, systems, and internal controls to support the effective management of its operations and business activities. The Company maintains a comprehensive suite of policies, procedures, manuals, and frameworks that are appropriate to the nature, scale, and complexity of its business and are designed to ensure compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and industry best practices.

All key policies, frameworks, and material amendments thereto are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors or the relevant Board Committee, as applicable. The Company has established processes to ensure that its policies remain current, effective, and aligned with evolving business requirements, regulatory developments, and industry standards.

Periodic reviews of the Company's policies, procedures, and control frameworks are conducted by management and relevant control functions. The outcomes of such reviews, together with any significant findings, recommendations, or proposed amendments, are reported to the Board, relevant Board Committees, and the parent company, as appropriate. Policies are reviewed at least annually and updated whenever necessary to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness.

The Company has adopted and implemented various policies, manuals, and frameworks required under applicable laws, regulations, and regulatory standards.

Key policies, manuals, framework required under the applicable laws, rules and regulations are:

Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual

As an Authorised Firm operating within the DFSA regulatory framework, the Company is committed to maintaining robust accounting policies and

financial reporting processes. The Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual establishes the principles, policies, and procedures governing the Company's accounting and financial reporting practices and provides guidance to ensure consistency, accuracy, and compliance in financial reporting.

The Manual is designed to ensure that the Company's financial records and statements are prepared in accordance with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), regulatory requirements, and accepted accounting practices. It also supports the maintenance of effective financial controls, accurate record-keeping, and reliable financial reporting.

Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Policies and Procedures Manual

In accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering requirements prescribed by the DFSA and IFSCA, the Company has established and implemented a comprehensive AML Policies and Procedures Manual. The Manual sets out the framework, controls, and procedures designed to prevent, detect, and report money laundering, terrorist financing, sanctions-related risks, and other financial crimes.

The AML Manual provides guidance on customer due diligence and Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements, enhanced due diligence measures, sanctions screening, ongoing monitoring, suspicious activity reporting, record retention, employee training, and governance responsibilities. The Manual is designed to ensure effective implementation of the AML requirements and guidance issued by the DFSA and IFSCA from time to time and supports the Company's commitment to conducting its business activities in the DIFC and GIFT IFSC in a compliant and ethical manner.

Asset-Liability Management ("ALM") Policy

The Company has established an Asset-Liability Management (ALM) Policy to ensure prudent management of its assets and liabilities and compliance with applicable DFSA Prudential – Insurance Business (PIN) Rules and other relevant regulatory requirements.

The ALM Policy sets out the Company's asset-liability management framework, including the principles, governance arrangements, monitoring processes, and risk management practices relating to liquidity, cash flow matching, investment management, and capital adequacy. The framework is designed to support the Company's financial strength, solvency position, and ability to meet its obligations as they fall due, while maintaining an appropriate balance between risk and return.

Business Continuity Management ("BCM") Policy

As per DFSA rules and regulations, it is imperative to develop, implement and maintain sound and prudent business continuity strategy for the Company. In this respect, the Company has established BCM Policy which encompasses the BCM philosophy, the BCM governance structure, the BCM planning process (methodology and testing), crisis management and disaster recovery.

Claims Policy

The Company has implemented a Claims Policy to ensure the fair, timely, and consistent assessment and settlement of claims in accordance with contractual obligations, regulatory requirements, and industry best practices.

The Claims Policy outlines the Company's claims management framework, including claims notification and documentation requirements, claims assessment and review procedures, underwriting considerations, approval authorities, claims settlement processes, record-keeping requirements, and escalation protocols. The Policy is designed to promote transparency, consistency, and effective oversight throughout the claims management lifecycle.

Compliance Manual

As per the regulatory requirements, the Company has put in place an effective Compliance Manual while conducting business in the DIFC and GIFT IFSC. The Compliance Manual outlines the compliance policies and procedures of the Company and it sets out the DFSA/IFSCA and DIFC/GIFT IFSC regulatory obligations to which the Company and its Staff are subject to and describes the high-level controls and responsibilities existing within the Company.

Compliance Monitoring Programme

The Compliance Monitoring Programme sets out the process and procedures to ensure the compliance of rules and regulations when undertaking Regulated activities in or from the DIFC/GIFT IFSC by performing periodic review of the process and procedures in place by way of compliance testing to ensure that any compliance breaches are identified and corrective action measures are taken promptly.

The Compliance Monitoring Programme shall monitor and test the Company's level of compliance to DIFC/GIFT IFSC and DFSA/IFSCA laws, regulations and standards which the Company is subject to.

In particular, the programme carries out formal periodic reviews of the Company's compliance records, policies and procedures; by performing sufficient and comprehensive compliance testing.

The compliance monitoring program is driven by the principles of risk management, and consists of the following cycle:

1. Planning;
2. Assessment;
3. Implementation;
4. Monitoring; and
5. Reporting

Corporate Governance Policy

Corporate Governance is a framework of systems, policies, procedures and controls through which an entity:

1. promotes the sound and prudent management of its business;
2. protects the interests of its customers and stakeholders; and
3. assigns clear responsibility for achieving (1) and (2) to the Board of Directors, its members, and the senior management of the Company.

The Company's Corporate Governance Policy establishes the principles and standards that guide its governance structure, decision-making processes, and oversight mechanisms. The Policy is designed to ensure transparency, accountability, integrity, and effective oversight across all levels of the organisation.

The Policy is reviewed annually, or more frequently where required, and updated as necessary to ensure continued alignment with applicable laws and regulations, including the DIFC Companies Law and relevant provisions of the DFSA Rulebook, as well as evolving international best practices in corporate governance.

Data Protection Policies and Framework

Pursuant to the changes in Data Protection Laws, Data protection Law (DIFC Law No. 5 of 2020), the Company has put in place, Data Protection Policies and Framework ("Policy").

The Policy describes the detailed policies and procedures to be followed by the management and staff of the Company to ensure compliance with the DIFC Data Protection laws and regulations, as amended from time to time ("DPL"). The DIFC's data protection legislation and the DIFC Data Protection Regulations place responsibilities and limitations on businesses and organizations undertaking activities in the DIFC and protects personal information in relation to individuals gathered in the course of Company's business.

This Policy is designed to safeguard the rights of individuals in relation to the processing of personal data, by manual and automated means (in both paper and electronic format). The purpose of the policy is to set out the relevant legislation and to describe the steps the Company is taking to ensure that it complies with it. The policy also sets out the process and the framework within which to collect, use and protect Personal and Sensitive Data.

The Policy also includes the Privacy Policy Notice as notified on the website as required by the Law. Data Protection Officer ("DPO") was also appointed by the Board to fulfil the responsibility for oversight and compliance with respect to the duties and obligations as per the Data Protection Policy and Framework and under the DPL.

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy

A separate report on the ERM framework is included in this document, which describes the Company's risk governance architecture, risk identification and assessment processes, and overall risk management approach.

HR Policies & Processes

The Company has adopted Human Resources (HR) Policies in accordance with the applicable provisions of the DIFC Employment Law. These policies and processes set out the framework governing employment terms and conditions for eligible employees of the Company.

The Company continues to maintain employee benefit arrangements, including participation in the DIFC Employee Workplace Savings (DEWS) Plan, in accordance with the applicable DIFC regulatory requirements.

Information Security Policies (Cybersecurity Risk Management Policy)

The Company's Information Security and Cybersecurity Risk Management framework comprises the following key policies:

1. **Information Security Policy Statement:** Establishes management's commitment to protecting the Company's information assets from internal and external threats, whether deliberate or accidental. The Policy ensures the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information processed by the Company.
2. **Information Security Policy:** Provides standards for developing and maintaining security controls, including management, technical, and operational safeguards.

3. **Acceptable Usage Policy:** Defines the acceptable use of the Company's computing systems, networks, and information assets to ensure appropriate protection of Company resources.
4. **User Access Management Policy:** Sets out the framework for user access provisioning, modification, and de-registration to prevent unauthorized access to information systems.
5. **Antivirus Policy:** Establishes controls for protecting Company systems from viruses, worms, spam, and other malicious software.

Investment Management Policy

The Investment Management Policy establishes a formal framework for the investment of ceding insurers' premiums and shareholders' funds. The Policy:

1. Defines roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in investment activities;
2. Provides guidance to the Investment Management Function;
3. Establishes the applicable investment horizon for asset management;
4. Specifies permissible investments, restrictions, and diversification requirements; and
5. Ensures ongoing oversight of investments by the Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO).

Remuneration Policy

The Company's remuneration structure is governed by the Remuneration Policy, which is aligned with applicable DFSA General Module requirements on corporate governance and remuneration.

The Policy establishes the principles governing compensation philosophy, performance evaluation framework, annual increments, promotions, and remuneration payout structures, ensuring alignment with the Company's risk management objectives and long-term strategy.

Contract Execution Management Policy

The Contract Execution Management Policy sets out the procedures to ensure timely, consistent, and compliant execution of contracts in accordance with applicable DIFC laws, regulations, and market conduct standards.

The Policy enhances coordination across business functions, supports efficient decision-making, and ensures timely fulfilment of contractual obligations in a controlled and structured manner.

Underwriting Policy

In accordance with DFSA Prudential Insurance Business (PIN) requirements, the Company has implemented an Underwriting Policy governing its reinsurance operations.

The Policy outlines the principles and framework for underwriting risk assessment, ensuring disciplined risk selection, appropriate pricing, and alignment with the Company's risk appetite.

Outsourcing Policy

The Outsourcing Policy serves as the framework for assessment of risks involved in outsourcing that the Company intends to adopt including its overseas IFSC Branch. This Policy, inter alia, includes aspects on Outsourcing Arrangements, its Governance and associated Due Diligence among others, to ensure they are in adherence to legal and regulatory requirements as per laws, rules and regulations as promulgated by Dubai Financial Services Authority (the "DFSA"), the International Financial Services Authority (the "IFSCA") and any other applicable regulatory bodies.

KEY POLICIES APPLICABLE TO THE OVERSEAS IFSC BRANCH i.e., HDFC INTERNATIONAL LIFE AND RE COMPANY LIMITED - IFSC BRANCH

Commission, Remuneration and Rewards Policy

In accordance with the IFSCA (Management Control, Administrative Control and Market Conduct of Insurance Business) Regulations, 2023, the Policy governs the payment of commissions, remuneration, and rewards to insurance agents and intermediaries.

The objective is to enhance insurance penetration in a manner that safeguards policyholder interests, ensures alignment with business strategy, and promotes cost efficiency and administrative simplicity.

Expense Allocation and Apportionment Policy

The Policy is established in compliance with IFSCA (Management Control, Administrative Control and Market Conduct of insurance business) Regulations, 2023 prescribing limits on expenses of management across business segments.

It provides a framework for the allocation of direct expenses and the apportionment of indirect expenses across various lines of business.

Intermediation Policy

This Intermediation Policy details the methods and processes for availing services of intermediaries. The Policy complies with IFSCA (Operations of International Financial Services Centres Insurance Offices) Guidelines, 2021. The Policy governs all aspects of availing services of intermediaries who

are regulated or/and licensed by its home country regulatory or supervisory authority for sourcing insurance business.

Investment Management Policy (Insurance Business)

Investment management is a critical activity in order to ensure that sufficient assets are available to meet the liabilities under the life and health insurance class of business, to support the capital requirement effecting from writing such classes of insurance, ensure policyholders liabilities are protected at all times, further ensure optimization of returns while minimizing the risks to the investments. To achieve this, Investment Management and Asset-Liability Management (ALM) at the IFSC Branch (primarily in the context of life and health insurance class of business) will be in line with the stated investment objectives including risk, and internal control mechanism.

Further, the IFSC Branch will ensure strict compliance at all times to home country rules and regulations [as promulgated in the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA) Rulebook – Prudential Insurance Business (PIN) Module guidelines] and any other relevant guidelines as prescribed by the DFSA from time to time and where relevant and applicable the rules as prescribed by the International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA). The Investment Management Policy intends to establish guidelines for the IFSC Branch’s investments and those including the stability and viability of asset-liability matching. Fixed Assets viz. office premises, technology-operational assets, furniture-fixtures etc., are excluded from the scope of this policy.

