

SLFRS 17 – INVESTOR PERSPECTIVE

Softlogic Life Insurance PLC will adopt SLFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts with effect from 1 January 2026, replacing SLFRS 4. Comparative information for 2025 will be restated in the 2026 financial statements in accordance with the transition requirements of the Standard.

SLFRS 17 introduces a globally consistent framework that aligns reported earnings more closely with the delivery of insurance services and enhances transparency and comparability across the insurance industry. While the Standard changes the timing and presentation of earnings, it does not affect the underlying economics, cash flows or long-term profitability of the Group.

1. Reflecting on the Economics of Long-Term Insurance

Life insurance creates value over many years. Under SLFRS 17, expected future profits from insurance contracts are recognised over the coverage period through the Contractual Service Margin (CSM), representing unearned profit from the in-force portfolio. Earnings are therefore recognised in line with the provision of services. Growth in profitable new business increases the CSM, providing greater visibility into future earnings potential and sustainable value creation.

2. A Clearer View of Performance

SLFRS 17 enhances performance reporting by separating operating results from market-driven effects:

- Insurance service result – reflecting the underlying profitability of insurance operations, including CSM release and experience variances
- Insurance finance income or expense – reflecting the impact of changes in financial assumptions such as discount rates

The Group has elected to present the impact of changes in discount rates for applicable contracts in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) to reduce volatility in profit or loss.

Insurance revenue represents services provided during the period rather than premiums received and therefore may not be directly comparable with historical premium trends.

3. Expected Financial Effects

The adoption of SLFRS 17 is expected to result in:

- An adjustment to opening equity at transition (1 January 2025) reflecting the updated measurement of insurance liabilities and recognition of the CSM under the fair value approach where full retrospective application is impracticable
- A more stable earnings profile over time due to the systematic release of CSM
- Changes in reported revenue patterns reflecting the service-based revenue model
- Potential changes in performance metrics, including Return on Equity (ROE), due to the revised equity base and profit recognition pattern

These changes are accounting-related and do not affect the underlying cash generation, capital strength or economic value of the business.

4. Enhanced Investor Insights

SLFRS 17 provides investors with improved transparency through:

- Visibility of future profitability via the CSM
- A clear distinction between core operating performance and market movements
- Improved comparability with regional and global insurance peers
- Enhanced disclosures on assumptions, risks and profitability drivers

Management will provide additional disclosures and investor communication during the transition period to support understanding of the new performance metrics.

SLFRS 17 – INVESTOR PERSPECTIVE

A high level impact assessment on SLFRS 17 for Softlogic Life Insurance PLC is provided below.

Expected SLFRS 17 implementation impact assessment on Financial Statements & Impact to CSM

Expected Impact on Financial Statements

- High impact (fundamental change in measurement & profit emergence)
- Moderate impact (measurement changes, timing differences)
- Low / Presentation change only
- No significant impact expected

Conceptual CSM Impact

- Direct
- Indirect
- No Impact

Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)

| Line Item | Line item under SLFRS 17 | 2024 (Mn) | Category | Impact summary | Expected Impact |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Intangible assets | Intangible assets | 4 | Assets | Outside SLFRS 17 scope | ● |
| Property, plant and equipment | Property, plant and equipment | 689 | Assets | Outside SLFRS 17 scope | ● |
| Right of use assets | Right of use assets | 1,194 | Assets | Outside SLFRS 17 scope | ● |
| Deferred Tax | Deferred Tax | 468 | Assets | Arises from temporary differences resulting from the remeasurement of ICL and the recognition of the CSM | ● |
| Financial Investments | Financial Investments | 43,938 | Assets | Outside SLFRS 17 scope | ● |
| Premiums receivables | Insurance Contract Liabilities | 2,905 | Assets | Eliminated and included within fulfilment cash flows under ICL | ● |
| Loans to life policyholders | Insurance Contract Liabilities | 350 | Assets | Eliminated and included within fulfilment cash flows under ICL | ● |
| Reinsurance Receivables | Reinsurance contract asset | 518 | Assets | Recognised as a reinsurance contract asset measured separately, including its own CSM component | ● |
| Receivables and other assets | Other Receivables | 1,658 | Assets | Outside SLFRS 17 scope | ● |
| Cash and cash equivalents | Cash and cash equivalents | 1,870 | Assets | Outside SLFRS 17 scope | ● |
| Stated Capital | Stated Capital | 1,062 | Equity | Outside SLFRS 17 scope | ● |
| Equity (reserves/retained earnings) | Equity | 9,293 | Equity | Opening retained earnings adjustment on transition | ● |
| Insurance Contract Liabilities (ICL) | Insurance Contract Liabilities | 33,290 | Liabilities | Replaced by the sum of Fulfilment Cash Flows, Risk Adjustment, and the CSM | ● |
| Employee benefit liabilities | Employee benefit liabilities | 372 | Liabilities | Outside SLFRS 17 scope | ● |
| Loans and borrowings | Loans and borrowings | 3,016 | Liabilities | Outside SLFRS 17 scope | ● |
| Reinsurance Payables | Reinsurance Contract Liabilities | 754 | Liabilities | Recognised as a reinsurance contract asset measured separately, including its own CSM component | ● |
| Income tax liabilities | Income tax liabilities | 980 | Liabilities | Arises from transition adjustments | ● |
| Other Liabilities - Directly attributable | Insurance Contract Liabilities | 4,459 | Liabilities | Eliminated and included within fulfilment cash flows under ICL | ● |
| Other Liabilities - Non Directly attributable | Other Liabilities | | Liabilities | Outside SLFRS 17 scope | ● |
| Bank overdraft | Other Liabilities | 368 | Liabilities | Outside SLFRS 17 scope | ● |

