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IDA Insurance Limited

Directors, Officer and Other Information

Directors: Dr. Ramiro Cali-Corleo
Dr. Alessandro Marroni
Ms. Filomena De Angelis
Ms. Laura Marroni
Mr. Raymond Mercieca
Mr. Jaspal Singh Kainth (appointed on, 6 October 2022)
Dr. Matthew Bianchi (resigned effective, 15 January 2023)

Secretary: Ganado Services Limited
171, Old Bakery Street
Valletta
Malta

Registered office: DAN Building
Sir Ugo Mifsud Street
Ta' Xbiex
Malta

Country of incorporation: Malta

Company registration number: C 36602

Auditor: Deloitte Audit Limited
Deloitte Place
Triq L-Intornjatur, Zone 3
Central Business District, CBD 3050
Birkirkara
Malta

Bankers: Bank of Valletta p.l.c. Zurcher Kantonalbank
Naxxar Road Bahnhofstrasse 9
San Gwann Zurich
Malta Switzerland

Credit Suisse
Via Canova 15
6901 Lugano
Switzerland

Legal advisor: GANADO Advocates
171, Old Bakery Street
Valletta
Malta

IDA Insurance Limited

Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The Directors present the annual report and the audited financial statements of IDA Insurance Limited (the "Company") for the financial period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The Company's principal activity is to underwrite scuba diving risks for the leisure diving industry. The Company offers accident, liability, and legal defence policies to clients through its online portal. It was registered on 8 July 2005 and licensed to act as a general business insurer on 24 October 2007.

Review of Business

During the year under review from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, the Company registered a loss before tax of EUR433,746 (2021: loss of EUR1,480,794). One of the main factors for this loss was the impact of the increase in expenses primarily due to the discounting effect of the receivables due from the Company's parent using the effective interest method, the unwinding of which will be released in the coming years. In addition, the unrealised losses registered by the Company on its investment portfolio, as a result of inflation and the ongoing geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe caused by the Russian invasion in Ukraine, have negatively contributed to the total comprehensive loss for the year.

Direct premiums written by the Company have increased by EUR976,115 to EUR5,388,005 (2021: EUR4,411,890). Reinsurance acceptance business has increased by EUR136,289 to EUR341,008 (2021: EUR204,719).

Claims performance deteriorated with claims incurred net of reinsurance amounting to EUR2,577,103 compared to EUR2,099,501 in 2021.

The Company's net investment loss decreased to EUR68,192, (2021: EUR95,592). Operating expenses increased by 10% from prior year.

The Shareholders' Funds of the Company stood at EUR4,707,653 (2021 EUR5,713,243).

The Company monitors its capital level on a regular basis. The Company complied with the capital requirements during the years ended 2022 and 2021. No changes were made in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended 31 December 2022.

Going forward, the Company is expected to continue meeting the Solvency II regulatory capital requirements based on the latest unaudited Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) calculations as at 31 December 2022 and those resulting from the 2022 Own Risk and Solvency Assessment.

IDA Insurance Limited

Directors' Report (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Result and dividends

The result for the year ended 31 December 2022 is shown in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on page 8 and 9. The Company did not pay an interim dividend during the financial years ended 2022 and 2021. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

Eastern European Impact

The geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe intensified in late February 2022, with the commencement of Russia's military action against Ukraine. Political events and sanctions are continually changing and differ across the globe. The instability this has brought about on the global financial markets has impacted the Company during 2022, though the first 3 months of 2023 have registered an improvement in the Company's investments. The situation continues to be closely monitored by management to ensure that the interests of all its stakeholders are safeguarded.

Going Concern

The directors have assessed all available information pertaining to the future to ensure that the Company will have sufficient liquidity to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due. In view of the fact that the first 3 months post the year end, continues to outline an increase in premiums it is not deemed necessary for further actions from management to generate sufficient cash flows to meet its obligations when they fall due.

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Cost effectiveness exercises are being performed to eliminate any excess costs being incurred by the Company.

Over and above, in June 2022, the Board of Directors stressed the Company's cash flow projections and the results arising from the relevant shocks applied in their aggregate did in fact negatively impact the expected results from the original budget. These results have been reported in the current ORSA report. The directors were satisfied that the strength of the Company's Balance Sheet would allow the Company to sustain extreme losses contemplated in the stress exercise.

The Board has considered the Company's operational performance and position as at year end, as well as business plans for the upcoming years. In line with this, the Board has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, in preparing the financial statements, the Board continues to adopt the going concern basis.

IDA Insurance Limited

Directors' Report (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Compliance

The Board is committed to ensuring that the Company has robust governance and compliance arrangements in place. The Board regularly reviews its policies and risk management framework which, in conjunction with its parent company, continually develops the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company maintains a robust system of governance which is commensurate to the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's activities and its risk profile. The mainstay of the system of governance is the risk management system, which is designed to ensure that all the material risks are identified, managed and mitigated.

The Company's main risk is in respect of the business of writing insurance as this is the principal activity. The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, such risk is random, unknown and unpredictable.

Other risks relate to credit risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and price risk and default risk.

The Company's main risks are further disclosed in Note 6 to the notes to these financial statements dealing with insurance and financial risk management.

IDA Insurance Limited

Directors' Report (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

The Company maintains a robust system of governance which is commensurate to the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's activities and its risk profile. The mainstay of the system of governance is the risk management system, which is designed to ensure that all the material risks are identified, managed and mitigated.

The Company's main risk is in respect of the business of writing insurance as this is the principal activity. The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, such risk is random, unknown and unpredictable.

Other risks relate to credit risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and price risk.

The Company's main risks are further disclosed in Note 4 and Note 6 to the notes to these financial statements dealing with insurance and financial risk management.

Directors

The Directors who served during the period were:

Dr. Ramiro Cali-Corleo

Dr. Alessandro Marroni

Ms. Filomena De Angelis

Ms. Laura Marroni

Mr. Ray Mercieca

Mr. Jaspal Singh Kainth (appointed on, 6 October 2022)

Dr. Matthew Bianchi (resigned effective, 15 January 2023)

In accordance with the Company's articles of association, all the Directors are to remain in office until such time they resign or are otherwise removed.

IDA Insurance Limited

Directors' Report (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Statement of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directors are required by the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386) and the Insurance Business Act (Cap.403) to prepare financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the EU, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of each financial year and of the profit or loss for the year then ended. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business as a going concern.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and which enable the Directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386) and the Insurance Business Act (Cap. 403). This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company, and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In addition, the Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company complies at all times with all the relevant provisions of the Insurance Business Act (Cap. 403).

Auditors

The auditors, Deloitte Audit Limited have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution for their re-appointment will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf on 10 April 2023 by:

Dr. Ramiro Cali-Corleo
Managing Director


Dr. Alessandro Marroni
Director

Registered office:
DAN Building
Sir Ugo Mifsud Street
Ta' Xbiex
Malta

IDA Insurance Limited

Directors' Report (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Statement of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf on 10 April 2023 by:



Dr. Ramiro Cali-Corleo
Managing Director

Dr. Alessandro Marroni
Director

Registered office:
DAN Building
Sir Ugo Mifsud Street
Ta' Xbiex
Malta

IDA Insurance Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income – Technical Account

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	<i>Notes</i>	2022	2021
		EUR	EUR
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			
Gross premiums written	16	5,388,005	4,411,890
Outward reinsurance premiums	16	(621,000)	(975,500)
Inward reinsurance premium	16	341,008	204,719
Net premiums written		5,108,013	3,641,109
Change in gross provision for unearned premiums		(455,456)	(390,324)
Change in provision for unearned premiums, Reinsurer's share		(18)	(430,936)
		(455,474)	(821,260)
Earned premiums net of reinsurance		4,652,539	2,819,849
Profit commission		98	67,061
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account	7	(1,844)	2,586
Total technical income		4,650,793	2,889,496
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
Claims paid			
- Gross amount		2,937,245	1,506,295
- Reinsurer's share		(919,980)	(235,554)
		2,017,265	1,270,741
Change in the provision for claims			
- Gross amount		(472,771)	500,502
- Reinsurer's share		1,032,609	328,258
		559,838	828,760
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		2,577,103	2,099,501
Net operating expenses	8	1,126,994	1,137,096
Total technical charges		3,704,097	3,236,597
Balance on the technical account for general business (page 9)		946,696	(347,101)

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 13 to 56 form an integral part of the financial statements.