Maintenance of Records (Security and Data Protection) Policy

Maintenance of policy and claims records of our policyholders, customers and stakeholders is paramount and fundamental for its daily operations and handling information in an effective manner and confirms to the framework stipulated by the IFSCA.

Policyholders Protection and Customer Grievance Redressal Policy

The Policy details the methods and processes for adequate redressal of customer complaints and grievances. The primary intent is to deliver a fair and unique customer experience. The Company shall endeavour to achieve operational excellence and provide a consistent and seamless experience to the customer through every touch-points. However, despite our best efforts, it may so happen that a customer may face a service failure and the same needs to be addressed and rectified. The scope and objective of the Policy is to put in place an internal grievance redressal mechanism to ensure service recovery which helps to ensure adequate protection of customers and policyholders’ interest.

Product Oversight and Governance Policy

The Product Oversight and Governance Policy serves as the framework to the systems and controls that the Company intends to adopt at the overseas IFSC Branch, specific to product oversight. These specific systems and controls, inter alia, include aspects on product design, review, approval, marketing and distribution, to ensure they are in adherence to legal and regulatory requirement as per laws, rules and regulations as promulgated by IFSCA.

Reinsurance and Retention Management Policy

This Policy establishes the framework for managing inward and outward reinsurance arrangements, including risk transfer, retention limits, and reinsurance strategy, in alignment with the Company's risk appetite and regulatory requirements.

Independent Auditor's Report

To,
The Shareholder
HDFC International Life and Re Company Limited
Dubai International Financial Centre
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HDFC International Life and Re Company Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA) regulated entities in the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC). We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of DFSA rules, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from

fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of '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 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 's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such

disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

We communicate with 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.

For, Crowe Mak Limited

Khalid Mehmood Chaudhry

Senior Partner

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

April 14, 2026

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2026

	Notes	March 31, 2026 USD	March 31, 2025 USD
ASSETS			
Right-of-use assets	5	943,993	103,847
Property and equipment	6	309,138	87,921
Intangible assets	7	118,604	80,708
Investments held at amortized cost	8A	31,353,547	31,282,698
Insurance and reinsurance contract assets	9	1,562,183	2,806,574
Retrocession contract asset	9	5,016,671	4,506,036
Prepayments and other receivables	10	1,592,955	1,115,259
Bank deposits	11	-	998,997
Cash and cash equivalents	12	4,321,146	1,796,062
Investment carried at FVTPL	8B	14,502,477	3,846,850
TOTAL ASSETS		59,720,714	46,624,952
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	13	29,500,000	29,500,000
Accumulated losses		(1,255,162)	(1,715,260)
Total equity		28,244,838	27,784,740
Liabilities			
Lease liability	5	946,187	103,822
Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities	9	28,055,798	17,092,447
Retrocession contract liabilities	9	61,646	626,755
Employees' end of service benefits	14	54,993	46,601
Other payables	15	2,357,252	970,587
Total liabilities		31,475,876	18,840,212
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		59,720,714	46,624,952

The financial statements were authorized and approved by the Board of Directors on April 14, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Sameer Yogishwar
Director

Rahul Prasad
Chief Executive Officer

Harpreet Singh Kalra
Head-Finance & Accounts

The attached notes 1 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Notes	2026 USD	2025 USD
Insurance contract revenue	16	39,599,338	30,990,196
Insurance service expenses			
	17	(38,740,282)	(29,216,217)
Insurance service result before retrocession		859,056	1,773,979
Net expenses from retrocession contracts held		(84,329)	(142,883)
Insurance service result		774,727	1,631,096
Net finance expenses from reinsurance contracts issued	18	(760,466)	(888,001)
Net finance income from retrocession contracts held	18	215,120	142,986
Insurance finance result		(545,346)	(745,015)
Net insurance service and finance result		229,381	886,081
Reinsurance ancillary support (RAS) income		347,794	224,040
Net interest income on investment held at amortised cost		1,151,329	1,057,914
Fair value changes on investment carried at FVTPL		88,758	(24,814)
Other investment income	3	186,627	94,896
General and administration expenses (Non attributable)	4	(1,462,598)	(1,050,462)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		541,292	1,187,655
Provision for taxation:	22	(81,194)	-
Total Profit After taxation		460,098	1,187,655
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		460,098	1,187,655

The attached notes 1 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Share capital USD	Accumulated losses USD	Total USD
Balance as at April 1, 2024	29,500,000	(2,902,915)	26,597,085
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,187,655	1,187,655
Balance as at March 31, 2025	29,500,000	(1,715,260)	27,784,740
Balance as at April 1, 2025	29,500,000	(1,715,260)	27,784,740
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	460,098	460,098
Balance as at March 31, 2026	29,500,000	(1,255,162)	28,244,838

The attached notes 1 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Notes	2026 USD	2025 USD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit before for the year	541,292	1,187,655
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization charges	6,7 96,153	96,318
Intangible assets write off	-	61,524
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	5 243,781	93,546
Net investment income on investment held at amortised cost	(1,151,329)	(1,057,914)
Fair value changes on investment carried at Fair value through Profit and loss	(88,758)	24,814
Other investment income	(186,627)	(94,896)
Provision for end of service benefits	14 107,785	50,448
Interest expense	5 37,458	8,953
Effect of foreign exchange & termination of lease liability	(51,154)	(2,059)
Reinsurance contract liabilities	10,963,351	2,388,917
Retrocession contract liabilities	(565,109)	(613,592)
Retrocession contract assets	(510,635)	171,852
Reinsurance contract assets	1,244,391	(69,861)
	10,680,599	2,245,705
Working capital changes:		
Prepayment and other receivables	(549,892)	(253,429)
Other payables	1,305,471	427,814
Employees' end of service benefits paid	14 (99,393)	(44,269)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	11,336,785	2,375,821
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of intangible & property and equipment	6,7 (355,266)	(72,387)
Net investment income received	1,281,369	1,086,645
Net investment at amortised cost	57,934	(1,549,799)
Purchase of investments FVTPL	(10,566,869)	(3,236,434)
Redemption of term deposits	998,997	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(8,583,835)	(3,771,975)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest expense on lease liability	5 (37,458)	(8,953)
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	5 (190,408)	(97,235)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(227,866)	(106,188)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,525,084	(1,502,342)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,796,062	3,298,404
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR	12 4,321,146	1,796,062

The attached notes 1 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

1. ACTIVITIES

HDFC International Life and Re Company Limited' (the "Company") was incorporated in Dubai International Financial Centre ("DIFC") as a Company Limited by Shares under the previous Companies Law, DIFC Law No. 2 of 2009, on January 10, 2016, under registration number 2067. The Company has been designated as a Private Company under the Companies Law, DIFC Law no. 5 of 2018 as on the date of its enactment. The Company is regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority ("DFSA") and is licensed to be carrying out contracts of insurance and effecting contracts of insurance. The Company undertake life and health reinsurance business. It provides risk-transfer solutions, prudent underwriting solutions and value-added services, among others, across individual life, group life, group credit life and group medical lines of business. The Company currently offers reinsurance solutions in the Gulf Cooperation Council ("GCC"), Middle East & North Africa ("MENA") regions and India. The registered address of the Company is Unit OT 17-30, Level 17 & OT-20-30 Level 20 Central Park, Dubai International Financial Centre, PO Box 114603, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The Company is wholly owned by HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited ("HDFC Life" or "Holding Company"). The registered address of the Holding Company is 13th Floor, Lodha Excelus, Apollo Mills Compound, N.M. Joshi Road, Mumbai, India. Established in 2000, HDFC Life is one of India's leading life insurers, offering a range of individual and group insurance solutions that meet various customer needs such as Protection, Pension, Savings, Investment, Annuity and Health. HDFC Life is a listed life insurance company in India promoted by HDFC Bank Limited.

The Company has been granted the Certificate of Registration to set up HDFC International Life & Re, IFSC Branch (Overseas Branch) in GIFT City, IFSC (regulated by the IFSCA) for conduct of life and health insurance classes of business.

In October 2025, **S&P Global Ratings** confirmed the long-term insurer Financial Strength Rating (FSR) of the Company, while changing the outlook as "Stable". In addition, **AM Best Ratings** has assigned the Company a long-term insurer Financial Strength Rating (FSR) as B++ (Good)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention. The financial statements have been presented in US Dollars (USD), which is also the functional currency of the Company. The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity, with a distinction based on expectations regarding recovery or settlement within twelve months after the reporting date (current) and more than twelve months after the reporting date (non-current), presented in the notes.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Company.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the applicable requirements of the DFSA Rulebooks.

New standards and interpretations effective after April 1, 2025

New and amended Standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after April 1, 2025. Their adoption has not had

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

New and revised Standards	Effective for annual period beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of exchangeability	January 1, 2025

Management has adopted the new and amended IFRS standards in the current period and believes that these standards do not have material impact on these financial statements unless mentioned above.

2.2 New and revised Standards in issue but not yet effective

The Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture:	No effective date set
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	January 1, 2026
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027

Management anticipates that these standards will not have any significant impact on these financial statements.

2.2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below:

Functional currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in USD, which is the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their functional currency using average/spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in statement of profit and loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Company's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognized in other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit and loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or statement of income are also recognized in other comprehensive income or statement of income, respectively).

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Property and equipment

Freehold land and fixed assets not commissioned are not depreciated. The estimated useful life of fixed assets for the Company is as follows:

Items of property and equipment	Useful life in years
IT equipment - End user devices	3
IT equipment - Servers and networks	4
Furniture and Fixtures	5
Office equipment	5

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lock in period of leased premises subject to maximum period of five years. Assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as given above.

Property and equipment not commissioned are stated at cost. When commissioned, they are transferred to the appropriate property and equipment category and depreciated in accordance with the Company's policies. Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately capitalized and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property and equipment. All other expenditure is recognized in the statement of income as the expense is incurred. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Intangible asset

Intangible assets comprise of computer software which are stated at cost of acquisition, including

any cost attributable for bringing the same to its working condition for its intended use, less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any. These are amortized over the useful life of the software subject to a maximum of five years. Subsequent expenditure incurred on existing assets is expensed out except where such expenditure increases the future economic benefits from the existing assets, in which case the expenditure is amortized over the remaining useful life of the original asset. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Right of use lease asset

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument. From this date any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the assets or liabilities designated at fair value through statement of profit and loss or available-for-sale assets are recognized. Receivables are recognized on the day they are transferred to or acquired by the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. The Company's financial assets include reinsurance assets and receivables, bank balances and deposit and investment held at amortised costs.

The Company's all debt instruments and term deposit are held till maturity.

The Company has done Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) testing for all its debt instruments and term deposits. Company all Debt instruments and term deposits are having fixed interest rates and Company is holding these assets till maturity. Since these assets are meeting both the below criteria of SPPI test, these are measured at amortized cost

- The assets are held to collect its contractual cash flows; and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' ('SPPI')

Interest income from these financial assets is calculated using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in 'Net investment income' together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are included within 'Net investment income' in the statement of profit or loss. The Company measures these assets at amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

Investment on behalf of policy holders (PH) under Unit linked products are not held for collection contractual cashflows are measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Subsequent measurement

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognized initially at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or a financial liability not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at fair value, except that any instrument that does not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be measured reliably is stated at cost, including transaction costs, less impairment allowances. All other financial assets and non-trading financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost less impairment allowances.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and short- term deposits with original maturity of three months or less. Since Company's cash and cash equivalent are held with Ultimate holding company and other well know banks.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows from the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets are transferred. Any interest in derecognized financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Investment income

Interest income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as it accrues and is calculated by using EIR method. Fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective yield of the financial asset are recognized as an adjustment to the EIR of the instrument.

Investment income also includes dividends when the right to receive payment is established.

Reinsurance ancillary support (RAS) Income

Reinsurance ancillary support (RAS) income is getting generated through providing policy administration activities support for the ceding insurance companies. RAS income is recognized in the statement of compressive income on accrual basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through income statement, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include reinsurance and accruals and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Lease liability:

Lease liability comprising the present value of lease payments for Company office for the remaining part of lease period. This Liability is adjusted with the finance charge on the balance lease liability and amortized with the monthly lease payments during the period of lease.

The carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes in future payments resulting from a change in index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Other payables

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services rendered, whether billed by the supplier or not.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has an obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

Employees' end of service benefits

The Company provides end of service benefits in accordance with the applicable laws of the

jurisdictions in which it operates, primarily the Dubai International Financial Centre ("DIFC") and GIFT City, India. In the DIFC, the Company participates in the DIFC Employee Workplace Savings ("DEWS") plan, a defined contribution scheme. The Company makes contributions based on employees' basic salaries, which are expensed as incurred. The Company has no further obligation once the contributions are paid, as benefits are administered and paid through the DEWS scheme. For its operations in GIFT City, India, the Company provides gratuity benefits in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. This is a defined benefit plan, with the obligation determined based on an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. The liability is recognised in the statement of financial position, while actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. Employee benefit expenses relating to end of service benefits are recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of service.

INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS

A. Definitions and classifications

Products sold by the Company are classified as insurance contracts when the company accepts significant insurance risk by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder.

This assessment is made on a treaty-by-treaty basis at the issue date. In making this assessment, the Company considers all its substantive rights and obligations, whether they arise from contract, law or regulation.

The Company determines whether a treaty contains significant insurance risk by assessing if an insured event could cause the company to pay to the policyholder additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario with commercial substance even if the insured event is extremely unlikely or the expected present value of the contingent cash flows is a small proportion of the expected present value of the remaining cash flows from the insurance contract.

The Company also issues Unit Linked products. These contracts are linked to a pool of assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

The Company accounts for these contracts applying IFRS 17.

B. Level of aggregation

The Company identifies portfolios by aggregating insurance contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together. In grouping insurance contracts into portfolios, the Company considers the similarity of risks rather than the specific labelling of product lines. The Company manages its business based on Sub line of business, whether they are for individual or group, whether the treaties are for 1 year, risk attaching or long term. Therefore, when contracts are managed together, they represent a portfolio of contracts.

Each portfolio is subdivided into groups of contracts to which the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS 17 are applied. The cohorts can be monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annually with no requirement to be consistent across groups. It requires considerations to be made with regards to reporting frequency, complexity of determining a locked in discount rate, offsetting gains and losses within a group, data storage and regulatory requirements.

The Company has considered the contracts issued more than 12 months apart, to be in separate contract groups. Thus, it has considered the treaty start year to be the most appropriate level to set the cohorts.

Due to the Company's nature of business, for treaties falling under General Measurement Model (GMM), instead of annual cohort, the cohort for the reinsurance treaties are set as the financial year during which the treaty is becoming effective. The rationale behind the same is:

- the amount of the actual transacted premium, recoveries and other cash flows are covering all policies within the treaty and are not differentiated by cohort due to data limitation.
- it is expected that the profit emergence pattern across cohorts are similar.
- the determination of whether a contract or a group of contracts is onerous is based

on the expectations as at the date of initial recognition, with Fulfilment Cash Flow (FCF) expectations determined on a probability-weighted basis. The Company determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available to assess whether the contracts are onerous at initial recognition. The Company has not priced any product at a loss and have opted for a full retrospective transition approach. The Company uses loss ratio to assess profitability of groups of contracts for Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) treaties at subsequent measurement.

- for GMM & VFA, onerous status is being assessed basis whether the group of contract has net inflow or outflow.

C. Recognition

The Company recognises groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued from the earliest of the following dates:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts
- The date when a group of contracts becomes onerous the Company recognises only contracts issued within a one-year period meeting the recognition criteria by the reporting date. Subject to this limit, a group of insurance contracts can remain open after the end of the current reporting period. New contracts are included in the group when they meet the recognition criteria in subsequent reporting periods until such time that all contracts expected to be included within the group have been recognised.

D. Contract boundaries

The measurement of a group of insurance and reinsurance contracts includes all future cash flows expected to arise within the boundary of each contract in the group.

In determining which cash flows fall within a contract boundary, the Company considers its substantive rights and obligations arising from the terms of the contract, and from applicable laws, regulations and customary business practices. The Company determines that cash

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

flows are within the boundary of a contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums or the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services.

A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when the Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of a particular policyholder and, as a result, to change the price charged or the level of benefits provided for the price to fully reflect the new level of risk.

In determining whether all risks have been reflected either in the premium or in the level of benefits, the Company considers all risks that policyholders would transfer had the Company issued the contracts (or portfolio of contracts) at the reassessment date. Similarly, the Company concludes on its practical ability to set a price that fully reflects the risks in the contract or portfolio at a renewal date by considering all the risks it would assess when underwriting equivalent contracts on the renewal date for the remaining service. The assessment on the Company's practical ability to reprice existing contracts takes

into account all contractual, legal and regulatory restrictions. In doing so, the Company disregards restrictions that have no commercial substance. The Company also considers the impact of market competitiveness and commercial considerations on its practical ability to price new contracts and repricing existing contracts. The Company exercises judgement in deciding whether such commercial considerations are relevant in concluding as to whether the practical ability exists at the reporting date.

E. Measurement of insurance contracts issued

IFRS 17 establishes new principles for the measurement of Insurance revenues, assets and liabilities arising from Insurance Contracts. Below are the measurement models under IFRS 17:

1. General Measurement Model (GMM) - Default Model based on Best estimate of Future Cash Flows and Risk adjustment
2. Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) - a simplified approach as an option for contracts with shorter duration. (≤ 12 months)
3. Variable Fee Approach (VFA) - a modification to GMM or contracts with direct participation features (DPF)

Below is the list of all group of contracts with their risk duration and measurement model tagging.

Group of contracts	Risk Duration	Measurement Model
Credit Life	1 year	PAA
Credit Life	Risk attaching 1 year	PAA
Catastrophe	1 Year	PAA
Critical illness	1 Year	PAA
Critical illness	Risk attaching 1 year	PAA
Decreasing Term	Long Term	GMM
Endowment	Long Term	GMM
Group Life	1 Year	PAA
Group Life	Risk attaching year	PAA
Medical QS	1 Year	PAA
Medical QS	Risk attaching 1 year	PAA
Medical XOL	Risk attaching 1 year	PAA
Personal Accident	1 Year	PAA
Personal Accident	Risk attaching 1 year	PAA

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Group of contracts	Risk Duration	Measurement Model
Term Plan	Long term	GMM
Term Plan	Risk attaching 1 year	PAA
Term Plan (ULIP-Mortality Component)	Long term	GMM
Health plan	1 year	PAA
Educational (GIFT City) Cohurt 2024	Long Term	GMM
Educastion plan cohurt 2025	Long Term	GMM
Eduction plan cohurt 2026	Long term	VFA
Global wealth advantage plan	Long term	VFA
Global wealth advantage plan-Flexi	Long term	VFA
Global wealth advantage plan-Nova	Long term	VFA
Global wealth advantage plan-Nova ACE	Long term	VFA

	IFRS 17 option	Adopted approach
Insurance Acquisition Cash flows	For contracts measured under PAA, IFRS 17 allows an accounting policy choice of either expensing the insurance acquisition cashflows when incurred or amortizing them over the contract's coverage period.	PAA measurement model is applicable to majority of treaties of the Company, all insurance acquisition cash flows are treated as expenses when incurred, provided the coverage period at initial recognition is no more than one year.
Liability for Remaining Coverage ("LRC") adjusted for financial risk and time value of money	For contracts measured under PAA, where there is no significant financing component in relation to the LRC, or where the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year, a Company is not required to make an adjustment for accretion of interest on the LRC.	The Company has opted not to give impact of time value of money on LRC for contracts measured under PAA as they don't expect the difference between providing such service and receipt of premium to be more than 12 months.
Liability for Incurred Claims ("LIC") adjusted for time value of money	For contracts measured under PAA, where claims are expected to be paid within a year of the date that the claim is incurred it is not required to adjust these amounts for the time value of money.	The Company expects to pay or receive claims within 12 months from the date of incurrence, therefore the Company has opted to not give the impact of discounting on liability for incurred claims for group of contracts measured under PAA,GMM and VFA
Insurance finance income and expenses	IFRS 17 provides an accounting policy choice to recognise the impact of changes in discount rates and other financial variables in profit or loss or in OCI. The accounting policy choice (the P&L or OCI option) is applied on a portfolio basis	The Company has opted not to disaggregate insurance finance income or expense between profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

	IFRS 17 option	Adopted approach
Presentation of income / (expense) from reinsurance contracts held	IFRS 17 allows an option to disaggregate part of the movement in LIC resulting from changes in discount rates and present this in OCI.	For retrocession (reinsurance) contracts held, the amounts relating to reinsurance premiums and reinsurance recoveries are presented as separate line items. For presentation purpose the Company is following the two-line approach in order to give all material details.

Insurance Contract measured under PAA

- a) The Company applies the premium allocation approach (PAA) to the insurance/reinsurance contracts that it issues and retrocession contracts that it holds. The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less, including insurance contract services arising from all premiums within the contract boundary or
- b) For contracts longer than one year, the Company has modelled possible future scenarios and reasonably expects that the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group containing those contracts under the PAA does not differ materially from the measurement that would be produced applying the General Model.

For PAA in order to assess if there are significant changes in the fact and circumstances which is making the contract onerous on subsequent measurement, the Company has determined the loss ratio for the group of contracts and in case the ratio is more than 100%, the group of contract is identified as an onerous group of contract.

For PAA contracts becoming onerous, the Company estimates GMM LRC using the future expected premium (i.e. unearned premium reserve) and combined ratio since the cash flows involved are within a year.

Insurance Contract measured other than PAA

The Company measures a group of contracts on initial recognition as the sum of the expected fulfilment cash flows within the contract boundary and the contractual service margin representing the unearned profit in the contracts relating to services that will be provided under the contracts.

Subsequent measurement:

The Contract Service Margin (CSM) at the end of the reporting period represents the profit in the group of insurance contracts that has not yet been recognized in profit or loss, because it relates to future service to be provided.

The changes in Fulfilment Cash Flows (FCF) relating to future service, except to the extent that:

- Such increases in the fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, giving rise to a loss; or
- Such decreases in the fulfilment cash flows are allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage
- The effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM
- The amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period, determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period (before any allocation) over the current and remaining coverage period.

Onerous contracts

The Company considers an insurance contract to be onerous if the expected fulfilment cash flows allocated to the contract, any previously recognised acquisition cash flows and any cash flows arising from the contract at the date of initial recognition in total result in a net cash outflow.

On initial recognition, the onerous assessment is done on an individual contract level assessing future expected cash flows on a probability-weighted basis including a risk adjustment for non-financial

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

risk. Contracts expected on initial recognition to be loss-making are grouped together and such groups are measured and presented separately. Once contracts are allocated to a group, they are not re-allocated to another group, unless they are substantively modified.

On subsequent measurement for the identified onerous PAA contracts, the Company has followed a simplified approach to arrive at the GMM LRC by multiplying Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR) with the combined ratio of the group of contracts.

Since the business is such that they have premium receivables, the same are being adjusted in calculating GMM LRC while comparing with PAA LRC.

Loss component is then being arrived at by comparing the PAA LRC with computed GMM LRC.

For GMM contracts, onerous contracts are being identified by comparing the PV of inflow with PV of outflow. If the PV of outflow is more than PV of inflow, the group of contracts is onerous and loss component is calculated.

Retrocession (Reinsurance) contracts held

Retrocession contracts held are accounted for applying IFRS 17 when they meet the definition of an insurance contract.

This includes the condition that the contract must transfer significant insurance risk.

Reinsurance contracts transfer significant insurance risk only if they transfer to the reinsurer substantially all the insurance risk relating to the reinsured portions of the underlying insurance contracts, even if a reinsurance contract does not expose the issuer (reinsurer) to the possibility of a significant loss.

Modification and derecognition

The Company derecognises insurance contracts when:

- The rights and obligations relating to the contract are extinguished (i.e., discharged, cancelled or expired); or

- The contract is modified such that the modification results in a change in the measurement model, or the applicable standard for measuring a component of the contract. In such cases, the Company derecognises the initial contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract

F. Insurance Revenue

For insurance contracts not measured under PAA (measured under GMM & VFA), revenue comprises of:

- Insurance claims and expenses incurred in the period as expected at the start of the period, excluding amounts related to the loss component and insurance acquisition expenses
- Changes in the Risk adjustment (RA), excluding changes that relate to future coverage which adjusts the Contractual service margin (CSM) and amounts allocated to the loss component
- Amounts of the CSM recognised in profit and loss for the services provided in the period
- Actual vs expected premiums that relate to past or current services; and
- The recovery of the insurance acquisition cashflows which is determined by allocating a portion of the premiums related to the recovery of these cashflows on the basis of the passage of time over the expected coverage of a group of contracts

For contracts measured under PAA, the company recognises insurance revenue based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts.