Statement of Income (P&L)

| Line Item | New line item under SLFRS 17 | 2024 (Mn) | Explanation | Expected Impact | Conceptual impact on the CSM |
|--|--|-----------|--|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Gross Written Premium (GWP) | Considered under Insurance Contract Liability (LRC) | 31,573 | Replaced by insurance revenue recognised as coverage is provided, with movements reflected in the LRC. | | |
| Premiums ceded to reinsurers | Net income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held | (2,510) | Recognised separately as reinsurance contracts held, with a separate reinsurance result presented within (or alongside) the Insurance Service Result. | | |
| Investment Income | Insurance finance income/expense | 9,374 | Replaced (in the insurance result) by insurance finance income/expenses, presented separately from the Insurance Service Result. Investment returns on assets continue to be presented as investment income under SLFRS 9/LKAS 1 | | |
| | Insurance finance income / (expense) from insurance contracts | - | Represents the effect of the time value of money and financial risks on insurance contract liabilities, including the unwinding of discount and the impact of changes in discount rates. Presented separately from the Insurance Service Result to distinguish underwriting performance from financing effects. Depending on the accounting policy election, part of this amount may be recognised in OCI. | | |
| Other operating income | Other income | 7 | Directly recognised in profit or loss | | |
| Net insurance benefits and claims paid | Included within insurance service expenses (incurred claims) / LIC movement | (14,188) | Replaced by incurred claims and other insurance service expenses recognised in the period; claim payments are reflected through movements in the LIC. | | |
| Net change in insurance claims outstanding | Reclassified to LIC movement | (62) | Reclassified as movements within the LIC. | | |
| Change in Insurance contract liabilities | Replaced by CSM release, risk adjustment release and fulfilment cash flow movements | (5,271) | Replaced by the release of the CSM and Risk Adjustment for services provided, and by insurance service expenses reflecting fulfilment cash flows relating to current-period incurred claims and expenses. | | |
| Underwriting and net acquisition cost | Deferred as insurance acquisition cash flows and recognised over the coverage period | (5,790) | Insurance acquisition cash flows are deferred (typically through the CSM/LRC) and recognised over the coverage period | | |
| Other expenses - Directly attributable acquisition | Included in insurance acquisition cash flows (CSM) | (6,801) | Fulfilment costs (servicing), are considered under fulfilment cash flows and flow through insurance service expenses when incurred. | | |
| Other expenses - Directly attributable maintenance | Included in insurance service expenses (fulfilment cash flows) | | Recognised as insurance service expenses in the period (and reflected in fulfilment cash flows), rather than presented as a separate operating expense line. Claims handling costs are recognised within the LIC as part of incurred claims and related claims handling costs. | | |
| Other expenses - Non directly attributable | Other operating expenses / finance costs | | Directly recognised in profit or loss | | |
| Profit Before Tax | No structural change | 6,332 | Profit recognition is smoother over the coverage period due to the release of the CSM. | | |
| Earnings per Share | No structural change | 12.61 | Due to the profit emergence pattern | | |