IDA Insurance Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income – Non-Technical Account

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		EUR	EUR
Balance on technical account for general business (page 8)		946,696	(347,101)
Investment income	7	84,878	94,396
Investment expenses and charges	7	(153,070)	1,196
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account	7	1,844	(2,586)
Other income		236,599	68,097
Net operating expenses	8	(1,550,693)	(1,294,796)
Loss before tax		(433,746)	(1,480,794)
Income tax	11	(1,621)	331,831
Loss for the year		(435,367)	(1,148,963)
Gain/(loss) on available-for-sale financial assets, net of deferred tax		(570,223)	897
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders		(1,005,590)	(1,148,066)

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 13 to 56 form an integral part of the financial statements.

IDA Insurance Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		EUR	EUR
Assets			
Right-of-use-asset	12	535,495	-
Deferred tax asset	19	370,000	370,000
Available-for-sale-investments	13	3,056,084	4,269,722
Loans and receivables	13	-	600,000
Investment in subsidiary	17	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reinsurers share of Technical provisions	16	295,382	1,328,009
Insurance and other receivables	14	5,719,594	4,806,754
Cash and cash equivalents	15	2,247,756	1,358,523
Total Assets		13,224,311	13,733,008
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	20	5,850,000	5,850,000
Capital contribution	20	550,000	550,000
Revaluation reserve	20	(544,996)	25,227
Accumulated losses		(1,147,351)	(711,984)
Total Equity		4,707,653	5,713,243
Liabilities			
Technical provisions	16	6,033,666	6,050,980
Lease liability	12	556,884	-
Insurance payables	18	997,909	1,177,466
Other payables and accrued expenses	18	430,666	268,832
Bank overdraft	15	382,497	407,451
Taxation	18	115,036	115,036
Total Liabilities		8,516,658	8,019,765
Total Equity and Liabilities		13,224,311	13,733,008

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 13 to 56 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 56 were approved by the Board of Directors, authorised for issue on 10 April 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Dr. Ramiro Cali-Corleo
Managing Director


Dr. Alessandro Marroni
Director

IDA Insurance Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		EUR	EUR
Assets			
Right-of-use-asset	12	535,495	-
Deferred tax asset	19	370,000	370,000
Available-for-sale-investments	13	3,056,084	4,269,722
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Accumulated losses		(1,147,351)	(711,984)
Total Equity		4,707,653	5,713,243
Liabilities			
Technical provisions	16	6,033,666	6,050,980
Lease liability	12	556,884	-
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Taxation	18	115,036	115,036
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Dr. Ramiro Cali-Corleo
Managing Director

Dr. Alessandro Marroni
Director

IDA Insurance Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital and capital contribution EUR	Revaluation reserve EUR	Accumulated losses EUR	Total EUR
Balance as at 1 January 2021	5,850,000	24,330	436,979	6,311,309
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,148,963)	(1,148,963)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	897	-	897
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	897	(1,148,963)	(1,148,066)
Capital contribution	550,000	-	-	550,000
Balance at 31 December 2021	6,400,000	25,227	(711,984)	5,713,243
Balance at 1 January 2022	6,400,000	25,227	(711,984)	5,713,243
Loss for the year	-	-	(435,367)	(435,367)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(570,223)	-	(570,223)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(570,223)	(435,367)	(1,005,590)
Balance at 31 December 2022	6,400,000	(544,996)	(1,147,351)	4,707,653

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 13 to 56 form an integral part of the financial statements.

IDA Insurance Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	EUR	EUR
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		
Loss before tax	(433,746)	(1,480,794)
Adjustments for:		
Interest expense on discounting receivables	161,645	352,038
Impairment of receivables	64,165	-
Gains on disposal of investments	135,976	6,444
Exchange gains	18,186	58,990
Interest expense	30,090	70,968
Interest income	(20,720)	(87,155)
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	77,887	220
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital movements in:	33,483	(1,079,289)
Receivables	(1,171,478)	(1,642,307)
Reinsurer's share of technical provisions	1,032,627	759,195
Technical provisions	(17,314)	890,826
Payables	(17,723)	884,753
Payment of lease	(52,300)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows used in operations	(192,705)	(186,832)
Income taxes paid	(1,621)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Net cash flows used in operating activities</i>	(194,326)	(186,832)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows generated from/(used in) investing activities		
Proceeds from disposals of financial assets	2,247,289	2,395,814
Payment for the purchase of financial assets	(1,139,850)	(2,991,985)
Interest received	28,963	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Net cash flows generated from(used in) investing activities</i>	1,136,402	(606,947)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows (used in)/generated from financing activities		
Proceeds from capital contribution	-	550,000
Interest paid	(9,703)	(10,776)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Net cash flows (used in)/generated from financing activities</i>	(9,703)	550,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	932,373	(243,779)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	951,072	1,194,851
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	(18,186)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 15)	1,865,259	951,072
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 13 to 56 form an integral part of the financial statements.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. Statement of compliance

IDA Insurance Limited (the “Company”) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Malta with registration number C36602. The Company was incorporated on 8 July 2005. The registered office of the Company is DAN Building, Sir Ugo Mifsud Street, Malta. The Company’s principal activity is to underwrite scuba diving risks for the leisure diving industry. The Company offers accident, liability and legal defence policies to clients through its online portal.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act (Cap. 386), which requires adherence to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU and their interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the provisions of the Insurance Business Act (Cap. 403).

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial assets classified as available for sale which are measured at their fair values, and in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU. The significant accounting policies adopted are set out below. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, having also considered the potential impact of Eastern EU Crisis. based on current information. The significant accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs as adopted by the EU requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

The Statement of Financial Position is organised in increasing order of liquidity, with additional disclosures on the current or non-current nature of the Company’s assets and liabilities provided within the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Company is not required to draw up consolidated financial statements since it has taken advantage of Article 174 of the Companies Act, 1995 (Chapter 386, Laws of Malta) on the grounds that it is included in the accounts of a larger group. Accordingly, these separate financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not its group.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Insurance contracts

3.1.1 Classification

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both.

Insurance contracts are those contracts under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk from another party by agreeing to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder or other beneficiary. Insurance risk is risk other than financial risk.

Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rates, index of prices or rates, a credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided in the case of non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party of the contract. Insurance contracts may also transfer some financial risk.

3.1.2 Recognition and measurement of contracts

Premiums from insurance business

Insurance business is accounted for on an annual basis. General business written premiums comprise the premiums on contracts entered into during the year, irrespective of whether they relate in whole or in part to a later accounting period. Premiums are disclosed gross of commission payable to intermediaries and exclude taxes and levies based on premiums. Premiums written include adjustments to premiums written in prior accounting periods.

The provision for unearned premiums represents that part of gross and reinsurer's share of premiums written which is estimated to be earned in the following or subsequent financial years. The provision is calculated separately for each insurance contract on a 1/12th basis, where the incidence of risk is the same throughout the contract.

Claims arising from insurance business

Net claims incurred comprise all claims occurring during the year less amounts recoverable from reinsurance together with related administrative expenses and any adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessment for individual cases reported to the Company and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported. The Company does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Insurance contracts (continued)

3.1.2 Recognition and measurement of contracts (continued)

Included in the provision is an estimate of the costs of handling the outstanding claims. Provision for claims outstanding is based on information available to the Directors and the eventual outcome may vary from the original assessment. The provisions for outstanding claims are reviewed periodically on a one for one basis to ensure their adequacy.

Provision is made for the full estimated cost of claims notified but not settled together with an estimate in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the financial year.

The above method of provisioning satisfies the minimum liability adequacy test as required by IFRS 4 – *Insurance Contracts*.

Reinsurance

The Company cedes reinsurance in the normal course of business for the purpose of limiting its net loss potential through the diversification of risks. Reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its direct obligations to its policyholders.

Outward insurance premiums are recognised as a deduction from income in accordance with the pattern of reinsurance service received.

Premiums ceded and benefits reimbursed are presented in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position on a gross basis.

Only contracts that give rise to a significant transfer of insurance risk are accounted for as insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable under such contracts are recognised in the same year as the related claim.

The benefits to which the Company is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of receivables (classified as reinsurance assets) that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Insurance contracts (continued)

3.1.2 Recognition and measurement of contracts (continued)

Amounts recoverable under reinsurance contracts are assessed for impairment at each reporting period. Such assets are deemed as being impaired if objective evidence exists, as a result of an event that occurred after its initial recognition, that the Company may not recover all amounts due and that the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer.

Deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs comprise all direct and indirect costs arising from entering into general insurance contracts. Acquisition costs are accrued over an equivalent period to that over which the underlying business is written and charged to the accounting periods in which the related premiums are earned. Deferred acquisition costs represent those acquisition costs incurred in respect of unearned premiums existing at the end of each reporting period.

3.2 Revenue

The accounting policy in relation to revenue from insurance contracts is disclosed in note 3.1.2.

Commission income

Commission income includes commissions received from reinsurers and are recognised when accrued.

Investment income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's net carrying amount.

Investment return is initially recorded in the non-technical account. A transfer is made from the non-technical account to the general business technical account to reflect policyholders' fund financial income and expenses in the Technical Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and shareholders' fund financial income and expenses in the Non-technical Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs for all financial assets or financial liabilities not classified at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished. This occurs when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(i) *Trade receivables*

Trade receivables are classified with current assets and are stated at their nominal value unless the effect of discounting is material, in which case trade receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) *Investments*

The Company's investments are classified into the following categories –loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that are held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale financial assets or those for which the Company may not recover substantially all of its initial investment other than because of credit deterioration.

After initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income when the financial asset is derecognised or impaired and through the amortisation process.

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category by the Company or not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at their fair value. Gains and losses arising from a change in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets, until the financial asset is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as a reclassification adjustment. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

When applying the effective interest method, the annual amortisation of any discount or premium is aggregated with other investment income receivable over the term of the instrument, if any, so that the revenue recognised in each period represents a constant yield on the investment.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) *Other borrowings*

Subsequent to initial recognition, other borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(iv) *Trade payables*

Trade payables are classified with current liabilities and are stated at their nominal value.

(v) *Shares issued by the Company*

Ordinary shares issued by the Company are classified as equity instruments.

3.6 Impairment

All assets are tested for impairment. At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of assets is reviewed to determine whether there is any indication or objective evidence of impairment, as appropriate, and if any such indication or objective evidence exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

An impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

For loans and receivables, if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced directly.

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognised in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative impairment loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment and is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Impairment (continued)

In the case of other assets tested for impairment, the recoverable amount is the higher of fair value (which is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date) less costs of disposal and value in use (which is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived, discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset). Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, as calculated.

Impairment losses are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that asset.

For loans and receivables, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed directly.

In the case of other assets tested for impairment, an impairment loss recognised in a prior year is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

Impairment reversals are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the impairment reversal is recognised in other comprehensive income and increases the revaluation surplus for that asset, unless an impairment loss on the same asset was previously recognised in profit or loss.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Taxation

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income or in equity, as appropriate.

Current tax is based on the taxable result for the period. The taxable result for the period differs from the result as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items which are non-assessable or disallowed and it further excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other periods. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets, are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off its current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Currency translation

The financial statements of the Company are presented in its functional currency, the Euro, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the exchange rates ruling on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at year end. Exchange differences arising on the settlement and on the re-translation of monetary items are dealt with in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are classified with other operating income or other operating expenses as appropriate, except in the case of significant exchange differences arising on investing or financing activities, which are classified within investment income, investment losses or finance costs as appropriate.

However, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income (such as available-for-sale equity instruments), any exchange component of the gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income.

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances and term deposits with an originating maturity of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows and are presented in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

3.10 Investment in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary is accounted for at cost. The results of the subsidiary undertaking are reflected in the Company's financial statements only to the extent of dividend receivable.

3.11 Capital contribution

Contributions made by shareholders for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, for which no interest is levied by the shareholders and that are not subject to any restrictions or the fulfilment of any conditions or requirements on the part of the Company are treated as equity rather than liabilities.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.12 Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets, if any. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments).

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Statement of Financial Position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used)

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.12 Leases (continued)

- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification

In 2022, the Company did not make any such adjustments.

The right-of-use asset comprises the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is presented as a separate line in the Statement of Financial Position. The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.

4. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements as adopted by the EU requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated and reviewed and are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. As a result, actual results may differ from estimates.

Any revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key assumption concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, at the end of each reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is discussed below:

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

4.1 Ultimate liability arising from claims made under general business insurance contracts

The Company continually reviews and updates its estimates arising from reported and unreported losses and establishes resulting provisions and adequate amounts recoverable under reinsurance. Adjustments from this review are reflected in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. The process relies on the basic assumption that past experience, adjusted for the effect of current developments and likely trends, is an appropriate basis for developing expectations of future events that are deemed to be reasonable in the circumstances.

The Company's provision for claims outstanding include additional provisions for incurred but not reported reserves ('IBNR') and incurred but not enough reported reserves ('IBNER'). These reserves are determined using the Chain Ladder approach, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method and the Average Cost per Claim, depending on the line of business. As a result, the IBNR and IBNER calculated is net of reinsurance. In relation to the medical line of business, in 2021, the Company's changed its accounting policy whereby negative IBNR/IBNER is recognized pertaining to expected positive development of case reserves based on the Company's past claims development.

4.2 Impairment assessment of receivables from parent entity and investment in subsidiary

As at 31 December 2022, the Company has a receivable due from its parent, DAN Europe Foundation (the 'parent entity'), with a discounted carrying amount of EUR2.3 million as at balance sheet date. Furthermore, the Company's subsidiary also has a receivable from the parent entity with a discounted carrying amount of EUR1.4 million as at 31 December 2022. The balances have arisen predominately from funding provided by the Company and its subsidiary for the parent entity to meet its ongoing operational obligations.

The parent entity does not have sufficient liquidity as at 31 December 2022 to settle these receivables. An impairment assessment of these receivables was carried out as at financial reporting date. Given that the receivable from the parent entity by the Company's subsidiary is a significant asset to the subsidiary, the impairment assessment of the Company's investment in subsidiary also depends on the recoverability of the subsidiary's receivable due from the parent entity.

Management has determined that recoverability of the receivables is dependent on the following:

- Future profitability of the Company and its subsidiary to allow dividend distributions to the parent entity which shall be reduced from the outstanding amount; and

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4.2 Impairment assessment of receivables from parent entity and investment in subsidiary (continued)

- The acquisition by the parent entity's founders of ordinary shares in the Company currently held by the parent entity, for the amount of EUR1 million, the proceeds of which shall be fully utilized by the parent entity to partly repay the amount payable to the Company.

The Company has prepared projections setting out the future profits of the Company, its subsidiary and the parent entity over a five year period in order to assess the ability of the parent entity to settle the balance. The projections are based on financial budgets approved by the directors. The tax calculation within the projections are worked on a 35% tax rate and allowing for notional interest deduction.

The key assumptions used by management in setting the financial budgets for the initial five-year period were as follows:

Forecast revenue growth rates

Forecast revenue growth rates are based on (1) past experience (2) recent increase in volume of active members considering the recovery from COVID-19 and expected future increases and (3) increase in premium rates that took place in February 2023.

Further, forecast revenue of its subsidiary considers the expected revenue to be generated from prospective customers.

Operating profits

Operating profits are forecast based on historical experience of operating margins, adjusted for the impact of the various cost cutting measures being taken to compensate for the losses incurred by the Company. These are being implemented within the DAN Europe group starting 2023.

Sensitivity analysis

Due to the uncertainties around forecasting, various sensitivity analyses were carried out by management to determine impact of any changes in the key inputs to the future projections, particularly on forecasted revenue and expenses.

An increase/decrease in revenue and increase/decrease of expenses was considered. The results of the sensitivity analysis are as follows:

- a. Increase in revenue and decrease in expenses over the years provide more headroom as the balance remaining to be paid in the final year would be lower.
- b. Decrease in revenue and increase in expenses within the group may result in the receivable not being fully settled within the five years.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4.2 Impairment assessment of receivables from parent entity and investment in subsidiary (continued)

As a result of the sensitivity analyses and the overall inherent uncertainty of the projections being met, the Company has obtained the commitment of the parent entity's founders to acquire EUR1 million in ordinary shares from the parent entity which shall be used by the parent entity to partly repay the amount due to the Company. This provides the Company with sufficient headroom on its projections to reasonably conclude that taking into account the founders planned acquisition of ordinary shares, no impairments are required.

The recoverability of the receivables from the parent entity continues to be heavily dependent on the Company, its subsidiary and the parent entity achieving the projections based on the above key assumptions. Such projections may be subject to estimation uncertainty and may be affected by future market or economic conditions.

Management has assessed that the receivables from the parent entity to be recoverable, and the investment in subsidiary to not be impaired. Thus, no impairments have been recognised. The receivables have been measured at their present value using the effective interest rate.

5. Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards as endorsed by the European Union effective in the current year

The accounting policies are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

Several other new standards, amendment and interpretations to existing standards apply for the first time in the current financial period, whose adoption to the requirements of IFRSs as adopted by the EU did not result in substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and did not impact the financial statements.

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

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company is considering the implications of the below standards on the Company's financial results and position, and the timing of their adoption, taking cognisance of the endorsement process by the European Commission.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

5. Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards as endorsed by the European Union effective in the current year (continued)

IFRS 9 ‘Financial instruments’

IFRS 9 ‘Financial instruments’, addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity’s business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income not recycling.

The new expected credit losses model replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 9 is generally effective for years beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However in September 2016, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 4 which provide optional relief to eligible insurers in respect of IFRS 9. The option permits entities whose predominant activity is issuing insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 4, a temporary exemption to defer the implementation of IFRS 9.

The Company has elected to apply the optional temporary relief under IFRS 4 that permits the deferral of the adoption of IFRS 9 for eligible insurers. The Company will continue to apply IAS 39 until expiry date for the temporary exemption.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact that the initial application of IFRS 9 will have on its financial statements. Notwithstanding, in view of the nature of the Company’s financial instruments, the Company does not expect that the introduction of IFRS 9 will have a material impact on the valuation, disclosure, and presentation of its financial instruments upon implementation.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

5. Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards as endorsed by the European Union effective in the current year (continued)

IFRS 17 ‘Insurance Contracts’

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts is currently effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. The Standard measures insurance contracts either under the general model or a simplified version of this called the Premium Allocation Approach (‘PAA’). The general model is defined such that at initial recognition an entity shall measure a group of contracts at the total of (a) the amount of fulfilment cash flows (‘FCF’), which comprise probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money (‘TVM’) and the financial risks associated with those future cash flows and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and (b) the contractual service margin (‘CSM’).

On subsequent measurement, the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage (‘LRC’) and the liability for incurred claims (‘LIC’). The LRC comprises the FCF related to future services and the CSM of the Company at that date. The LIC is measured as the FCF related to past services allocated to the Company at that date.

An entity may simplify the measurement of the LRC of a group of insurance contracts using the PAA on the condition that, at initial recognition, the entity reasonably expects that doing so would produce a reasonable approximation of the general model, or the coverage period of each contract in the Company is one year or less. Under the PAA, on initial recognition of a group of contracts, the carrying amount of the LRC is measured as the premiums received on initial recognition. Subsequently, the carrying amount of the LRC is increased by any further premiums received and decreased by the amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided.

IFRS 17 will result in a profound change to the accounting in IFRS financial statements for insurance companies. The Company performed a gap analysis to establish the key inputs required by the standard, including the fulfilment cash flows, risk adjustment, and discount rate. The Company is actively undergoing the implementation of IFRS 17.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6. Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards as endorsed by the European Union effective in the current year (continued)

IFRS 17 '*Insurance Contracts*' (continued)

Whilst the impact that this standard will have on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application has not yet been quantified, based on current assessments the Company has the following expectations as to the impact compared with its current accounting policy for insurance contracts:

- Scope - It is expected that the insurance and reinsurance contracts that were in scope under IFRS 4 will remain in scope under IFRS 17.
- Measurement model – The Company expects that all its products are PAA eligible for the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage.
- Discount rate - The Company expects to apply the bottom-up approach as prescribed by IFRS 17 which requires that the Company determines a risk-free discount rate and adds an illiquidity premium adjustment.
- Risk adjustment - The Company intends to apply a Value-at-Risk method to determine the risk adjustment, based on the volatility of the Company's reserves.
- Transition - IFRS 17 requires a full retrospective approach unless impracticable. The Company's expectation is that the full retrospective approach will be applied to all contracts.

6. Insurance and financial risk management

6.1 Insurance risk management

6.1.1 Insurance risk

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random, unknown and unpredictable.

As its primary insurance activity the Company assumes risks relating to underwater diving activity. The Company is therefore exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing and severity of claims under the insurance contract. The terms and conditions of the insurance contracts it issues set out the basis for the determination of the Company's liability should the insured event occur. Through its insurance and investment activity the Company also has exposure to market and financial risk.

The Company also faces risk that the actual claims are significantly different to the amounts included within the technical provisions. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims is greater or lower than estimated.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

6.1 Insurance risk management (continued)

6.1.1 Insurance risk (continued)

The Company manages its insurance risk through underwriting limits, approval procedures for transactions that involve new products or that exceed set limits, pricing guidelines, centralised management of reinsurance and monitoring of emerging issues.

6.1.2 Underwriting Strategy

Since its establishment, the Company has developed its own underwriting criteria and strategy which have evolved in line with the technical underwriting disciplines of its international treaty reinsurers.

6.1.3 Reinsurance strategy

The Company reinsures part of the risks it underwrites in order to control its exposures to losses and protect capital resources. The Company buys non-proportionate reinsurance treaties to reduce the Company's net exposure.

Ceded reinsurance contains credit risk, and such reinsurance recoverable are reported after deductions, if any, for known insolvencies and, uncollectible items. The Company monitors the financial condition of reinsurers on an ongoing basis and reviews its reinsurance arrangements annually.

For the liability class of business, the Company utilises a reinsurance agreement with non-affiliated reinsurers to control its exposure to losses resulting from one occurrence and for the accumulation of net losses arising out of one occurrence.

The terms and conditions of insurance contracts that have a material effect on the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows arising from insurance contracts are set out below.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

6.1.4 Terms and conditions of insurance contracts

Nature of risks covered

The Company writes insurance for students, recreational and professional divers. This business is accepted within safe practice guidelines issued by the international recognised diving bodies. The Company insures members of DAN Europe Foundation the majority of who are EU residents. The policies issued are in the EU but provide insurance benefits when diving anywhere in the world.

The following gives an assessment of the Company's main products and the ways in which it manages the associated risks.

Emergency medical, personal accident, repatriation and travel assistance

These policies offer insurance cover for emergency medical, personal accident, repatriation and travel assistance anywhere in the world. As such the claim costs of the insured accident vary depending on the severity of the accident, its location and the quality, extent and tariffs of the medical facilities in the accident location.

Civil and professional liability

These policies are occurrence based wordings. Therefore the Company is liable to all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract terms. These liability claims also take longer to develop than claims submitted under the Company's Accident programme and as a result, the estimation of claims incurred but not reported and claims incurred but not enough reported is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty.

Legal defence

These policies offer legal defence benefits when diving anywhere in the world. As a result the claim costs of the insured accident vary.

The Company manages these risks by implementing its underwriting and claims management strategy developed after having obtained and considered expert advice approved by the Board. The skills available to the Company to manage the insurance and claims issues arising from the insured accidents have been built up over many years.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Financial risk

The exposures to risk and the way risks arise, together with the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring these risks are disclosed in more detail below.

The Company is exposed to financial risks through its financial assets, financial liabilities, reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. These comprise mainly market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. Each of these financial risks is described below, together with a summary of the ways in which the Company manages these risks.

Where possible, the Company aims to reduce and control risk concentrations. Concentrations of financial risk arise when financial instruments with similar characteristics are influenced in the same way by changes in economic or other factors. The amount of the risk exposure associated with financial instruments sharing similar characteristics is disclosed in more detail in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Credit risk

The Company has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where the Company is exposed to credit risk are:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Reinsurer's share of technical provisions
- Insurance and other receivables
- Loans and receivables
- Available-for-sale investments

The Company cedes insurance risk to limit exposure to underwriting losses under various agreements. These reinsurance agreements spread the risk and minimise the effect of losses. The amount of each risk retained depends on the Company's evaluation of the specific risk subject in certain circumstances, to maximum limits based on characteristics of coverage. Under the terms of the reinsurance agreements, the reinsurer agrees to reimburse the ceded amount in the event the claim is paid. However the Company remains liable to its policyholders with respect to ceded insurance if any reinsurer fails to meet the obligations it assumes. The Company manages its credit risk arising through its reinsurance arrangements by using "A" rated reinsurers or reinsurers that are part of an "A" rated group.

When selecting a reinsurer the Company considers their relative security. The security of the reinsurer is assessed from public rating information and from internal investigations.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The Company is exposed to contract holders and insurance intermediaries for insurance premium due. Insurance receivables are presented net of any allowance for doubtful debts. An allowance for doubtful debts is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. Credit risk with respect to insurance receivables is limited as insurance receivables are due from related parties.

The Company's investments are managed through an investment committee which operates within investment parameters set and approved by the Board of Directors. The procedures consider a recommended portfolio structure, asset and counterparty limits as well as currency restrictions.