G. Insurance service expenses

For group of contracts not measured under PAA (measured under GMM & VFA), it comprises of:

- Claims incurred in the period and other directly attributable insurance service expenses (maintenance expenses) incurred in the period
- The amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows
- Changes that relate to past service i.e., change in liability for incurred claims

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

- Changes that related to future services i.e., Loss component recognised on onerous groups of contracts and reversals of such losses
- For group of contracts measured under PAA, it comprises of:
 - Claims incurred in the period and other directly attributable insurance service expenses (maintenance expenses) incurred in the period
 - Allocated insurance acquisition expenses incurred as the Company has opted to expense the acquisition expenses when incurred
- Changes that relate to past service i.e., change in liability for incurred claims
- Changes that related to future services i.e., Loss component recognised on onerous groups of contracts and reversals of such losses

H. Insurance Finance income or expenses

The Company expects to pay or receive claims within 12 months from the date of incurrence, therefore the Company has opted to not give the impact of discounting on liability for incurred claims for group of contracts measured under PAA, GMM and VFA. The Company has opted not to disaggregate insurance finance income or expense between profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

For group of contracts not measured under PAA (measured under GMM & VFA), insurance finance income or expenses arises from:

- Interest accreted on CSM
- The effect of change in interest rates and other financial assumptions
- The effect of change in fulfilment cashflows at current rates, when the corresponding CSM unlocking is measured at the locked-in rates.

I. Income or Expense from Reinsurance Contract Held (RCH) (Retrocession)

For retrocession (reinsurance) contracts held, the amounts relating to reinsurance premiums and reinsurance recoveries are presented as separate line items. However, there is a choice

to present these amounts as a single net amount (single-line presentation) instead of using the two-line items presentation.

For the two-line approach there is a need to further identify whether:

- cash flows are contingent on the claims of the underlying contracts, which will get classified as part of the claims that are expected to be reimbursed under the reinsurance contracts held; and
- cash flows that are not contingent on the claims of underlying contracts are treated as reduction in premiums paid to reinsurer.

The allocation of reinsurance premiums cannot be netted against insurance revenue and the amounts recovered from the contracts held cannot be netted against insurance service expenses.

For presentation purpose the Company is following the two-line approach in order to give all material details.

Reinsurance income consist of:

- Actual claims and other expenses (if any) recovered during the period.
- Losses recovered on underlying contracts and reversal of such recoveries.
- Changes that relate to past service adjustments of incurred claims component;

For contracts measured under the PAA, reinsurance expenses consist of:

- PAA premiums recognised as revenue in the period ceded to the reinsurer;

For contracts not measured under PAA (measured under GMM & VFA) reinsurance expenses consist of:

- Expected claims and other expenses recovery.
- Changes in the RA recognised for the risk expired.
- CSM recognised for the services received; and
- Premium (and other related cash flows) experience adjustments relating to current service.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

J. Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary

Setting an insurance liability is referred to as determining the amount needed to meet the Fulfilment Cash Flows (FCF) which is a component of the insurance liabilities. The FCF comprise an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows. The fulfilment cash flows are the present value of the future cash flows including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The estimates of future cash flows reflect conditions existing at the measurement date including assumptions at that date about the future.

The fulfilment cash flows are the cashflows within contract boundary which includes:

- a. Premium and related cash flows
- b. Claims including expected future claims
- c. An allocation of insurance acquisition cashflows
- d. An allocation of other attributable expenses which are not acquisition cashflows
- e. Risk adjustment for non-financial risks
- f. Other cashflows over which Company has discretion and chargeable to policy holder as per the contract
- g. An adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows

The Company adopts a deterministic approach where the outstanding claims and premiums liabilities are estimated through standard reserving techniques for all Year of Accounts. The cash flow estimates include both market variables, which are consistent with observable market prices, and non-market variables, which are not contradictory with market information and based on internally and externally derived data.

The Company updates its estimates at the end of each reporting period using all newly available information, as well as historic evidence and information about trends. The Company determines its current expectations of

probabilities of future events occurring at the end of the reporting period. In developing new estimates, the Company considers the most recent experience and earlier experience, as well as other information.

Change in Fulfilment cashflows

At the end of each reporting period, the fulfilment cash flows are updated to reflect the current estimates of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows, experience adjustments, as well as discount rates and other financial variable.

Experience adjustments are the difference between:

- The expected cash flow estimates at the beginning of the period and the actual cash flows for premiums received in the period (and any related cash flows paid such as insurance acquisition cash flows and insurance premium taxes)
- The expected cash flow estimates at the beginning of the period and the actual incurred amounts of insurance service expenses in the period (excluding insurance acquisition expenses)

K. Discount rates

The time value of money and financial risk is measured separately from expected future cash flows with changes in financial risks recognised in profit or loss at the end of each reporting period unless the Company has elected the accounting policy to present the time value of money separately in profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Company measures the time value of money using discount rates that reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts and the characteristics of the cash flows, consistent with observable current market prices. They exclude the effect of factors that influence such observable market prices but do not affect the future cash flows of the insurance contracts (e.g. credit risk).

The Company has opted to use EIOPA risk free rates without any adjustment for liquidity premium because the liability cash flows are deemed to be liquid.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

With regard to the choice of discount rate, yield curve where the prescribed EIOPA rates, since the Company has business written in different currencies, using currency conversion rates all cash flows have been calculated using USD. The development of the methodology to calculate the relevant risk-free interest rates term structures has required several decisions on the methods, assumptions, and inputs to use in that calculation.

EIOPA has based those decisions on the following principles:

- respect to the essential elements underpinning the political agreement of Directive 2014/51/EU (Omnibus II Directive).
- transparency of all the elements of the process of calculation.
- replicability of the calculations, which has as a direct consequence the restriction of expert judgement to the minimum extent possible, if any,
- market consistency, prudent assessment of the technical provisions and optimal use of market information.

L. Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The Company measures the compensation it would require for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows arising from insurance contracts, other than financial risk, separately as an adjustment for non-financial risk.

For the Company, confidence level approach is adopted to produce the risk margin. The general methodology is captured in below:

Underlying Contracts

- The 75th percentile is selected as the confidence level as it aligns with the industry practice.
- the Company would leverage shock factors from IAIS Insurance Capital Standard derived assuming a Normal distribution as specified in section 3.2.2. While, the risk adjustment as at 75th percentile is currently being used due to industry practice, the assumptions is being re-assessed on annual basis.

- Reinsurance Contract Held (Retrocession Contracts)
- The risk adjustment of non-financial risks for reinsurance (RI RA) is the amount of risk being transferred from the holder (i.e. cedant) to the issuer (i.e. reinsurer).
- The risk adjustment for retrocession is the risk transferred from the Company to its reinsurer, which would always be an asset (or a negatively liability) item for retrocession contract held carrying amount. The risk adjustment for retrocession cannot be a liability because that would mean more risk uncertainties have been created than before transferring the reinsured risk to the reinsurer.
- The IFRS17 standard requires a separate risk adjustment for retrocession explicitly. In modelling the retrocession program, the Company would calculate the retrocession risk adjustment as the difference between the risk adjustment of the underlying contract gross of reinsurance and net of reinsurance. The risk adjustment net of reinsurance would be derived using the same shocked factor logic similar to the Underlying Contracts treatment. This approach would calculate the risk adjustment for RCH at aggregate level, before allocation of RA into group of treaties, in line with decision on the level of aggregation for RCH.

M. Contractual service margin (CSM)

The CSM is a component of the overall carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts representing unearned profit that the Company is recognising as it provides insurance contract services over the coverage period. At initial recognition, the Company measures the CSM at an amount that, unless a group of insurance contracts is onerous, results in no gains recognised in profit or loss arising from:

- The expected fulfilment cash flows of the group
- The amount of any derecognised asset for insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to the group
- Any other asset or liability previously recognised for cash flows related to the group
- Any cash flows that have already arisen on the contracts as of that date

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Recognition of the CSM in profit or loss

An amount of the CSM is released to profit or loss in each period during which the insurance contract services are provided.

This is a general assessment and no specific product level analysis is required. Ceded sum assured is being used to derive coverage unit and locked in yield curve is being used for discounting of the coverage units.

Insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach

The Company applies the PAA to the insurance contracts with a coverage period of each contract in the group of one year or less.

On initial recognition, the Company measures the LRC at the amount of premiums received in cash. As all issued insurance contracts to which the PAA is applied have coverage of a year or less, the Group applies a policy of expensing all insurance acquisition cash flows as they are incurred.

Premiums due to the Company for insurance contract services already provided in the period but not yet received at the end of the reporting period are included in the LRC. The carrying amount of the LRC at the end of each subsequent reporting period represents the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period adjusted for the premiums received in the period and the amount recognised as insurance revenue for insurance contract services provided in that period.

The Company does not discount the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and financial risk for such insurance contracts.

When facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts has become onerous, the Company performs a test for onerousness. If the amount of the fulfilment cash flows exceeds the carrying amount of the LRC, the Company recognises the amount of the difference as a loss in profit or loss and increases the LRC for the corresponding amount.

N. Insurance acquisition cash flows

Since PAA measurement model is applicable to majority of treaties of the Company, IFRS17: 59

applies, and all insurance acquisition cash flows are treated as expenses when incurred, provided the coverage period at initial recognition is no more than one year.

For treaties falling under GMM & VFA, insurance acquisition cash flows are amortized over the contract period.

As for the maintenance costs which are directly attributable to the insurance contracts portfolio, they are recognized based on the actual incurred amount of the expenses, which is the same approach as under General Measurement Model. The maintenance costs are not included within the liability for remaining coverage; however, they need to be considered when calculating the LIC to measure the BEL.

The Company includes insurance acquisition cash flows in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts if they are directly attributable to either the individual contracts in a group, the group itself or the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. The Company estimates, at a portfolio level, insurance acquisition cash flows not directly attributable to the group but directly attributable to the portfolio. The Group then allocates them to the group of newly written and renewed contracts on a systematic and rational basis.

O. Presentation of financial information

For presentation in the statement of financial position, the Company aggregates portfolios of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held and presents separately, the carrying amount of:

- Portfolios of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued that are assets.
- Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets.
- Portfolios of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts issued that are liabilities.
- Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

The line item descriptions in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

- Insurance revenue
- Insurance service expense
- Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held
- Insurance finance income or expenses
- Reinsurance finance income or expenses
- Net insurance finance income or expenses

Impairment under IFRS 9:

The Company uses forward looking information under Expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets measured at amortised cost which consist of insurance and other receivables (excluding prepayments), investments at amortised cost and term deposits.

Measurement of ECL:

The Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument. In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- Financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1'); and
- Financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').
- Financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. ('Stage 3')
- 12-month expected credit losses (ECL) are recognised for the first category (i.e. Stage 1) while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category (i.e. Stage 2). Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Company is regularly reviewing its financial instruments on periodic basis, since there is no

significant increase in credit risk of its financial instruments since the date of initial recognition, Company satisfying the stage 1 criteria and applying 12-month ECL on all its Financial assets.

The methodology for estimating the Expected Credit Loss involves three elements–

- i) The Probability of Default (PD) occurring in the stated time period
- ii) Loss of principal or Loss Given Default (LGD) in the recovery proceedings post the default and
- iii) Exposure at Default (EAD), which is the exposure at risk in case of default i.e. amortized cost plus accrued interest of the holding in the debt instrument across the applicable portfolios.

2.3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgment which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Classification of investments

Management has exercised judgment in the classification of investments, taking into account the Company's strategies and overall business model.

Currently, investments are classified based on the intention and ability to hold them at amortised cost. Investments that are held for trading purposes, in line with the business model, are classified at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition, in accordance with IFRS 9.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure Lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company “would have to pay”, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using the observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain Company-specific estimates.

Going concern

The Company’s management has made an assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore,

the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Estimates and assumptions

The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company.

Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below:

Mortality and morbidity rates

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, according to the type of contract written and the territory in which the insured person resides. They reflect recent historical experience and are adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Company’s own experiences. An appropriate, but not excessive, allowance is made for expected future improvements.

Lapse and Surrender Rates

Lapses denote the cessation of policies stemming from unpaid premiums, while surrenders pertain to policyholders’ voluntary termination of their policies. Policy termination assumptions are established based on the company’s accumulated experience and policy duration.

The assumptions reflect the company’s expected rates. Assumptions are differentiated by policyholder gender, underwriting class, and contract type. An increase in expected mortality and morbidity will increase the expected claim cost which will reduce future expected profits of the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

CSM release pattern

The Company applied significant judgements in the following aspects to the determination of CSM amounts that were recognized in profit or loss for GMM & VFA products.

The coverage units are based on the sum assured ceded (during the insurance coverage period) to the period in which insurance services are expected to be provided. In performing the above determination, management applied judgement that might significantly impact the CSM carrying values and amounts of the CSM allocation recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Expenses

The assumptions regarding operating expenses encapsulate the anticipated expenditures associated with the upkeep and servicing of existing policies, alongside relevant overhead costs. The prevailing expense level serves as the foundation, subject to adjustments for anticipated expense inflation as deemed necessary. A rise in the projected expense level will diminish the anticipated future profits of the company.

Onerosity determination

IFRS 17 does not provide any specific guidance about which facts and circumstances should be considered, to indicate that a group of contracts is onerous on initial recognition or subsequently. The Company assesses the Onerosity considering the factors such as:

- a) the expected ratio of claims to premiums (or any other measurement of expected profitability) compared with the actual ratio over the coverage period.
- b) economic or regulatory changes that can cause significant revisions in the expected cash flows; or
- c) significant changes to the costs involved in fulfilling contracts: e.g., as a result of internal reorganizations or changes to the prices of services or products used to fulfil its insurance obligations.

Estimated premium income

In calculating the estimated premium income, the Company makes estimates for the

expected written premiums during the period. These estimates are based on the expected experience in relation to the reinsurance estimates written and is based on historical data, adjusted for the Company's views of the experience. Any adverse deviation from the expected experience could result in future adjustments for the future premium.

Assessment of significance of insurance risk

The Company applies its judgement in assessing whether a contract transfers to the issuer significant insurance risk. A contract transfers significant insurance risk only if an insured event could cause the Company to pay additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario and only if there is a scenario that has commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis upon an occurrence of the insured event, regardless of whether the insured event is extremely unlikely.

Measurement of the expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI is an area that requires the use of significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining the criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Determining the criteria and definition of default;

The Company regularly reviews and validates the models and inputs to the models to reduce any differences between expected credit loss estimates and actual credit loss experience.

When measuring ECL the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

3. OTHER INVESTMENT INCOME

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Interest on bank deposits & current account	66,060	80,587
Dividend Income	49,416	-
Other income	71,151	14,309
	186,627	94,896

4. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Non attributable)

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Employee remuneration	846,465	535,441
Legal & professional charges	214,826	159,678
Rent & Utility	102,888	42,748
Gen office expense & others	83,976	40,609
Depreciation	67,505	73,590
Bank Charges	56,360	14,498
Other Expenses	90,578	183,898
	1,462,598	1,050,462

5. RIGHT OF USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITIES

(i) Right of use assets (ROUA)

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
As at 1 st April	103,847	193,706
Depreciation charge for the period	(243,781)	(93,546)
Addition of ROU	1,135,257	3,687
Surrender of ROU	(51,330)	-
Balance as at 31st March	943,993	103,847

(ii) Lease Liability

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
As at 1 st April	103,822	199,429
Interest expense	37,458	8,953
Payments for lease liability	(227,866)	(106,188)
Change in fair value due to exchange rate movements	(53,187)	(2,059)
Addition of Lease Liability	1,135,257	3,687
Surrender of Lease	(49,297)	-
Balance as at March 31,	946,187	103,822

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold Improvements USD	IT equipment end user devices USD	IT equipment servers and networks USD	Furniture and Fixture USD	Office equipment USD	Total USD
Cost:						
As at April 1, 2025	47,456	60,883	55,888	48,684	37,579	250,490
Addition during period	-	16,085	26,055	112,839	114,259	269,238
As at March 31, 2026	47,456	76,968	81,943	161,523	151,838	519,728
Depreciation:						
As at April 1, 2025	47,456	45,658	22,033	36,534	10,888	162,569
Charge for the Period	-	10,873	14,792	9,088	13,268	48,021
As at March 31, 2026	47,456	56,531	36,825	45,622	24,156	210,590
Net carrying amount: As at March 31, 2026	-	20,437	45,118	115,901	127,682	309,138

	Leasehold Improvements USD	IT equipment end user devices USD	IT equipment servers and networks USD	Furniture and Fixture USD	Office equipment USD	Total USD
Cost:						
As at April 1, 2024	47,456	54,281	24,351	48,684	19,228	194,000
Addition during period	-	6,602	31,537	-	18,351	56,490
As at March 31, 2025	47,456	60,883	55,888	48,684	37,579	250,490
Depreciation:						
As at April 1, 2024	47,456	35,532	10,865	31,790	6,811	132,454
Charge for the Period	-	10,126	11,168	4,744	4,077	30,115
As at March 31, 2025	47,456	45,658	22,033	36,534	10,888	162,569
Net carrying amount: As at March 31, 2025	-	15,225	33,855	12,150	26,691	87,921

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Cost:		
As at 1 st April	330,814	376,441
Additions during the year	86,028	15,897
CWIP write off during year	-	(61,524)
As at 31st March	416,842	330,814
Amortization:		
As at 1 st April	(250,106)	(183,903)
Charge for the year	(48,132)	(66,203)
As at 31st March	(298,238)	(250,106)
Net carrying amount	118,604	80,708

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

8A. INVESTMENTS HELD AT AMORTISED COST

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Investments held at amortized cost	31,362,745	31,295,153
Expected credit loss	(9,198)	(12,455)
	31,353,547	31,282,698

8B. INVESTMENTS CARRIED AT Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Investment carried at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)	14,502,477	3,846,850

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of assets by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: techniques that use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

March 31, 2026

Financial assets	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total USD
Quoted investments carried at FVTPL:	14,502,477	-	-	14,502,477
	14,502,477	-	-	14,502,477

March 31, 2025

Financial assets	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total USD
Quoted investments carried at FVTPL:	3,846,850	-	-	3,846,850
	3,846,850	-	-	3,846,850

Fixed rate financial instruments

The fair value of fixed rate financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost are estimated by comparing market interest rates when they were first recognised with current market rates for similar financial instruments. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit and maturity. For other variable rate instruments an adjustment is also made to reflect the change in required credit spread since the instrument was first recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

9. INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Reconciliation of the Insurance liability of remaining coverage (LRC) & liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts (LIC) as on March 31, 26

March 31, 2026

	Remaining Coverage - PAA		Remaining coverage - Other than PAA		LIC for value not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims - PAA		Total
	Excl. loss component	Loss component	Excl. loss component	Loss component		Present Risk adj. for future cashflows	Non-financial risk	
Opening Balance contract Assets	(18,478,269)	-	(15,680)	-	367	15,489,201	197,807	(2,806,574)
Opening Balance Contract Liabilities*	(14,973,800)	1	5,100,844	3,485,471	3,451,120	19,764,883	263,928	17,092,447
Net opening position of Reinsurance contracts as on April 1, 2025	(33,452,069)	1	5,085,165	3,485,471	3,451,487	35,254,084	461,735	14,285,873
Insurance Revenue	(37,925,388)	-	(1,673,950)	-	-	-	-	(39,599,338)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,677,500	-	44,844	-	-	-	-	1,722,344
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	-	411,814	553,993	17,405,494	(146,665)	18,224,636
Losses or reversals of losses on onerous contracts	-	-	-	(552,427)	-	-	-	(552,427)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	314,095	19,031,634	0	19,345,729
Insurance Service Expenses	1,677,500	-	44,844	(140,613)	868,088	36,437,128	(146,665)	38,740,282
Investment components			(22,716)	-	22,716	-	-	-
Insurance Service Result	(36,247,888)	-	(1,651,822)	(140,613)	890,804	36,437,128	(146,665)	(859,056)
FE from Insurance Contracts issued (PL)	-	-	1,326,242	(324,517)	-	-	-	1,001,725
Total changes to SOPL	(36,247,888)	-	(325,580)	(465,130)	890,804	36,437,128	(146,665)	142,669

* Insurance Contract liability is negative on account of amount of premium receivables which adjust the liability for insurance contracts under remaining coverage.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

	Remaining Coverage - PAA		Remaining coverage - Other than PAA		LIC for value not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims-PAA		Total
	Excl. loss component	Loss component	Excl. loss component	Loss component		Present Risk adj for future cashflows	Non-financial risk	
Cash flows								
Premium Received	28,145,891	-	12,220,631	-	-	-	-	40,366,523
Claims & Other Expenses Paid	-	-	-	-	(720,821)	(22,772,753)	-	(23,493,574)
Acquisition Cash Flows Paid	(1,677,500)	-	(3,130,375)	-	-	-	-	(4,807,875)
Total Cash Flows	26,468,391	-	9,090,256	-	(720,821)	(22,772,753)	-	12,065,074
Net Balance as at March 31, 2026	(43,231,566)	1	13,849,840	3,020,341	3,621,470	48,918,459	315,070	26,493,616
Closing Contract Assets	(4,293,637)	-	(47,586)	-	12,284	2,724,148	42,608	(1,562,183)
Closing Contract Liabilities	(38,937,929)	1	13,897,426	3,020,341	3,609,186	46,194,311	272,462	28,055,798
Net Balance as at March 31, 2026	(43,231,566)	1	13,849,840	3,020,341	3,621,470	48,918,459	315,070	26,493,615

Reconciliation of the Insurance liability of remaining coverage (LRC) & liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts (LIC) as on March 31, 25

March 31, 2025

	Remaining Coverage - PAA		Remaining coverage - GMM		LIC for value not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims -PAA		Total
	Excl. loss component	Loss component	Excl. loss component	Loss component		Present Risk adj for future cashflows	Non-financial risk	
Opening Balance contract Assets	(6,612,213)	-	(301,386)	195,343	134	3,975,278	6,132	(2,736,712)
Opening Balance Contract Liabilities*	(14,653,729)	1,235,001	1,887,918	3,586,080	3,047,142	19,332,696	268,422	14,703,530
Net opening position of Reinsurance contracts as on April 1, 2024	(21,265,942)	1,235,001	1,586,532	3,781,423	3,047,276	23,307,974	274,554	11,966,818
Insurance Revenue	(29,396,550)	-	(1,593,646)	-	-	-	-	(30,990,196)
Incurred Claims and other directly attributable expense	-	-	-	412,691	1,830,719	23,850,729	187,181	26,281,320
Amortisation of Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows	1,306,795	-	28,090	-	-	-	-	1,334,885

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

	Remaining Coverage - PAA		Remaining coverage - GMM		LIC for value not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims -PAA		Total
	Excl. loss component	Loss component	Excl. loss component	Loss component		Present Risk adj for future cashflows	Non-financial risk	
Changes related to past service - adjustment to LIC	-	-	-	-	-	3,424,217	-	3,424,217
Losses on Onerous component and reversal of such losses	-	(1,235,001)	-	(589,205)	-	-	-	(1,824,206)
Insurance Service Expenses	1,306,795	(1,235,001)	28,090	(176,514)	1,830,719	27,274,946	187,181	29,216,217
Insurance Service Result	(28,089,756)	(1,235,001)	(1,565,556)	(176,514)	1,830,719	27,274,946	187,181	(1,773,979)
FE from Insurance Contracts issued (PL)	-	-	1,007,439	(119,438)	-	-	-	888,001
Total changes to SOPL	(28,089,756)	(1,235,001)	(558,117)	(295,952)	1,830,719	27,274,946	187,181	(885,979)

* Insurance Contract liability is negative on account of amount of premium receivables which adjust the liability for insurance contracts under remaining coverage.