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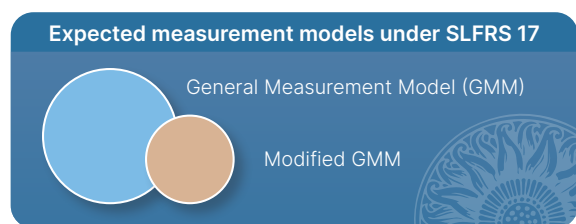
Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

| Line Item | New line item under SLFRS 17 | 2024 (Mn) | Explanation | Expected Impact | Conceptual impact on the CSM |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Investment related OCI adjustments | No change | 1,329,489 | No change. OCI relating to investment assets continues to be recognised in accordance with SLFRS 9. | | |
| Insurance related OCI adjustments | Insurance finance income/expense from insurance contracts | | Insurance finance income or expenses arising from insurance contracts may be presented partly in OCI, depending on the accounting policy election under SLFRS 17. | | |
| Other OCI adjustments | No change | | Other OCI components continue to be recognised in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. | | |

Statement of Changes in Equity

| Line Item | New line item under SLFRS 17 | 2024 (Mn) | Explanation | Expected Impact | Conceptual impact on the CSM |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Retained earnings | No change | 9,258 | Opening retained earnings are adjusted at transition to reflect the cumulative impact of recognising the CSM, fulfilment cash flows, and risk adjustment under SLFRS 17. | | |
| Fair value Reserves - Insurance | No change | - | No direct impact from SLFRS 17. Movements continue to follow the OCI treatment applicable to the underlying assets under SLFRS 9. | | |
| Fair value Reserves - Investment | Insurance finance reserve | (938) | Reflects the OCI component of insurance finance income or expenses arising from discount rate changes when the OCI presentation option under SLFRS 17 is applied. | | |
| Other Reserves | No change | 971 | Other reserves (e.g., revaluation reserve, statutory reserves, etc.) are generally not affected by SLFRS 17 adoption. | | |

Expected profitability Impact



Impact to CSM and profitability under General measurement model

● Increase ● Decrease ● Neutral

| Impacting Factor | Explanation | Current Drivers of 2025 Outcome | CSM Impact | Profitability Impact |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| New business growth | 100% of expected profit is recorded in the CSM, creating a reserve for future profits | 39% | ● Increase | ● Increase |
| Updating Life Expectancy | The CSM is reduced to reflect higher expected future claim costs, thereby mitigating the impact on the current period profit or loss by utilising the existing profit buffer | 77 Years | ● Decrease | ● Increase |
| Policy persistency | Higher persistency assumptions (lower lapse rates) increase expected future premiums and overall future profitability, resulting in an increase in the CSM. | 86% | ● Decrease | ● Decrease |
| Operating Expenses | Higher expected future servicing costs result in a corresponding reduction of the CSM, thereby protecting the current year's Insurance Service Result. | 17.2% | ● Decrease | ● Increase |
| Claims expenses | Incurred claims impact profit immediately, while expected future claims are deferred through the CSM to smooth earnings. Only the insurance risk component impacts profit. | 37% | ● Decrease | ● Increase |

CSM and profitability impact for existing product/rider mix

● High ● Moderate ● Low

| Product/Rider Mix | Business value creation | Contribution to CSM | Contribution to Profitability |
|-------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Endowment | Long-duration contract with significant savings component. Fulfilment Cash Flows (FCF) are sensitive to discount rates and lapse assumptions. Typically priced with stable margins. Due to long coverage period and predictable margins, a substantial positive CSM is established at initial recognition and released systematically over coverage units | ● High | ● High |
| Group related | Typically short-term or annually repriced contracts. Short contract boundary limits present value of future profits, resulting in lower initial CSM. Faster release pattern due to short coverage period. Margins subject to competitive pricing pressure. | ● Low | ● Moderate |
| Universal Life | Profit arises from mortality, expense, and investment margin charges. The CSM reflects expected future fee margins and is continuously revalued to incorporate updated persistency and financial assumptions, ensuring that changes in the long-term profit outlook are absorbed by the CSM rather than creating immediate volatility in profit or loss. | ● Moderate | ● Moderate / ● High |
| Health riders | Health riders are typically "pure protection" products with no investment component, so almost the entire premium contributes directly to the insurance margin. Premiums are priced to cover volatile risks, creating residual profit that is recognised in the CSM at initial recognition. | ● High | ● High |
| Non health riders | Characterised by low-frequency, higher-severity risks and typically strong margins due to underwriting discipline. Premiums with limited additional acquisition costs enhance fulfilment cash flows. The release pattern is generally more stable compared to health riders. | ● High | ● High |