The total financial assets bearing credit risk are the following:

	2022	2021
	EUR	EUR
Reinsurer's share of technical provisions	295,382	1,328,009
Insurance and other receivables	5,719,594	4,497,281
Cash and cash equivalents	2,247,756	1,358,523
Loans and receivables	-	600,000
Available-for-sale investments	2,788,007	3,830,658
	11,050,739	11,614,471

The carrying amounts disclosed above represent the maximum exposure to credit risk.

Credit risk in respect of insurance and other receivables is not deemed to be significant as balances are largely due from the parent company, other related parties and the reinsurer.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents as well as term deposits classified as loans and receivables are placed with quality financial institutions.

The table below shows the credit rating and balance of the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period:

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Financial risk (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Rating	Credit agency	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
AAA	Standard & Poor	229,144	229,354
A1	Standard & Poor	386,590	333,763
BBB+	Standard & Poor	-	-
BBB	Standard & Poor	1,521,015	-
BBB-	Standard & Poor	-	795,406
No Rating		111,007	-
		<u>2,247,756</u>	<u>1,358,523</u>

The loans and receivables were held with institutions for which no rating was available.

The credit rating of the Company's reinsurers based on rating attributed by Standard & Poor's or equivalent are higher than "A-".

Available-for-sale investments comprise locally and foreign quoted bond, locally and foreign quoted equities as well as an exchange traded fund. Quoted investments are acquired after assessing the quality of the relevant investments. The table below shows the credit rating and balance of the Company's investment in locally and foreign quoted bonds classified as available-for-sale investments at the end of the reporting period using the Standard & Poor's credit rating symbols.

Rating	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
AA-	113,882	-
A+	106,842	-
A-	320,595	281,030
A	449,132	131,047
BBB+	319,240	1,384,841
BBB	328,077	573,008
BBB-	422,135	691,191
BB	22,663	174,311
BB-	22,480	25,692
B	-	73,575
B+	43,113	77,012
B-	21,835	-
WD	107,352	-
No rating	510,661	418,951
	<u>2,788,007</u>	<u>3,830,658</u>

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Financial risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency transactions arise when the Company acquires or disposes of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency. Foreign currency transactions comprise mainly transactions in USD, GBP and CHF.

The risk arising from foreign currency transactions is managed by regular monitoring of the relevant exchange rates and management's reaction to material movements thereto.

The following table sets out the Company's total exposure to foreign currency risk:

	2022		2021	
	AFS Investments EUR	Cash EUR	AFS Investments EUR	Cash EUR
GBP	138,010	10,690	129,020	6,799
USD	561,343	16,653	395,225	19,159
CHF	11,065	43,333	-	563,117
	<u>710,418</u>	<u>70,676</u>	<u>524,245</u>	<u>589,075</u>

Should exchange rates at the Statement of Financial Position date differ by +/-10%, as a result of a change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, the impact in 2022 on the Company's pre-tax profit would be +/-EUR7,068 (2021:+/-EUR58,907) and +/-EUR71,042 (2021: +/-EU52,425) on the Company's other comprehensive income.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Financial risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

The effective interest rate on available-for-sale investments and loans and receivables is disclosed in note 13.

The Company is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on debt instruments carrying a floating interest rate and to fair value interest rate risk on debt instruments carrying a fixed interest rate. Investments in equity instruments are not exposed to interest rate risk. Approximately, 98% (2021: 99%) of the Company's debt instruments and cash and cash equivalents bear fixed interest rates.

Management monitors the movement in interest rates and, where possible, reacts to material movements in such rates by restructuring its financing structure and by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments carrying a rate of interest at the end of the reporting period are disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Should market prices at the end of the reporting period increase/decrease by 10%, with all other variables held constant, the impact on the Company's other comprehensive income would be +/- EUR279,152 in 2022 (2021: +/- EUR383,066).

Liquidity risk

The Company has to meet daily calls on its cash resources, notably from claims arising on its insurance contracts. There is therefore a risk that cash will not be available to settle liabilities when due. The Company manages this risk by adhering to its investment policy ensuring that an adequate amount of funds are invested in highly liquid investments.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Financial risk (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Within 1 year EUR	Between 1-5 years EUR	Over 5 years EUR	Total EUR
Year ended 31 December 2022				
Assets held at fixed rates				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,247,756	-	-	2,247,756
Available-for-sale investments	-	1,576,334	1,211,673	2,788,007
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-
Total interest bearing assets	2,247,756	1,576,334	1,211,673	5,035,763

	Within 1 year EUR	Between 1-5 years EUR	Over 5 years EUR	Total EUR
Year ended 31 December 2021				
Assets held at fixed rates				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,358,523	-	-	1,358,523
Available-for-sale investments	39,763	2,085,199	1,705,696	3,830,658
Loans and receivables	600,000	-	-	600,000
Total interest bearing assets	1,998,286	2,085,199	1,705,696	5,789,181

Price Risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of an instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all other factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The Company's equity, debt instruments and exchange traded fund are susceptible to price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the instruments. As all of the Company's financial instruments are carried at fair value with fair value changes recognised in the other comprehensive income.

Should market prices at the end of the reporting period increase/decrease by 10%, with all other variables held constant, the impact on the Company's other comprehensive income would be +/- EUR26,808 in 2022 (2021: +/- EUR43,906).

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6. Insurance and financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Financial risk (continued)

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- To comply with the obligations to maintain positive solvency position based on the regulatory requirements of the insurance market where the Company operates;
- To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing insurance contracts commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company's Directors manage the Company's capital structure and make adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. The capital requirement of the Company is maintained in accordance with regulatory solvency and capital requirements of the insurance market in which it operates.

The Company is financed by shareholders' total equity. The capital structure is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Based on recommendations of the Directors, the Company balances its overall capital structure through the payments of dividends, new share issues as well as the issue of new debt.

The Company is subject to the provisions of the Solvency II Directive (2009/138/EC) which imposes new risk-based, regulatory requirements that ascertain the level of the required regulatory capital to be held on the basis of the risks that the Company is or can be exposed to. Solvency II also sets out the approach to be undertaken in order to establish the amount of Solvency II own funds, namely by converting the Statement of Financial Position from an IFRS perspective to one where assets and liabilities are measured in line with their underlying economic value.

The Directors are actively involved in ensuring that the Solvency II regulations, are highly embedded in the Company's operations. Regular monitoring of the Solvency Capital Requirement ('SCR') and the Minimum Capital Requirement ('MCR') is considered crucial. To this effect, a Capital Management Policy, outlining the main drivers of the SCR, was put in place to address the procedures and controls in this regard. In the case of any identified breaches with the SCR and MCR, the Directors have put in place a capital plan aimed at ensuring that the Company will restore its level of own funds to one which covers both the SCR and MCR.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

7. Investment income and charges

	2022	2021
	EUR	EUR
Investment gains		
Interest income on bank deposits	3,001	15,506
Interest income on financial assets	81,877	78,890
Realised loss on sale of investments	(157,704)	(6,444)
Exchange gain	4,634	7,640
	<u>(68,192)</u>	<u>95,592</u>
	<u><u>(68,192)</u></u>	<u><u>95,592</u></u>
Analysed between:		
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account	(1,844)	2,586
Investment return included in the non-technical account	(66,348)	93,006
	<u>(68,192)</u>	<u>95,592</u>
	<u><u>(68,192)</u></u>	<u><u>95,592</u></u>

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

8. Net operating expenses

	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Staff costs	613,383	440,254
Change in deferred acquisition costs	301,583	(48,430)
Legal and professional fees	293,169	180,770
Directors' fees and remuneration	176,234	156,700
Acquisition costs	136,630	591,928
Actuarial services	120,753	110,943
Management fees	108,981	120,472
Reinsurance inwards commission	33,889	19,520
Interest expense on discounting receivables	161,645	352,038
Interest expense	30,090	70,968
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	77,887	-
Other administrative expenses	795,187	489,843
Recharges to a related party	(171,744)	(53,114)
	<u>2,677,687</u>	<u>2,431,892</u>
Allocated to:		
Technical account	1,126,994	1,137,096
Non-technical account	1,550,693	1,294,796
	<u>2,677,687</u>	<u>2,431,892</u>

Acquisition costs are made up of commission payable for the year.

Recharges to a related party consist of recharges to subsidiary of the Company for call centre and lease costs.