March 31, 2025

	Remaining Coverage - PAA		Remaining coverage - GMM		LIC for Contracts not under PAA	Remaining Coverage - PAA		Total
	Excl. loss component	Loss component	Excl. loss component	Loss component		Present value for future cashflows	Risk adj for non-financial risk	
Cash flows								
Premium Received	17,210,424	-	4,973,216	-	-	-	-	22,183,640
Claims & Other Expenses Paid	-	-	-	-	(1,426,508)	(15,328,836)	-	(16,755,344)
Acquisition Cash Flows Paid	(1,306,795)	-	(916,467)	-	-	-	-	(2,223,262)
Total Cash Flows	15,903,629	-	4,056,749	-	(1,426,508)	(15,328,836)	-	3,205,034
Net Balance as at March 31, 2025	(33,452,069)	1	5,085,164	3,485,471	3,451,487	35,254,084	461,735	14,285,873
Closing Contract Assets	(18,478,269)	-	(15,680)	-	367	15,489,201	197,807	(2,806,574)
Closing Contract Liabilities	(14,973,800)	1	5,100,844	3,485,471	3,451,120	19,764,883	263,928	17,092,447
Net Balance as at March 31, 2025	(33,452,069)	1	5,085,164	3,485,471	3,451,487	35,254,084	461,735	14,285,873

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Reconciliation of the Insurance Asset for of remaining coverage (ARC) & Asset for incurred claims for insurance contracts (AIC) as on March 31, 2026

March 31, 2026

	Remaining Coverage- PAA		Remaining coverage - Other than PAA		LIC for value not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims - PAA		Total
	Excl. loss component	Loss component	Excl. loss component	Loss component		Present Risk adj. future cashflows	Non-financial risk	
Opening Balance contract Assets	1,511,137	-	(748,773)	(2,096,896)	(1,443,441)	(1,727,030)	(1,033)	(4,506,036)
Opening Balance Contract Liabilities*	9,571,697	-	26,593	-	(37)	(8,874,145)	(97,353)	626,755
Net opening position of Reinsurance contracts as on April 1, 2025	11,082,834	-	(722,180)	(2,096,896)	(1,443,478)	(10,601,175)	(98,386)	(3,879,281)
Reinsurance premium	4,861,708	-	398,266	-	-	-	-	5,259,974
Incurred Claims and other directly attributable expense	-	-	-	-	368,117	969,791	52,021	1,389,929
Amortisation of Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service - adjustment to AIC	-	-	-	-	(517,055)	(6,676,119)	-	(7,193,174)
Adjustment of loss recoveries on onerous Contracts and reversal of such losses	-	-	-	627,599	-	-	-	627,599
Insurance Service Expenses	4,861,708	-	398,266	627,599	(148,938)	(5,706,328)	52,021	84,328
Insurance Service Result	4,861,708	-	398,266	627,599	(148,938)	(5,706,328)	52,021	84,328
FE from Insurance Contracts issued (PL)	-	-	(215,120)	-	-	-	-	(215,120)
Total changes to SOPL	4,861,708	-	183,146	627,599	(148,938)	(5,706,328)	52,021	(130,792)

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Reconciliation of the Insurance Asset for of remaining coverage (ARC) & Asset for incurred claims for insurance contracts (AIC) as on March 31, 2026 (Continued)

	Remaining Coverage- PAA		Remaining coverage - Other than PAA		LIC for value not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims - PAA		Total
	Excl. loss component	Loss component	Excl. loss component	Loss component		Present Risk adj. future cashflows	Non-financial risk	
Cash flows								
Premium Paid	(7,653,141)	-	(484,985)	-	-	-	-	(8,138,126)
Claims & Other Expenses recovered	-	-	-	-	517,055	6,676,119	-	7,193,174
Acquisition Cash Flows received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Flows	(7,653,141)	-	(484,985)	-	517,055	6,676,119	-	(944,952)
Net Balance as at March 31, 2026	8,291,401	-	(1,024,019)	(1,469,297)	(1,075,361)	(9,631,384)	(46,365)	(4,955,025)
Closing Contract Assets	7,344,975	-	(1,072,777)	(1,469,297)	(1,074,596)	(8,699,208)	(45,768)	(5,016,671)
Closing Contract Liabilities	946,426	-	48,758	-	(765)	(932,176)	(597)	61,646
Net Balance as at March 31, 2026	8,291,401	-	(1,024,019)	(1,469,297)	(1,075,361)	(9,631,384)	(46,365)	(4,955,025)

Reconciliation of the Insurance Asset for of remaining coverage (ARC) & Asset for incurred claims for insurance contracts (AIC) as on March 31, 2025

March 31, 2025

	Remaining Coverage - PAA		Remaining coverage - GMM		LIC for Contracts not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims - PAA		Total
	Excl. loss component	Loss component	Excl. loss component	Loss component		Present value for future cashflows	Risk adj for non-financial risk	
Opening Balance contract Assets	1,204,202	-	(844,493)	(2,349,271)	(930,391)	(1,739,988)	(17,948)	(4,677,888)
Opening Balance Contract Liabilities	6,300,178	-	-	-	-	(5,001,152)	(58,679)	1,240,347
Net opening position of Reinsurance contracts as on April 1, 2024	7,504,380	-	(844,493)	(2,349,271)	(930,391)	(6,741,140)	(76,627)	(3,437,541)
Reinsurance premium	7,823,617	-	360,968	-	-	-	-	8,184,585
Incurred Claims and other directly attributable expense	-	-	-	-	(513,087)	(3,860,035)	(21,759)	(4,394,881)
Amortisation of Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service - adjustment to AIC	-	-	-	-	(200,668)	(3,698,528)	-	(3,899,196)

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

	Remaining Coverage - PAA		Remaining coverage - GMM		LIC for Contracts not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims - PAA		Total
	Excl. loss component	Loss component	Excl. loss component	Loss component		Present value for future cashflows	Risk adj for non-financial risk	
Adjustment of loss recoveries on onerous Contracts and reversal of such losses	-	-	-	252,375	-	-	-	252,375
Net income/ (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	7,823,617	-	360,968	252,375	(713,755)	(7,558,563)	(21,759)	142,883
Insurance Service Result	7,823,617	-	360,968	252,375	(713,755)	(7,558,563)	(21,759)	142,883
FE from Insurance Contracts issued (PL)	-	-	(142,986)	-	-	-	-	(142,986)
Total changes to SOPL	7,823,617	-	217,982	252,375	(713,755)	(7,558,563)	(21,759)	(103)

March 31, 2025

	Remaining Coverage - PAA		Remaining coverage - GMM		LIC for Contracts not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims - PAA		Total
	Excl. loss component	Loss component	Excl. loss component	Loss component		Present value for future cashflows	Risk adj for non-financial risk	
Cash flows								
Premium paid	(4,245,163)	-	(95,669)	-	-	-	-	(4,340,832)
Claims & Other Expenses recovered	-	-	-	-	200,668	3,698,528	-	3,899,196
Acquisition Cash Flows received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Flows	(4,245,163)	-	(95,669)	-	200,668	3,698,528	-	(441,636)
Net Balance as at March 31, 2025	11,082,834	-	(722,180)	(2,096,896)	(1,443,478)	(10,601,175)	(98,386)	(3,879,281)
Closing Contract Assets	1,511,137	-	(748,773)	(2,096,896)	(1,443,441)	(1,727,030)	(1,033)	(4,506,036)
Closing Contract Liabilities	9,571,697	-	26,593	-	(37)	(8,874,145)	(97,353)	626,755
Net Balance as at March 31, 2025	11,082,834	-	(722,180)	(2,096,896)	(1,443,478)	(10,601,175)	(98,386)	(3,879,281)

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Reconciliation of measurement component of insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities not measured under the PAA

March 31, 2026

	Present value of future cashflows USD	Risk adj. for non-financial risk USD	CSM USD	Total USD
Opening contract liabilities	(51,015)	23,596	12,107	(15,312)
Opening contract assets	9,687,896	829,734	1,519,805	12,037,435
Net balance as at April 1, 2025	9,636,881	853,330	1,531,912	12,022,123
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services provided	-	-	(77,214)	(77,214)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(7,374)	-	(7,374)
Experience adjustments-relating to insurance service expenses	(601,426)	-	-	(601,426)
	(601,426)	(7,374)	(77,214)	(686,014)
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(4,788,849)	294,390	4,497,573	3,113
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(1,029,656)	202,010	824,505	(3,141)
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(487,209)	(53,518)	(11,672)	(552,398)
	(6,305,715)	442,881	5,310,407	(552,427)
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	336,811	-	-	336,811
	336,811	-	-	336,811
Insurance service result	(6,570,331)	435,507	5,233,193	(901,631)
Finance income/ (expenses) from reinsurance contracts issued	950,563	-	51,162	1,001,725
Total amounts recognised in PL	(5,619,768)	435,507	5,284,355	100,094
Cash flows				
Premiums received	12,220,630	-	-	12,220,630
Claims and other directly attributable exps paid	(720,821)	-	-	(720,821)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(3,130,375)	-	-	(3,130,375)
Total cash flows	8,369,434	-	-	8,369,434
Net balance as at March 31, 2026	12,386,547	1,288,837	6,816,267	20,491,651
Closing contract assets	(78,003)	24,874	17,827	(35,302)
Closing contract liabilities	12,464,550	1,263,963	6,798,440	20,526,953
Net balance as at March 31, 2026	12,386,547	1,288,837	6,816,267	20,491,651

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Reconciliation of measurement component of insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities not measured under the PAA

March 31, 2025

	Present value of future cashflows USD	Risk adj. for non-financial risk USD	CSM USD	Total USD
Opening contract liabilities	(204,028)	98,119	-	(105,909)
Opening contract assets	7,671,181	631,324	218,636	8,521,141
Net balance as at April 1, 2024	7,467,153	729,443	218,636	8,415,232
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services provided	-	-	(18,542)	(18,542)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(70,893)	-	(70,893)
Experience adjustments-relating to insurance service expenses	767,289	-	-	767,289
	767,289	(70,893)	(18,542)	677,854
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(471,812)	45,076	426,736	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(1,029,825)	131,933	897,892	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(606,977)	17,771	-	(589,205)
	(2,108,613)	194,780	1,324,628	(589,205)
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(1,341,324)	123,887	1,306,086	88,649
Finance income/ (expenses) from reinsurance contracts issued	880,811	-	7,190	888,001
Total amounts recognised in PL	(460,513)	123,887	1,313,276	976,650
Cash flows				
Premiums received	4,973,216	-	-	4,973,216
Claims and other directly attributable exps paid	(1,426,508)	-	-	(1,426,508)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(916,467)	-	-	(916,467)
Total cash flows	2,630,241	-	-	2,630,241
Net balance as at March 31, 2025	9,636,881	853,331	1,531,912	12,022,121
Closing contract assets	(51,015)	23,596	12,107	(15,312)
Closing contract liabilities	9,687,896	829,734	1,519,805	12,037,435
Net balance as at March 31, 2025	9,636,881	853,330	1,531,912	12,022,123

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Reconciliation of measurement component of retrocession contract balances not measured under the PAA

March 31, 2026

	Present value of future cashflows USD	Risk adj. for non- financial risk USD	CSM USD	Total USD
Opening retrocession contract liabilities	20,654	(12,456)	18,358	26,556
Opening retrocession contract assets	(2,781,195)	(197,489)	(1,310,426)	(4,289,110)
Net balance as at April 1, 2025	(2,760,541)	(209,945)	(1,292,068)	(4,262,554)
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services received	-	-	1,754	1,754
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	14,159	-	14,159
Experience adjustments-relating to insurance service expenses	758,959	-	-	758,959
	758,959	14,159	1,754	774,872
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognised in the period	13,659	(10,309)	(3,350)	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(439,096)	(66,280)	(113,734)	(619,110)
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on underlying onerous contracts	619,110	-	619,110	1,238,220
	193,673	(76,589)	502,026	619,110
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	(517,055)	-	-	(517,055)
Net (expense)/ income from reinsurance contracts held	435,577	(62,430)	503,780	876,927
Finance income/ (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(179,429)	388	(36,079)	(215,120)
Total amounts recognised in PL	256,148	(62,042)	467,701	661,807
Cash flows				
Premiums paid	(484,985)	-	-	(484,985)
Recoveries from reinsurance	517,055	-	-	517,055
Total cash flows	32,070	-	-	32,070
Net balance as at March 31, 2026	(2,472,323)	(271,986)	(824,368)	(3,568,677)
Closing Retrocession Contract Assets	(2,470,046)	(245,023)	(901,601)	(3,616,670)
Closing Retrocession Contract Liabilities	(2,277)	(26,963)	77,233	47,993
Net balance as at March 31, 2026	(2,472,323)	(271,986)	(824,368)	(3,568,677)