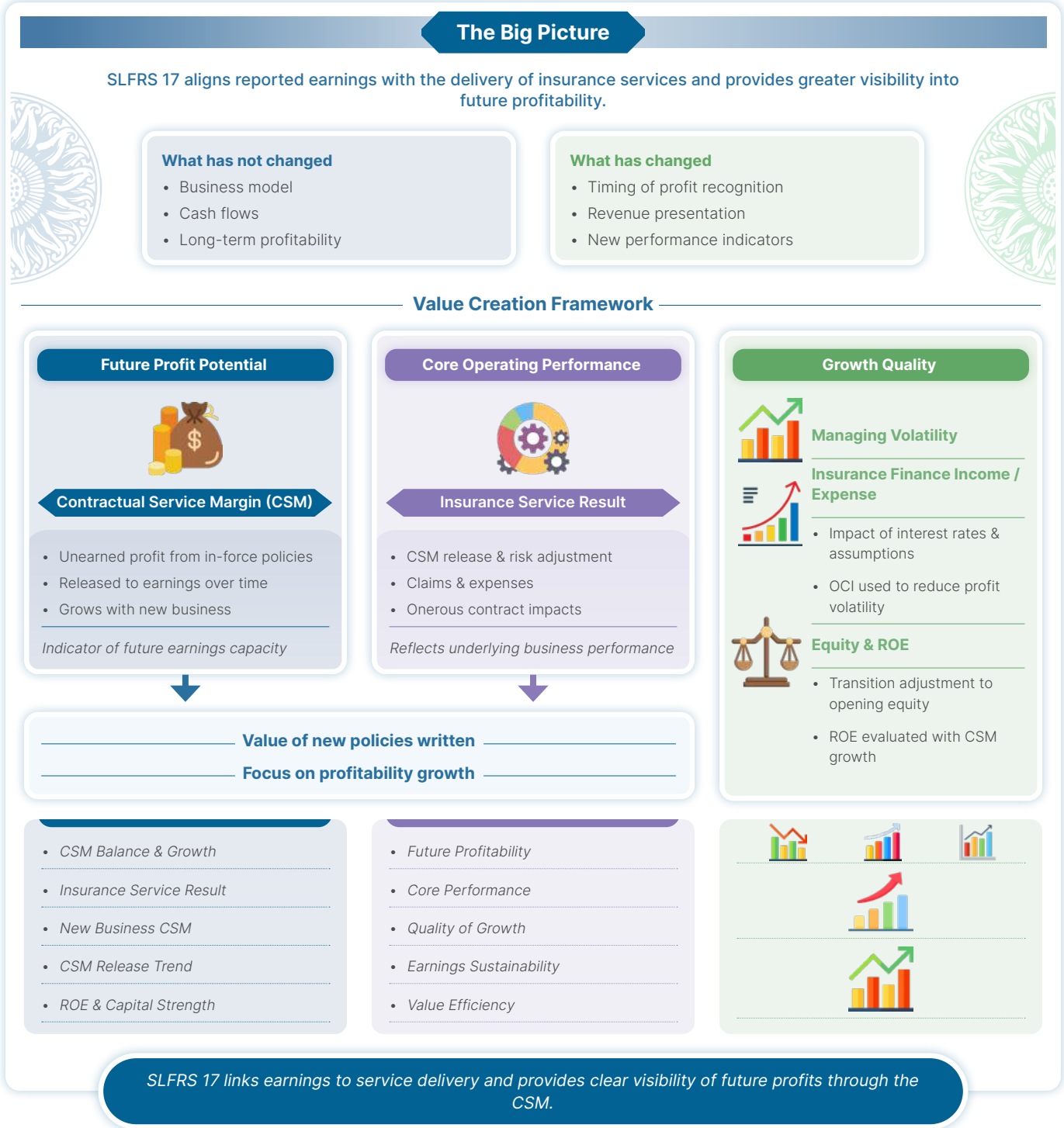
New KPI s under SLFRS 17 world for performance/profitability measures

| KPI Category | Formula/Balance | SLFRS 17 Metric | SLFRS 4 Metric | SLFRS 17 Financial Statement reference |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Top line growth | Reported insurance revenue | Insurance revenue | Gross written premium | Face of P&L |
| Future value creation | CSM from contracts initially recognised in the period | New business CSM | Value of new business | CSM Roll-forward Note |
| Core operating performance | Insurance Revenue - Insurance Service Expenses | Insurance Service Result (ISR) | Operating profit | Face of P&L |
| Efficiency | Attributable expenses / Insurance revenue | Operating Expense Ratio | Expense Ratio (Opex / GWP) | From P&L notes |
| Return on Capital | Net Profit / Total equity + Closing CSM | Return on Comprehensive Equity (ROCE) | Return on Equity (ROE) (Net Profit / Equity) | Face of P&L |