The staff costs is broken down as follows:

	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Wages and salaries	457,246	376,902
Social security costs	34,634	34,041
	<u>491,880</u>	<u>410,943</u>
Recharged by related parties	121,503	29,311
	<u>613,383</u>	<u>440,254</u>

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

8. Net operating expenses (continued)

The average number of employees during the year was 11 (2021 – 10), made up as follows:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Accounts and administration	7	6
Insurance business	4	4
	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>

9. Key management personnel compensation

	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Directors' fees	94,460	74,917
Director's emolument	81,774	81,783
	<u>176,234</u>	<u>156,700</u>

10. Profit/(loss) before tax

	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
<i>This is stated after charging:</i>		
Depreciation	77,887	220
Amounts payable to the auditors for;		
- the audit of the Company's financial statements	59,000	25,000
- other assurance services	7,235	24,309
- tax services	700	5,983
- the audit of the returns of the Company's Swiss branch	<u>35,795</u>	<u>33,975</u>

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

11. Income tax expense/(credit)

	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Current tax expense/(credit)	1,621	(147,954)
Deferred tax credit	-	(183,877)
Income tax credit	1,621	(331,831)

The income tax expense for the year is reconciled to the tax charge of the applicable income tax rate of 35% as follows:

	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Loss before tax	(433,746)	(1,480,794)
Tax at the applicable rate of 35%	(151,811)	(518,278)
<i>Tax effect of:</i>		
National Interest Deduction	-	-
Disallowed depreciation and amortisation	-	-
Utilisation of trading losses for the year	-	-
Unabsorbed tax losses	153,432	209,317
Provisions	-	186,005
Deferred tax movement from trading losses	-	(183,877)
Income expense/(credit)	1,621	(331,831)

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

12. Lease commitments

The right of use asset and the lease liability relate to property being leased for a lease term of 10 years. This has commenced on 1 January 2022.

Rights-of-use assets

	2022 EUR
Recognition of right-of-use assets	613,382
Amortisations charge	(77,887)
Closing carrying amount of right-of-use assets	<u>535,495</u>

Lease Liabilities

	2022 EUR
Recognition of lease liability	588,797
Interest expense on lease liability	20,387
Lease payments	(52,300)
Closing carrying amount of lease liability	<u>556,884</u>

Maturity analysis of lease liability as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	EUR
Less than one year	104,890
One to five years	360,181
More than five years	91,813
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December	<u>556,884</u>
Current	104,891
Non-current	451,993
	<u>556,884</u>

In 2022, the amounts recognised in the profit or loss as a result of the lease commitments include the following:

	EUR
Consultancy fees	5,664
Interest income - security deposit	137
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	(77,887)
Other income – recharges of lease expenses	65,516
Interest expense – lease liability	(20,387)
Total impact	<u>(26,957)</u>

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

13. Financial assets

Available-for-sale investments

	Foreign listed -debt EUR	Local listed -debt EUR	Foreign listed -equity EUR	Local listed -equity EUR	Foreign exchange traded fund EUR	Total
Fair value						
At 31.12.2021	3,566,634	264,024	292,655	-	146,409	4,269,722
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31.12.2022	2,694,007	94,000	202,505	-	65,572	3,056,084
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

These financial assets represent investments in foreign listed and local listed securities which present the Company with opportunity for return through dividend or interest income and capital appreciation. Financial assets earn a weighted average interest rate of 2.47% (2021: 5.19%) per annum.

Total provision for impairment loss as at 31 December 2022 amounted to EUR 37,500 (2021: EUR37,500), representing 50% of the market value of a foreign listed security (2021: 25%).

Loans and receivables

	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Term deposits at bank	-	600,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Any term deposits held at banks with a maturity period greater than 3 months are classified as loans and receivables, others are classified with cash and cash equivalents in note 16. As at 31 December 2021, term deposits earned a weighted average interest rate of 1.0% per annum.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

14. Insurance and other receivables

	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Receivables arising from insurance:		
- due from other related parties	1,321,506	14,459
- due from reinsurers	856,111	865,236
- deferred acquisition costs	7,890	309,473
- other insurance receivables	403,356	237,297
	<u>2,588,863</u>	<u>1,426,465</u>
Other receivables:		
- due from parent	2,323,263	2,682,277
- due from other related parties	8,114	-
- prepayments and accrued income	799,354	698,012
- others	-	-
	<u>5,719,594</u>	<u>4,806,754</u>

No interest is due on the above receivables. The terms and conditions of the amounts owed by related parties are disclosed in note 21. The receivable due from the parent was discounted to its present value. In 2022 and 2021, interest expense related to discounting the receivable amounted to EUR161,645 and EUR352,038, respectively. In 2022, other income pertaining to unwinding of the discount amounted to EUR 115,211.

In 2022, the Company provided for impairment loss of receivable from other related party amounting to EUR64,165.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise the following Statement of Financial Position amounts:

	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Cash at bank and in hand	1,847,756	968,523
Term deposits at banks	400,000	400,000
	<u>2,247,756</u>	<u>1,358,523</u>
Bank overdraft	(382,497)	(407,451)
	<u>1,865,259</u>	<u>951,072</u>

A term deposit of EUR400,000 (2021: EUR400,000) is pledged against the bank overdraft.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

15. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Term deposits are short-term and earn a weighted average interest rate of 1.98% (2021: 1.98%) per annum. The bank overdraft is charged interest at a rate of 4.65% (2021: 4.65%).

16. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

	2022		2021			
	Gross	Reinsurers'	Net	Gross	Reinsurers'	Net
	EUR	share	EUR	EUR	share	EUR
General business						
Provision for unearned premiums	2,933,654	-	2,933,654	2,478,198	(18)	2,478,180
Provision for claims outstanding	3,060,012	(295,382)	2,764,630	3,532,782	(1,327,991)	2,204,791
Claims handling reserve	40,000	-	40,000	40,000	-	40,000
Total insurance contract provisions	6,033,666	(295,382)	5,738,284	6,050,980	(1,328,009)	4,722,971
Provision for unearned premiums						
Balance at 1 January	2,478,198	(18)	2,478,180	2,087,874	(430,954)	1,656,920
Premiums written	5,729,013	(621,000)	5,108,013	4,616,609	(975,500)	3,641,109
Less: premiums earned	(5,273,557)	621,018	(4,652,539)	(4,226,283)	1,627,126	(2,599,157)
At end of year	2,933,654	-	2,933,654	2,478,198	(18)	2,478,180

Technical provisions are considered to be current in nature. The technical provisions are based on case by case estimates supplemented with additional provisions for incurred but not reported reserves ("IBNR") in those instances where the ultimate cost determined by the estimation techniques is higher. The process used to calculate the 'ultimate cost' is described in note 4.1. The presence of claims which have been incurred but not reported is inherently uncertain, as is the outcome of claims notified and outstanding. Accordingly, the Directors have made estimates of the Company's ultimate liabilities based on their knowledge and understanding of the business. The ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent events and may result in significant adjustments to the amounts recognised. A key variable in the estimation methodology applied is the initial loss ratio estimate. A movement of 1% of the existing ratio would affect the technical provisions by approximately EUR62,883 (2021: EUR36,606).

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

16. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

Claims development

Claims development information is disclosed in order to illustrate the insurance risk inherent in the Company. The tables compare the claims paid on an underwriting year with the provisions established for these claims. An underwriting year represents a calendar year. The table provides a review of current estimates of cumulative claims and demonstrates how the estimated claims have changed at subsequent reporting or underwriting year ends. The estimate is increased or decreased as losses are paid and more information becomes known with the development of unpaid claims. Although the amounts provided reflect the managements' best estimate of the total claims outstanding, the Company's total outlay in relation to such claims becomes final on payment. The reserves included in the table below do not include reserves for IBNR and IBNER which amounted to EUR898,526 (2021: EUR469,867) as at period ended 31 December 2022.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

16. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets (continued)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
	EUR															
Estimate of the ultimate claims costs:																
At end of year one	2,190,501	1,579,040	1,273,005	1,476,147	1,858,986	1,640,050	1,757,478	1,383,527	1,684,127	1,559,627	450,151	1,431,347	744,244	1,158,865	1,518,741	21,705,894
At end of year two	3,122,355	2,228,280	2,242,954	2,315,563	3,238,279	3,125,321	2,841,596	2,077,314	2,634,194	2,390,539	2,086,040	2,287,577	1,177,926	1,849,224		31,329,585
At end of year three	3,099,386	2,504,511	2,178,236	2,227,919	3,538,314	4,587,849	2,763,888	1,906,313	2,705,975	2,750,311	2,094,999	2,262,068	1,148,938			31,673,708
At end of year four	2,647,895	2,536,187	2,594,581	2,172,803	3,999,584	4,471,634	2,675,200	1,936,636	2,537,492	2,675,158	2,163,716	2,371,379				30,107,107
At end of year five	2,602,800	2,814,825	2,977,554	2,153,973	5,460,946	4,387,212	2,686,664	2,004,837	2,580,579	2,704,086	2,295,891					30,088,788
At end of year six	2,632,193	2,892,170	2,986,401	2,128,096	5,562,921	4,389,199	2,541,725	2,152,970	2,591,110	2,743,891						28,467,469
At end of year seven	2,664,286	2,800,078	2,899,208	2,154,108	5,613,132	4,187,000	2,640,631	2,155,991	2,596,835							25,070,638
At end of year eight	2,603,113	2,798,878	2,873,680	2,155,906	5,581,840	4,675,200	2,731,959	2,160,507								20,905,883
At end of year nine	2,237,839	2,797,620	2,873,680	2,189,967	5,584,367	4,679,514	2,854,736									17,633,356
At end of year ten	2,261,610	2,792,620	2,873,680	2,174,997	5,573,295	4,121,911										17,623,116
At end of year eleven	2,263,192	2,792,620	2,873,680	2,170,721	5,572,338											12,798,871
At end of year twelve	2,264,136	2,773,108	2,873,680	2,171,008												10,081,932
At the end of year thirteen	2,262,136	2,773,108	2,873,680													7,908,924
At the end of year fourteen	2,262,136	2,773,108														5,035,244
Current estimate of cumulative claims:	2,262,136	2,773,108	2,873,680	2,171,008	5,572,338	4,121,911	2,854,736	2,160,507	2,596,835	2,743,654	2,295,891	2,371,379	1,849,224	1,849,224	1,518,741	39,314,085
Current payment to date	(2,262,136)	(2,773,108)	(2,873,680)	(2,167,640)	(5,559,685)	(4,119,911)	(2,587,603)	(2,094,522)	(2,556,070)	(2,608,054)	(2,049,343)	(2,167,519)	(1,107,782)	(1,482,391)	(743,154)	(37,152,599)
IBNR and IBNER																898,526
Liability recognised in the statement of financial position	-	-	-	3,367	12,653	2,000	267,132	65,985	40,765	135,600	246,548	203,860	41,157	366,833	775,587	3,060,012

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

17. Investment in subsidiary

On 20 April 2021, the Company acquired 100% shares in Ving Insurance Brokers Limited, making it its subsidiary.

	EUR
As at 1 January 2021	-
Additions	1,000,000
	<u>1,000,000</u>
As at 31 December 2021/2022	<u><u>1,000,000</u></u>

Name of Subsidiary	Registered office	Percentage of shares	
Ving Insurance Brokers Limited	DAN Building, Sir Ugo Mifsud Street, Ta' Xbiex	100%	
		2022	2021
		EUR	EUR
Total profit/(loss) of subsidiary		<u>(466,626)</u>	<u>297,280</u>
Net asset value of subsidiary		<u>777,726</u>	<u>1,244,352</u>

18. Insurance and other payables

	2022	2021
	EUR	EUR
Payables arising out of insurance operations	256,159	211,675
Amounts due to other related parties	741,750	965,791
Advances made by directors	40,000	-
Other payables and accrued expenses	390,666	268,832
Taxation	115,036	115,036
	<u><u>1,543,611</u></u>	<u><u>1,561,334</u></u>

All trade and other payables are classified as current. No interest is due on the above balances.

The terms and conditions of the amounts owed to related parties are disclosed in note 21.

The balance was unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

19. Deferred tax asset

Details of recognized deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2021	Movement	2022
	EUR	for the year	EUR
		EUR	
<i>Arising on:</i>			
<i>Temporary differences</i>			
Unabsorbed capital allowances	9,071	-	9,071
Revaluation on available-for-sale investments (through other comprehensive income)	(13,101)	-	(13,101)
	<u>(4,030)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,030)</u>
<i>Arising on:</i>			
Unused tax losses	374,030	-	374,030
	<u>370,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>370,000</u>

As at 31 December 2022, the Company did not recognize deferred tax on the following:

	EUR
Unused tax losses	327,901
Revaluation on available-for-sale investments (through other comprehensive income)	212,679
Unabsorbed capital allowances	155
Unrecognized deferred tax asset	<u>540,735</u>

The crystallisation of this asset remains doubtful given the expected pattern of income in the future years and has therefore not been recognised .

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

20. Share capital and reserves

20.1 Authorised share capital

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Authorised at beginning and end of year	6,000,000	6,000,000

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, the authorised share capital comprised 6,000,000 ordinary shares; all shares have a par value of €1 each.

20.2 Issued share capital

	2022	2021
	EUR	EUR
Issued and fully paid		
At beginning of year:		
5,500,000 Ordinary shares of €1 each	5,850,000	5,850,000
	5,850,000	5,850,000

20.3 Revaluation reserve

Revaluation reserve represent fair value movements on financial assets at available-for-sale investments, net of tax, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

20.4 Capital Contribution

On 7 October 2021, the Company's parent DAN Europe Foundation, issued a capital contribution of €550,000. The contribution is interest free, has no security and is payable at the discretion of the Company.

21. Related party disclosures

The Company is a subsidiary of the Dan Europe Foundation (the "Parent") which holds 99% of the ordinary shares of the Company. The registered address of the Foundation is 26, Fidiel Zarb Street, Gharghur, Malta.

During the course of the year, the Company entered into transactions with related parties as set out below.

Until February 2022, the Company's insurance business was transacted through a licensed broker, which is also the Company's subsidiary. The transactions with the broker are included with "other related parties", defined below.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

21. Related party disclosures (continued)

The related party transactions in question were:

	Related party activity	2022		Related party activity	2021	
	EUR	Total activity	%	EUR	Total activity	%
		EUR			EUR	
Other operating income						
<i>Related party transactions with:</i>						
- Other related parties	171,744	236,599	73	53,114	121,211	44
Acquisition costs						
<i>Related party transactions with:</i>						
- Other related parties	86,329	136,630	63	583,045	591,928	98
Administrative expenses:						
<i>Related party transactions with:</i>						
- Parent company and other related parties	381,993	2,205,585	17	195,202	972,996	20

“Other related parties” consist of related parties other than the parent, entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by, directly or indirectly, key management personnel of the Company.

The amounts due from/to related parties at year end are disclosed in notes 14 and 18. The terms and conditions in respect of the related party balances do not specify the nature of the consideration to be provided in settlement. No guarantees have been given or received. The amounts were unsecured and interest-free. The amounts due from the parent amounting to EUR349,478 is expected to be extinguished through structured cash settlements over a period of four years from balance sheet date. The remaining DAN receivables of EUR1,973,785 is to be settled by means of set off of dividends distributed from future profits of the Company to DAN Europe Foundation and acquisition by the parent entity’s founders of ordinary shares in the Company held by the parent entity, to the amount of EUR1 million, the proceeds of which shall be fully utilized by the parent entity to partly repay the amount payable to the Company. Refer to note 4.2.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

22. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

At 2022 and 2021, the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities classified with current assets and current liabilities respectively approximated their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of non-current financial assets and non-current financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

22. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

	Level 1 EUR	Level 2 EUR	Level 3 EUR	Total EUR
<i>31 December 2022</i>				
Debt	2,750,507	-	37,500	2,788,007
Equity	202,505	-	-	202,505
Exchange traded fund	65,572	-	-	65,572
Total	3,018,584	-	37,500	3,056,084
<i>31 December 2021</i>				
Debt	3,718,158	-	112,500	3,830,658
Equity	292,655	-	-	292,655
Exchange traded fund	146,409	-	-	146,409
Total	4,234,005	-	112,500	4,269,722

The following table shows a reconciliation of the assets included within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	Available-for-sale investments EUR	Total EUR
Balance at 1 January 2021	112,500	112,500
Change in fair value of level 3 investment	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	112,500	112,500
Change in fair value of level 3 investment	(75,000)	(75,000)
Balance at 31 December 2022	37,500	37,500

IDA Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

22. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The following table below includes further information about the Company's Level 3 fair value management:

	Significant unobservable input	Narrative sensitivity	Quantitative sensitivity
	EUR	EUR	EUR
2022			
Non-Local unquoted equity instruments	Provision for impairment on the carrying amount of the investment	The higher the impairment on the carrying amount, the lower in fairvalue	A 5% increase /decrease would increase /decrease fair value by EUR1,875 (2021 – EUR7,500)

23. Events after the reporting period

There were no significant events after the reporting period that require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of
IDA Insurance Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of IDA Insurance Limited (the "Company"), set out on pages 8 to 56, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act (Cap. 386) and the Insurance Business Act (Cap. 403).