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Reconciliation of measurement component of retrocession contract balances not measured under the PAA

March 31, 2025

	Present value of future cashflows USD	Risk adj. for non- financial risk USD	CSM USD	Total USD
Opening retrocession contract liabilities	-	-	-	-
Opening retrocession contract assets	(2,497,834)	(189,629)	(1,436,692)	(4,124,155)
Net balance as at April 1, 2024	(2,497,834)	(189,629)	(1,436,692)	(4,124,155)
Changes that relate to current service CSM recognised for the services received	-	-	3,786	3,786
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	4,766	-	4,766
Experience adjustments-relating to insurance service expenses	(154,977)	-	-	(154,977)
	(154,977)	4,766	3,786	(146,425)
Changes that relate to future service Contracts initially recognised in the period	(23,137)	(2,242)	25,379	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(131,162)	(22,840)	(92,680)	(246,682)
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on underlying onerous contracts	246,682	-	246,682	493,364
	92,383	(25,082)	179,381	246,682
Changes that relate to past service Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	(200,668)	-	-	(200,668)
Net (expense)/ income from reinsurance contracts held	(263,262)	(20,316)	183,167	(100,411)
Finance income/ (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(104,442)	-	(38,544)	(142,986)
Total amounts recognised in PL	(367,704)	(20,316)	144,623	(243,397)
Cash flows				
Premiums paid	(95,669)	-	-	(95,669)
Recoveries from reinsurance	200,668	-	-	200,668
Total cash flows	104,999	-	-	104,999
Net balance as at March 31, 2025	(2,760,541)	(209,945)	(1,292,068)	(4,262,554)
Closing Retrocession Contract Assets	(2,781,195)	(197,489)	(1,310,426)	(4,289,110)
Closing Retrocession Contract Liabilities	20,654	(12,456)	18,358	26,556
Net balance as at March 31, 2025	(2,760,541)	(209,945)	(1,292,068)	(4,262,554)

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

10. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Interest accrued	267,876	340,072
Prepaid expenses	203,393	229,295
Other receivables	1,121,686	545,892
	1,592,955	1,115,259

11. BANK DEPOSITS

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Deposits with banks with more than 3 months maturity	-	1,000,000
Less: Expected Credit loss	-	(1,003)
	-	998,997

Deposits with banks carry an interest rate ranging NIL (2025: 4.6% to 5.4%) per annum.

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise the following statement of financial position amounts:

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Bank balances and cash	3,121,146	1,796,062
Deposits with banks with less than three-month maturity	1,200,000	
	4,321,146	1,796,062

Deposits with banks less than three months carry an interest rate ranging from 3.35% to 3.55% (2025: NIL) per annum.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Authorized Share Capital		
30,000,000 shares of USD 1 each (2025: 30,000,000 Shares of USD 1 each)	30,000,000	30,000,000
Issued and paid up Capital		
Issued and fully paid 29,500,000 shares of USD 1 each (2025: 29,500,000 Shares of USD 1 each)	29,500,000	29,500,000

14. EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

The Company provides end of service benefits in accordance with the applicable laws of the jurisdictions in which it operates, primarily the Dubai International Financial Centre ("DIFC") and GIFT City, India.

In the DIFC, the Company participates in the DIFC Employee Workplace Savings ("DEWS") plan, a defined contribution scheme. The Company makes contributions based on employees' basic salaries, which are expensed as incurred. The Company has no further obligation once the contributions are paid, as benefits are administered and paid through the DEWS scheme.

For its operations in GIFT City, India, the Company provides gratuity benefits in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. This is a defined benefit plan, with the obligation determined based on an actuarial

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

valuation using the projected unit credit method. The liability is recognised in the statement of financial position, while actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. Employee benefit expenses relating to end of service benefits are recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of service.

Movement in the provision recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
As at 1 st April	46,601	40,422
Charged during the year	107,785	50,448
Paid to employees exited during year	(99,393)	(44,269)
Balance as on 31 st March	54,993	46,601

15. OTHER PAYABLES

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Other payables	2,357,252	970,587
	2,357,252	970,587

16. INSURANCE CONTRACT REVENUE

	2026 USD	2025 USD
Contracts not measured under PAA		
Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation	1,539,013	1,478,333
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk	12,879	68,681
CSM recognised in P&L for the service provided	77,214	18,542
Insurance acquisition cashflow recovery	44,844	28,090
	1,673,950	1,593,646
Contracts measured under PAA	37,925,388	29,396,550
Total Insurance revenue	39,599,338	30,990,196

17. INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES

	2026 USD	2025 USD
Incurring Claims and other directly attributable expense	18,224,636	26,281,320
Amortisation of Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows	1,722,344	1,334,885
Changes related to past service	19,345,729	3,424,217
Changes that relate to future service	(552,427)	(1,824,206)
Total Insurance service expense	38,740,282	29,216,217

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

18. NET INSURANCE FINANCE RESULT

March 31, 2026

	Gross USD	Retrocession USD
Insurance Finance (Expense)/Income		
Interest accreted to insurance contracts using current financial assumptions	(51,163)	37,329
Due to changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(1,168,042)	339,591
Effect of changes in FCF at current rate when CSM is unlocked at locked-in rate	458,739	(161,800)
Total - Insurance finance expenses	(760,466)	215,120

March 31, 2025

	Gross USD	Retrocession USD
Insurance Finance (Expense)/Income		
Interest accreted to insurance contracts using current financial assumptions	(7,190)	38,544
Due to changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(271,194)	(5,942)
Effect of changes in FCF at current rate when CSM is unlocked at locked-in rate	(609,617)	110,384
Total - Insurance finance expenses	(888,001)	142,986

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent associated companies, Holding Company and key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company's management.

Name of related parties and the nature of relationship is given below:

Promoter/ Ultimate holding Company

HDFC Bank Limited

Holding company

HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited

Fellow Subsidiaries

HDFC Pension Fund Management Limited (Formerly HDFC Pension Management Company Limited)

Promotor Group Companies

HDFC Asset Management Company Limited

HDFC Trustee Company Limited

HDFC ERGO General Insurance Company Limited

HDFC Capital Advisors Limited

HDFC Sales Private Limited

Griha Investments, Mauritius

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Griha PTE Ltd., Singapore
HDB Financial Services Limited
HDFC Securities Limited
HDFC AMC International (IFSC) Limited
HDFC Securities IFSC Limited

Key Management Personnel

Directors:

Mr. Yuvraj Narayan (Chairperson of the Board, Audit, Risk and Remuneration Committee) (Non-Executive Independent Director)
Mr. Sameer Yogishwar (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Prasun Gajri (Non-Executive Director)
Ms. Eshwari Murugan (Non-Executive Director)

Key Management Personal of Holding Company:

Ms. Vibha Padalkar
Mr. Niraj Shah
Mr. Prasun Gajri
Ms. Eshwari Murugan
Mr. Narendra Gangan
Mr. Vineet Arora
Mr. Sameer Yogishwar
Mr. Khushru Sidhwa

The above key management personnel of the Holding Company hold positions as members of various committees.

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Rahul Prasad

Transactions with Holding Company included in the statement of comprehensive income are as follow:

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Insurance Contract Revenue	(619)	516,665
Insurance Service Expenses	(79,156)	(778,618)
Name usage fees	(201,681)	-

Balances with Holding Company included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Reinsurance balance receivable/(payable)	(19,181)	(405,437)
Name usage fees payable	(75,163)	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Transactions with HDFC Bank during the year are as follows:

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Purchase of term deposits	300,000	5,750,000
Maturity of term deposits	1,300,000	5,750,000
Interest earned on term deposits	35,886	80,587
Fee payable on insurance business	(4,444)	93,636
Bank charges paid	33,495	12,653

Balances with HDFC bank company included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Balance in current account	643,019	119,042
Accrued Interest on term deposit		46,813
Term deposit		1,000,000
Fee payable on insurance business	(89,062)	(93,636)

Compensation of key management personnel

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

Balances with HDFC bank company included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 2026 USD	March 2025 USD
Director sitting fees	18,000	21,000
Short term benefits	252,372	238,918

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

(a) Governance framework

The primary objective of the Company's risk and financial management framework is to protect the Company's shareholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. Key management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

The Company's risk management framework is the responsibility of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Director's and has effective oversight by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organizational decisions. The Management under the authority

delegated from the board of directors defines the Company's risk and its interpretation, limits structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting and reinsurance strategy to the corporate goals, and specify reporting requirements.

(b) Capital management framework

The primary objective of the Company's management is to ensure that it complies with externally imposed capital requirements and to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in business conditions.

The Company fully complied with the externally imposed capital requirements during the period ended March 31, 2026.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

As at March 31, 2026, the adjusted capital resources of the company calculated as per App3 of 'The DFSA Rulebook, Prudential – Insurance Business Module' is USD 21,136,106 (As at March 31, 2025 – USD 24,067,816).

This is higher than the minimum capital requirement of USD 11,808,877 calculated as per App4 of 'The DFSA Rulebook, Prudential – Insurance Business Module'.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company was in compliance with the minimum capital adequacy requirements of the DFSA Rulebook, Prudential-Insurance Business Module.

(c) Regulatory framework

Regulators are primarily interested in protecting the rights of the policyholders and monitor them closely to ensure that the Company is satisfactorily managing affairs for their benefit. At the same time, the regulators are also interested in ensuring that the Company maintains an appropriate solvency position to meet unforeseen liabilities arising from economic shocks or natural disasters.

The operations of the Company are also subject to regulatory requirements within the jurisdiction where it operates. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g. capital adequacy) to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the reinsurance companies to meet unforeseen liabilities as these arise.

(d) Asset liability management (ALM) framework

The principal technique of the Company's ALM is to match assets to the liabilities arising from insurance contracts by reference to the type of benefits payable to contract holders. The company ensures it maintains adequate assets to meet the liabilities on the reinsurance business written as well as meet the capital requirements. The asset and liability cash flows are matched to the extent that sufficient liquid assets are available to meet outgoes due to claims and expenses. The duration of assets and liabilities are matched to the extent possible to avoid losses due to realization of assets at inappropriate times.

The Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) of the Holding Company actively monitors the ALM framework to ensure in each period sufficient cash flow is available to meet liabilities arising from reinsurance contracts.

Management regularly monitors the financial risks associated with the Company's other financial assets and liabilities not directly associated with reinsurance liabilities.

The risks faced by the Company and the way these risks are mitigated by management are summarized below:

20.1 Reinsurance risk

The principal risk the Company faces under reinsurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The above risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a number of reinsurance contracts. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection of risk accepted with outward reinsurance arrangements.

In a common practice among global reinsurance companies, and in order to minimize the financial exposure arising from large reinsurance claims, the Company, in the normal course of business, enters into arrangements with counterparties for retrocession. Such retrocession arrangements provides for diversification of business, allows management to control exposure to potential losses arising from large risks, and provide additional capacity for growth. A significant portion of the reinsurance is affected under treaty and facultative arrangements.

To minimize its exposure to significant losses from the retrocessionaire(s) insolvencies, the Company evaluates the financial condition and financial strength ratings of its retrocession partners before placing risks.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

20.2 Financial risk

The Company's principal financial instruments include financial assets and financial liabilities, which comprise receivables arising from reinsurance contracts, deposits with banks, investments held at amortised cost, cash and cash equivalents, other payables, and reinsurance balance payables.

The Company does not enter into any equity and derivative transactions.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial assets are credit risk, geographical risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of default on a security or investment that may rise from an issuer failing to meet contractual obligations. However, credit risk is controlled and mitigated by buying instruments issued by entities of high credit investment grade as well as diversifying the exposures across different issuers

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The default risk of the industry and country in which customers

operate has less influence on credit risk.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Company's exposure to credit risk:

- The Company only enters into reinsurance contracts with recognized, credit worthy third parties (cedants and retrocessionaires). In addition, receivables from reinsurance contracts are monitored on an ongoing basis in order to reduce the Company's exposure to bad debts.
- The Company's bank balances are maintained with a range of international banks in accordance with limits set by the management.