SLFRS 17 – INVESTOR PERSPECTIVE

How to read Softlogic Life under SLFRS 17 and what's in it for Investors

Understanding our performance and value creation



4.a. Key Metrics for Investors

The adoption of SLFRS 17 introduces new performance indicators that better reflect the long-term value creation of the life insurance business. While reported revenue and profit patterns will differ from previous periods, the following metrics provide a clearer view of underlying performance, future profitability and capital efficiency.

| Matrix | What it represents: | How to interpret: | Investor insight: |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Contractual Service Margin (CSM) | The CSM is the unearned profit from in-force insurance contracts that will be recognised over future periods as services are provided. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSM balance – an indicator of future earnings potential • CSM growth – driven by profitable new business and favourable experience • CSM release – systematic recognition of profit into earnings over time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents unearned profit from in-force contracts. • Growth in CSM reflects profitable new business and future earnings potential. |
| Insurance Service Result | The primary measure of core operating performance, reflecting earnings from insurance services provided during the period. Components include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSM release (earned profit) • Risk adjustment release • Experience variances (claims, persistency, expenses) • Losses or reversals on onerous contracts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects the underlying profitability of operations • Provides a clearer view of performance independent of investment market movements | Primary measure of operational performance under SLFRS 17 |
| New Business Value Creation | Value generated from new policies written, reflected through the CSM generated from new business, shifting the focus from premium volume to profitability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in new business CSM indicates profitable expansion • More emphasis and quality and profitability of sales rather than premium volume | Highlights the long-term economic value created by current growth. |
| Insurance Finance Income or Expense | Captures the impact of changes in economic assumptions and should be viewed separately from operating performance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May introduce periodic volatility due to interest rate movements • The Group presents the impact of discount rate changes for applicable contracts in OCI to reduce volatility in profit or loss. | Separates economic market effects from underlying insurance performance. |
| Equity and Return on Equity (ROE) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity at transition reflects the updated measurement of insurance liabilities and recognition of the CSM. • Profit recognition is spread over time through CSM release. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROE levels may change due to the revised equity base and profit timing. • Trend analysis should focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Growth in insurance service result » CSM growth and coverage » Capital strength and solvency » Efficiency of value delivery | ROE should be assessed together with CSM growth to understand total value creation. |

Key Message

SLFRS 17 does not change the underlying economics, cash flows or long-term profitability of the business. The new framework enhances transparency by aligning reported earnings with the delivery of insurance services and providing clearer visibility of future profitability through the CSM.

SLFRS 17 IMPLEMENTATION EFFECT ON

EFFECTS ON THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

EXPECTED EFFECTS OF SLFRS 17

| Insurance contract liabilities | Equity |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Decrease | Increase |
| Increase | Decrease |
| Decrease | Increase |
| Increase | Decrease |
| Increase | Decrease |
| Low effect | Low effect |
| Decrease | Increase |
| Depends | Depends |

SCENARIO

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Current or historical Assumptions | Currently used discount rate (i.e. historical rate) | If historical rate is lower than current rate |
| | | If historical rate is higher than current rate |
| Risk Margins | Currently used Risk margin | If risk margin is higher than risk adjustment in SLFRS 17 |
| | | If risk margin is lower than risk adjustment in SLFRS 17 |
| Financial options and guarantees | Current value of minimum interest rate guarantees | If doesn't fully reflect in measurement of insurance contracts |
| | | If fully reflects in measurement of insurance contracts |
| Acquisition Cost | Existing treatment on acquisition costs | If expensed as incurred (i.e. the current treatment) |

MEASUREMENT OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| General model (Building Block Approach - BBA) | Complex: requiring calculation of a Unearned Premium at a granular level at inception and tracked over life of the contract | Default approach for the measurement of insurance contracts |
| Premium allocation approach (PAA) | Simplified: similar to current accounting but with liability valuation based a model which is similar to discounting and risk margin | Generally, used for the contracts with duration of less than 12 months |
| Variable fee approach (VFA) | Similar to the general model, but with an obligation to pay policyholders an amount equal to the fair value of underlying items, less an insurer's fee which is variable. | Used for the contracts with direct participation features |