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 *Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive* (Maltese Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Malta, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code and the Maltese Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. In conducting our audit, we have remained independent of the Company and have not provided any of the non-audit services prohibited by article 18A(1) of the Accountancy Profession Act (Cap. 281).

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment assessments of amount due from the Company's parent entity and investment in subsidiary

The Company has a receivable from its parent, DAN Europe Foundation (the "parent entity"), with a carrying amount of EUR2.3 million as at 31 December 2022. This receivable is material to the Company and accounts for 18% of total assets as at financial year end. Furthermore, the Company's subsidiary also has a receivable from the parent entity with a carrying amount of EUR1.4 million as at 31 December 2022. The parent entity does not have sufficient liquidity as at 31 December 2022 to settle these receivables.

The recoverability of the receivables is dependent on:

- Future profitability of the Company and its subsidiary to allow dividend distributions to the parent entity which shall be used to reduce the outstanding amounts; and
- The acquisition by the parent entity's founders of ordinary shares in the Company held by the parent entity, for the amount of EUR1 million, the proceeds of which shall be fully utilised by the parent entity to partly repay the amount payable to the Company.

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Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the members of
IDA Insurance Limited

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Impairment assessments of amounts due from the Company's parent entity and investment in subsidiary (continued)

Consequently, the Company's impairment assessments are dependent on (i) the reduction of the Company's receivable from the parent entity for the amount of EUR1 million to be funded by the parent entity's founders as described above; and (ii) the future ability of the Company and its subsidiary to generate sufficient dividend distributions to reduce the Company's and its subsidiary's receivables from the parent entity. The impairment assessments were significant to our audit given the quantitative significance of the amounts receivable from the parent entity, and also because the impairment assessment relies heavily on forecasting the future financial performance of the Company, its subsidiary and the parent entity, which inherently involves judgement and uncertainty.

Our audit approach included:

- Assessing the Company's impairment assessments of the amounts due from the parent entity and investment in subsidiary for reasonability, mathematical accuracy and consistency;
- Evaluating and challenging the key assumptions applied by the Company which are impacting future profitability of the Company and its subsidiary,
- Evaluating and challenging the key assumptions applied by the Company in relation to the cessation of the parent entity's need for further borrowing from the Company and its subsidiary;
- Assessing management's capability in forecasting through a retrospective review of actual performance in the past year against previous forecasts;
- Performing sensitivity analyses to changes in the key inputs to the future projections, particularly on forecasted revenue and expenses;
- Obtaining evidence of commitment by the Company and the parent entity of the intention to use future dividend distributions to settle the amounts receivable;
- Inspecting agreements between the parent entity's founders, the parent entity and the Company, relating to the founders' commitment to acquire ordinary shares for the amount of EUR1 million from the parent entity which amount shall be used by the parent entity to partly repay the amount due by it to the Company, as well as obtaining evidence of the financial ability of the founders to provide such funds;
- Reviewing the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements in connection with the impairment assessments.

As disclosed in notes 4.2, 14 and 21 to the financial statements, the key assumptions applied by the Company in the projections relate to forecasted growth in future revenue and decreases in costs arising from significant cost-cutting measures. The recoverability of the receivables from the parent entity is heavily dependent on the Company, its subsidiary and the parent entity achieving the projections based on these key assumptions. Such projections may be affected by future market or economic conditions.

The disclosures in the financial statements relevant to the above are considered to be of fundamental importance in understanding the financial statements and, in particular, the estimation uncertainties that exist, which could materially impact the recoverability of the amounts receivable from the parent entity.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the members of
IDA Insurance Limited

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Provision for claims outstanding

The Company's provision for claims outstanding comprises notified claims as well as an estimate in respect of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") and incurred but not enough reported reserves ("IBNER") at the end of the financial year. These reserves are material to the Company and account for 36% of total liabilities as at 31 December 2022. The valuation of the IBNR and IBNER is determined based on recommendations by the Company's appointed actuary. Estimating the provision for claims is an inherently complex area, based on historical data adjusted for likely developments, and requires a significant amount of judgement.

Our audit approach included:

- Evaluating the design of key controls over the Company's reserving process and their determined implementation;
- Reviewing a selection of claims outstanding to determine the reasonableness of assumptions made and consistency in the methodology used;
- Making an assessment of the Company's actuary's competence, capabilities and objectivity;
- Testing the completeness and accuracy of the data provided to the actuary for the purpose of determining the technical provisions;
- Reviewing and challenging the reasonableness of the assumptions and methodologies adopted by the Company's actuary for the IBNR and IBNER reserves, with the involvement of our internal actuarial specialists;
- Analysing the loss ratios and claims development by class of business;
- Assessing the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial statements in relation to the provision for claims outstanding.

The Company's disclosures about the provision for claims outstanding reserves are disclosed in notes 4.1, 6 and 16 to the financial statements.

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

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Company Information on page 2, and the Directors' Report including the statement of Directors' responsibilities on pages 3 to 7, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Except for our opinion on the Directors' Report in accordance with the Companies Act (Cap. 386), our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the members of
IDA Insurance Limited

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

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the Directors' Report includes the disclosure requirements of Article 177 of the Companies Act (Cap. 386).

In accordance with the requirements of sub-article 179(3) of the Companies Act (Cap. 386) in relation to the Directors' Report on pages 3 to 7, in our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- The information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities on page 7, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and the requirements of the Companies Act (Cap. 386), and the Insurance Business Act (Cap. 403), and for such internal control as the Directors determine 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, the Directors are 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 the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

This report, including the opinions set out herein, has been prepared for the Company's members as a body in accordance with articles 179, 179A and 179B of the Companies Act (Cap. 386).

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions in accordance with articles 179, 179A and 179B of the Companies Act (Cap. 386). 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 in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In terms of article 179A(4) of the Companies Act (Cap. 386), the scope of our audit does not include assurance on the future viability of the Company or on the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Directors have conducted or will conduct the affairs of the Company. The financial position of the Company may improve, deteriorate, or otherwise be subject to change as a consequence of decisions taken, or to be taken, by the management thereof, or may be impacted by events occurring after the date of this opinion, including, but not limited to, events of force majeure.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the members of
IDA Insurance Limited

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

As such, our audit report on the Company's historical financial statements is not intended to facilitate or enable, nor is it suitable for, reliance by any person, in the creation of any projections or predictions, with respect to the future financial health and viability of the Company, and cannot therefore be utilised or relied upon for the purpose of decisions regarding investment in, or otherwise dealing with (including but not limited to the extension of credit), the Company. Any decision-making in this respect should be formulated on the basis of a separate analysis, specifically intended to evaluate the prospects of the Company and to identify any facts or circumstances that may be materially relevant thereto.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment 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 the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, in terms of generally accepted auditing standards, the absence of any reference to a material uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in our auditor's report should not be viewed as a guarantee as to the Company's ability 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.

For the avoidance of doubt, any conclusions concerning the adequacy of the capital structure of the Company, including the formulation of a view as to the manner in which financial risk is distributed between shareholders and/or creditors cannot be reached on the basis of these financial statements alone and must necessarily be based on a broader analysis supported by additional information.

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

Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the members of
IDA Insurance Limited

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception under the Companies Act

Under the Companies Act (Cap. 386), we have responsibilities to report to you if in our opinion:

- Proper accounting records have not been kept;
- Proper returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us;
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- We have been unable to obtain all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purpose of our audit.

We have nothing to report to you in respect of these responsibilities.

Auditor tenure

We were first appointed to act as statutory auditor of the Company, following the Company being licensed to act as a general business insurer on 24 October 2007, by the members of the Company on 20 January 2009 for the financial year ended 30 June 2009, and were subsequently reappointed as statutory auditors by the members of the Company on an annual basis. The period of total uninterrupted engagement as statutory auditor since the Company became a public interest entity including previous reappointments of the firm covers financial periods totalling 15 years and 6 months.

Consistency of the audit report with the additional report to the Board of Directors

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of EU Regulation No. 537/2014.

The audit report was drawn up on 10 April 2023 and signed by:



Mark Giorgio as Director
in the name and on behalf of
Deloitte Audit Limited
Registered auditor
Central Business District, Birkirkara, Malta.