The Company's cash is held in banks of acceptable credit rating.

ECL provisioning has been made on the Company's receivables as at March 31, 2026. In addition, receivables from the reinsurance contracts are monitored on an ongoing basis in order to reduce the Company's exposure to bad debts.

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying assets according to the Company's credit rating of counterparties.

At March 31, 2026

	Neither past due nor impaired				Total USD
	High grade USD	Standard grade USD	Sub-standard grade USD	Past due and impaired USD	
Reinsurance contract assets	-	1,562,183	-	-	1,562,183
Retrocession Contract Asset	-	5,016,671	-	-	5,016,671
Investment at amortized cost	31,353,547	-	-	-	31,353,547
Investment at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss(FVTPL)	14,502,477	-	-	-	14,502,477
Bank balances and deposits	4,321,146	-	-	-	4,321,146
Interest accrued and other receivable	-	1,389,562	-	-	1,389,562
	50,177,170	7,968,416	-	-	58,145,586

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

At March 31, 2025

	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due and impaired USD	Total USD
	High grade USD	Standard grade USD	Sub-standard grade USD		
Reinsurance contract assets	-	2,806,574	-	-	2,806,574
Retrocession Contract Asset	-	4,506,036	-	-	4,506,036
Investment at amortized cost	31,282,698	-	-	-	31,282,698
Investment at FVTPL	3,846,850	-	-	-	3,846,850
Bank balances and deposits	2,795,059	-	-	-	2,795,059
Interest accrued and other receivable	-	885,964	-	-	885,964
	37,924,607	8,198,574	-	-	46,123,181

For assets to be classified as 'past due and impaired' the contractual payments in arrears are more than 365 days and an impairment adjustment is recorded in the statement of income for this. When the credit exposure is adequately secured or when management is confident of settlement, arrears more than 365 days might still be classified as 'past due but not impaired', with no impairment adjustment recorded.

Geographical risk

The Company's bank balances and investments are primarily with financial institutions. The insurance risk arising from reinsurance contracts is concentrated mainly in the Middle East North Africa (MENA) region and India.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates environment. The Company does not have any exposure to currency risk because most of the financial

instruments are denominated in USD, United Arab Emirates Dirham, which is pegged against USD as at March 31, 2026

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligation as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. At March 31, 2026, all financial liabilities were either repayable on demand or payable within a maximum period of three months. The contractual outflows associated with financial liabilities are not materially different from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

The table below, in USD shows the maturity of the assets and liabilities of the Company based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

March 31, 2026

	Less than one year USD	More than one year USD	No term USD	Total USD
Assets				
Investment at amortized cost	13,144,598	18,218,147	-	31,362,745
Investments carried at FVTPL	-	-	14,502,477	14,502,477
Term deposits	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	4,321,146	-	-	4,321,146
Interest accrued and other receivable	1,389,562	-	-	1,389,562
Total assets	18,855,306	18,218,147	14,502,477	51,575,930
Liabilities				
Lease liabilities	263,563	682,624	-	946,187
Other payables	2,357,252	-	-	2,357,252
Total liabilities	2,620,815	682,624	-	3,303,439

March 31, 2025

	Less than one year USD	More than one year USD	No term USD	Total USD
Assets				
Investment at amortized cost	3,650,980	27,644,173	-	31,295,153
Investments carried at FVTPL	-	-	3,846,850	3,846,850
Term deposits	998,997	-	-	998,997
Cash and bank balances	1,796,062	-	-	1,796,062
Interest accrued and other receivables	885,964	-	-	885,964
Total assets	7,332,003	27,644,174	3,846,850	38,823,026
Liabilities				
Lease liabilities	59,585	44,237	-	103,822
Other payables	970,587	-	-	970,587
Total liabilities	1,030,172	44,237	-	1,074,409

CSM recognition in profit or loss

The disclosure of when the CSM is expected to be in profit or loss in future years is presented below:

USD	2026			Total
	Within 1 Year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	
Insurance contracts issued				
Life insurance unit	3,312,114	11,576,594	4,478,720	19,367,428
	3,312,114	11,576,594	4,478,720	19,367,428
Reinsurance contracts held				
Life insurance unit	(532,541)	(1,308,251)	(1,632,293)	(3,473,085)
	(532,541)	(1,308,251)	(1,632,293)	(3,473,085)

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

USD	2025			Total
	Within 1 Year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	
Insurance contracts issued				
Life insurance unit	187,562	453,651	890,699	1,531,911
	187,562	453,651	890,699	1,531,911
Reinsurance contracts held				
Life insurance unit	(184,347)	(495,886)	(611,835)	(1,292,069)
	(184,347)	(495,886)	(611,835)	(1,292,069)

Market risk

Market risk is largely associated to the performance of the financial markets including condition of the economic environment thereby playing a critical factor in assessing the yield on investment portfolios. As a planned mitigation measure, market risk is controlled and managed by maintaining adequate level of liquidity, thereby limiting the necessity of selling the financial instruments at an inopportune time. The Company as a matter of prudence does not enters into transactions in derivative instruments or complex structured products as a conservative measure.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in interest rates prevailing in market or due to a change in the absolute level of interest rates, in the shape of a yield curve or in any other interest rate relationship. Interest bearing financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities are all held for maturity and hence there is no interest rate risk as a result, the Company is not subject to exposure to fair value interest rate risk due to fixed rate of interest on its financial instruments.

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis for contracts not measured under PAA

	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	Net Insurance contract liabilities USD	Impact on Insurance contract liabilities USD	Net Insurance contract liabilities USD	Impact on Insurance contract liabilities USD
Insurance contract liabilities	20,526,954	-	12,037,435	-
Reinsurance contract assets	3,665,705	-	4,289,110	-
Net insurance contract liabilities	16,861,249	-	16,326,545	-
5% increase - Mortality Insurance contract liabilities	20,859,485	332,531	12,425,563	(388,128)
Reinsurance contract assets	4,177,338	511,632	4,437,154	(148,044)
Net insurance contract liabilities	16,682,147	(179,101)	16,862,717	(536,172)
5% decrease - Mortality Insurance contract liabilities	21,114,689	587,735	12,131,206	(93,771)
Reinsurance contract assets	4,319,007	653,302	4,413,956	(124,846)
Net insurance contract liabilities	16,795,682	(65,567)	16,545,162	(218,617)
5% increase - Expense Insurance contract liabilities	20,490,639	(36,315)	12,050,960	(13,525)
Reinsurance contract assets	3,665,705	-	4,314,490	(25,380)
Net insurance contract liabilities	16,824,934	(36,315)	16,365,450	(38,905)
5% decrease - Expense Insurance contract liabilities	20,535,353	44,855	12,048,281	(10,845)
Reinsurance contract assets	3,665,705	-	4,314,489	(25,379)
Net insurance contract liabilities	16,869,648	44,855	16,362,770	(36,224)

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

Sensitivity analysis for contracts not measured under PAA (continued)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	Net Insurance contract liabilities USD	Impact on Insurance contract liabilities USD	Net Insurance contract liabilities USD	Impact on Insurance contract liabilities USD
1% increase – Interest rate Insurance contract liabilities	20,520,894	(6,060)	11,915,134	122,301
Reinsurance contract assets	3,452,254	(213,451)	4,157,822	131,288
Net insurance contract liabilities	17,068,640	207,391	16,072,956	253,589
1% decrease – Interest rate Insurance contract liabilities	20,571,079	44,125	12,147,585	(110,150)
Reinsurance contract assets	3,856,465	190,760	4,527,075	(237,965)
Net insurance contract liabilities	16,714,614	(146,635)	16,674,660	(348,115)
10% increase – Lapse Insurance contract liabilities	20,544,182	17,228	12,059,465	(22,030)
Reinsurance contract assets	3,667,434	1,728	4,310,930	(21,820)
Net insurance contract liabilities	16,876,748	15,500	16,370,395	(43,850)
10% decrease – Lapse Insurance contract liabilities	20,498,189	(28,765)	12,012,891	24,544
Reinsurance contract assets	3,664,357	(1,348)	4,318,346	(29,236)
Net insurance contract liabilities	16,833,832	(27,417)	16,331,237	(4,692)

Sensitivity analysis for contracts measured under PAA

	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	Net Insurance contract liabilities USD	Impact on Insurance contract liabilities USD	Net Insurance contract liabilities USD	Impact on Insurance contract liabilities USD
Insurance contract liabilities-LC	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-

	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	Net Insurance contract liabilities USD	Impact on Insurance contract liabilities USD	Net Insurance contract liabilities USD	Impact on Insurance contract liabilities USD
5% increase – Mortality				
Insurance contract liabilities-LC	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities-LC	-	-	-	-
5% decrease – Mortality				
Insurance contract liabilities-LC	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities-LC	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

20.3 Operational risk

The "Company" envisages operational risks to emanate typically from inadequate or failed internal processes, people (key control person), systems (technology), services or external events including reputation risks, strategic risks, legal (non-compliance risk and AML risks) risks and specialized risks viz. fraud & fiduciary risks, outsourcing risks, business continuity planning risk and information security or data risk. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but through a prudent control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Company is able to manage the risks effectively. The Company has a control effectiveness framework that includes effective segregation of duties, policies and processes access, authorization and reconciliation procedures and assessment processes.

20.4 Catastrophic risk

It is a hypothetical future event which could damage human well-being on a global scale, even endangering or destroying modern civilization. An event that could cause human extinction or permanently and drastically curtail humanity's potential is known as an existential risk. Potential catastrophic risks include anthropogenic risks, caused by humans and non-anthropogenic or external risks.

20.5 Emerging risk

Risks that are evolving in areas and ways where the body of available knowledge is weak. Emerging risks have characteristics that differentiate them from 'business as usual' risks. Emerging risks may arise and evolve quickly, unexpectedly, or both. The emerging risk may never crystallize at all. Emerging risks may have a massive economic loss potential at a macro level and subsequently may impact at a micro level directly or indirectly. Further characteristics of emerging risks are 'Ambiguous', 'Chaotic', 'Complex', 'Time-horizon can change', 'Uncertain', 'Uncontrollable' and 'Volatile'

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITY

As on March 31, 2026 the Company has deposited an amount of USD 13,625 (2025: USD 13,625) to the Government of UAE as security of visa of its employees and in case any visa related rules are not abided by the employees the same can be forfeited by the Government.

In addition to the above, the Company has a contingent liability (net claims under ceded policies, not acknowledged as liability) of USD 161,931 (2025: USD 136,146) on account of declined claims by a cedent which are pending for redressal at cedent's end, due to objections raised by the policy holder.

22. TAXATION

The UAE Corporate Tax regime became effective for the Company on April 1, 2024. The Company operates through a DIFC entity that qualifies as a Qualifying Free Zone Person (QFZP) and therefore continues to benefit from a 0% corporate tax rate on qualifying income, subject to meeting the relevant substance and regulatory conditions.

From Financial year starting on or after, January 1, 2025, the UAE introduced the Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (DMTT) under the OECD Pillar Two Global Minimum Tax rules. These rules require in-scope multinational groups to be subject to a minimum 15% effective tax rate on a jurisdictional basis. Although the Company's QFZP income is taxed at 0% for UAE corporate tax purposes, it is included in the GloBE income calculation, which may result in a jurisdictional ETR below 15%.

The Group's Pillar Two assessment, including the evaluation of transitional safe harbour eligibility, is still ongoing. As such, the Company does not yet have confirmation that safe harbour relief will apply to its UAE operations.

Given this uncertainty, management has adopted a prudent approach and recognised a 15% DMTT provision on Company profits for the financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2026 (Amounts in USD)

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the year end, in light of the geopolitical conditions, the management has assessed that the Company's core operations continue without any material interruption and that the Company remains financially sound. The Company also continues to adhere to prudent governance standards, disciplined risk

management practices, and full compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements. The management confirms that as at the date of approval of these financial statements, no material financial impact has resulted from this incident.



HDFC International Life and Re Company Limited

Regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority

Our Corporate and Registered Office

HDFC International Life & Re Company Limited
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