PRESENTATION OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS

| Indicator | Caption | SLFRS 4 | SLFRS 17 |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| ◀ ▶ | Insurance contract liabilities | | |
| | Reinsurance contract assets | Present separately | Present separately |
| ✓ | Insurance contract assets | Net with insurance contract liabilities | Present separately on the Statement of Financial Position |
| | Reinsurance contract liabilities | Net with reinsurance contract assets | |
| X | Deferred acquisition costs | Present separately | Include under Insurance contract liabilities and provide a reconciliation from the opening to closing balances of insurance acquisition cash flows (CFS) as a disclosure note. |
| | Value of business acquired | | Include in the measurement of insurance contracts and disclose value of contracts acquired on initial recognition. Subsequently, this value will be included within the contractual service margin. |
| | Policy loans | | Include in the measurement of insurance contracts and disclose if they are a key metric for the company financial statement users. |
| | Premiums receivable | Present separately as financial assets | Include in the measurement of insurance contracts and disclose premiums received for insurance contracts issued in a reconciliation from the opening to closing balances of insurance contracts. |
| | Unearned premiums | Present separately for non-life insurance contracts | Include in the measurement of insurance contracts and are disclosed as specified in premium receivable. |
| | Claims payable | Present separately as financial liabilities | Include in the measurement of insurance contracts and disclose claims paid in a reconciliation from the opening to closing balances of insurance contracts. |

◀ ▶ Line items unchanged (for presentation purposes)

✓ Expected 'new' line items

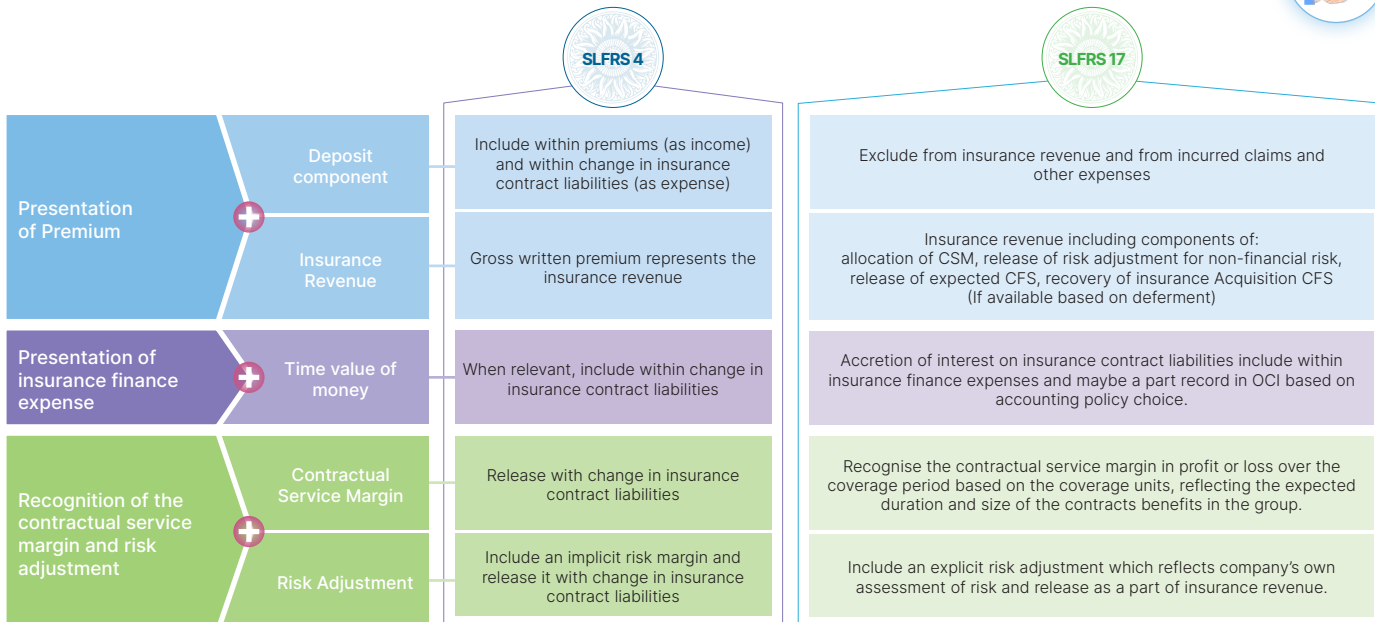
X Line items not required by either SLFRS 4 or SLFRS 17

COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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EFFECTS ON THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME



Amount recognised in the Profit or Loss

| Changes to the financial assumptions | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Effects of changes in discount rates | Scenarios | |
| | Increase in risk-free rate | Increase in asset default risk |
| Value of financial assets measured at fair value | Decrease | Decrease |
| Value of insurance contract liabilities | Decrease | No change |
| Effect on profit— SLFRS 4 | Decrease | Decrease |
| Effect on profit— SLFRS 17 | No effect if matched | Decrease |

| Treatment for estimation changes in fulfillment cash flows | | |
|---|--|---|
| Effects of changes in estimation of fulfilment CFs | Initial Recognition | Subsequent Measurement |
| Results net outflow (onerous contracts) | Charge loss immediately to the Profit or Loss (P&L) | Recognise additional losses to the P&L |
| Results net inflow (Profitable and contracts can become onerous subsequently) | Recognise the contractual service margin and releases it to the P&L based on coverage units over the period. | Adjust contractual service margin and if it becomes zero, recognise the additional charge to P&L. |

Illustration of Financial Statements

| SLFRS 4 | | SLFRS 17 | |
|--|------|------------------------------|------|
| Premiums | xx | Insurance revenue | xx |
| Investment income | xx | Incurred claims and expenses | (xx) |
| Incurred claims and expenses | (xx) | Insurance service result | xx |
| Change in insurance contract liabilities | xx | Investment income | xx |
| Profit or loss for the year | xx | Insurance finance expenses | xx |
| Other comprehensive income | xx | Net financial result | xx |
| Total comprehensive income | xx | Profit or loss for the year | xx |
| | | Other comprehensive income | xx |
| | | Total comprehensive income | xx |

SLFRS 17 IMPLEMENTATION EFFECT ON

EFFECTS ON DISCLOSURE NOTES



| | Disclosure requirements | What's new? |
|--|--|-------------|
| EXPLANATION ON AMOUNT RECOGNISED IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | Insurance Contract Liabilities | |
| | Reconciliation of the net carrying amounts of contracts analysed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The net liabilities (assets) for remaining coverage excluding the loss component Any loss component The liabilities for incurred claims The estimates of the present value of the future cash flows The risk adjustment for non-financial risk The CSM | ● |
| | Insurance Finance Income or Expense (IFI or IFE) | |
| | Explanation of the relationship between insurance finance income or expenses and the investment return on assets | ● |
| | Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows | |
| | Reconciliation of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of impairment losses and reversals Quantitative disclosure of when the entity expects to derecognise an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows in appropriate time bands | ● |
| | Contracts not measured under the PAA | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An analysis of insurance revenue An analysis of the effect of contracts initially recognised in the period Quantitative disclosure of when the entity expects to recognise the remaining CSM in profit or loss in appropriate time bands | ● |
| | Direct participating contracts | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The composition of underlying items and their fair values The effect of the risk mitigation option For any change in the basis for disaggregating IFI or IFE (Why change is required, amount of adjustment, impact on carrying amount) | ● |
| Transition amounts | | |
| For contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconciliation of the CSM Amounts of insurance revenue separately under each approach How the entity determined the measurement of the contracts at the date of transition If IFI or IFE are disaggregated between P&L and OCI, a reconciliation of the cumulative amounts included in OCI for related financial assets at FVOCI | ● | |

| | Disclosure requirements | What's new? |
|--|--|-------------|
| SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS MADE WHEN APPLYING SLFRS 17 | Estimation techniques | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods used to measure insurance contracts and processes for estimating the inputs to those methods Any changes in methods and processes for estimating inputs used to measure contracts, the reason for each change and the type of contracts affected Approach used to identify changes in discretionary cash flows for contracts without direct participation features | ● |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If IFI or IFE are disaggregated between P&L and OCI, an explanation of the methods used to determine the amounts recognised in P&L. If a technique other than the confidence level technique is used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk (RANFR), disclosure of the technique used and the confidence level that corresponds to the results of that technique | ● |
| | Assumptions | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, including whether changes therein are disaggregated into an insurance service component and an insurance finance component Determine discount rates Determine investment components | ● |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the relative weighting of the benefits provided by insurance coverage and investment services | ● |
| | Inputs | |
| | Yield curve (or range of yield curves) used to discount cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items | ● |
| | Confidence level used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk | ● |

| | Disclosure requirements | What's new? |
|---|--|-------------|
| NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS | Information about the effect of the regulatory frameworks if contracts are included within the same group as a result of law or regulation | ● |
| | Information about risk concentrations | |
| | For each type of risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exposures to risks, how they arise and changes therein The entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risks, methods used to measure the risks and changes therein Summary quantitative information about exposure to the risk at the reporting date, based on information provided internally to key management personnel or, when this is not provided, based on the specific disclosure requirements provided | ● |
| | Insurance and market risks | |
| | For insurance risk, a sensitivity analysis that shows the effect for insurance contracts issued, before and after risk mitigation by the reinsurance | |
| | Methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses, changes therein and the reasons for such changes | ● |
| | If an entity discloses an alternative sensitivity analysis in place of any of those specified above, explanations of the method used and its objective, the main parameters and assumptions, and any limitations that may result in the information provided | |
| | For each type of market risk, a sensitivity analysis that explains the relationship between the sensitivities from insurance contracts and those from financial assets | ● |

| | Disclosure requirements | What's new? |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|
| Insurance risk | | |
| Claims development – i.e. actual claims compared with previous estimates of the undiscounted amount of the claims | | ● |
| Credit risk | | |
| The entity's maximum exposure to credit risk | | ● |
| Information about the credit quality of reinsurance contract assets | | ● |
| Liquidity risk | | |
| A description of how liquidity risk is managed | | ● |
| Maturity analyses that show, as a minimum, net cash flows for each of the first five years after the reporting date and in aggregate beyond the first five years, which may be based on the estimated timing of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The remaining contractual undiscounted net cash flows; or The estimates of the present value of the future cash flows | | ● |
| Amounts that are payable on demand and their relationship with the carrying amounts of the related portfolios of contracts | | ● |

New disclosure ● Existing requirement ●
 Expanded requirement - Similar disclosure more detailed or specific under SLFRS 17 ●

COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EFFECTS ON KEY FINANCIAL METRICS



| | Metric | Common method of calculation | Effects - SLFRS 17 | Explanation |
|-----------------------|--|--|--------------------|--|
| Volume Metrics | Earned premiums (SLFRS 4) and insurance revenue (SLFRS 17) | As reported in financial statements (measurement methods vary when applying SLFRS 4) | ● | Depends on existing insurance accounting practices. For companies that currently include within earned premiums any deposit component on long-term insurance contracts, when they apply SLFRS 17, insurance revenue is expected to be significantly lower. " |
| | Gross premiums (or premiums written) | Premiums expected to be collected over the contracts' duration (ie not only premiums already received) | ■ | This metric could be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, but is not permitted to be presented on the face of the statement of comprehensive income as a measure of insurance revenue. |
| | Premiums due | Invoiced or receivable premiums, which are unconditionally due to the insurer | ■ | The premiums-due metric is similar to the premiums received in a period. When applying SLFRS 17, premiums received for insurance contracts issued are required to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, but are not permitted to be presented on the face of the statement of comprehensive income as a measure of insurance revenue. |
| Profitability Metrics | Contractual service margin added from new contracts | Contractual service margin initially recognised in the period | ▲ | This will be a new metric provided by all insurers in a consistent manner. SLFRS 17 requires its disclosure in the notes to the financial statements. This metric is similar to the value added from new business, a metric provided by some insurers within their embedded value reporting. |
| | Insurance service result | As reported applying SLFRS 17 | ▲ | This will be a new metric comprising insurance revenue less insurance service expenses. |
| | Profit or loss | As reported applying SLFRS Standards | ● | Depends on the existing insurance accounting practices applied by a company. |
| | Return On Equity (ROE) | $\frac{\text{Profit or loss}}{\text{Equity}}$ | ● | Depends on the effects on profit or loss and on equity, which depend on the existing insurance accounting practices applied by a company. |
| | Earnings Per Share (EPS) | $\frac{\text{Profit or loss}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding}}$ | ● | Depends on the effects on profit or loss, which depend on the existing insurance accounting practices applied by a company. SLFRS 17 does not change the denominator. |
| | Net investment return | Investment return less insurance finance expenses | ▲ | The investment margin earned in the period will be presented in the statement of comprehensive income and will provide an important new profitability measure. |
| | Operating profit and underlying profit | Various methods—earnings from ordinary activities before income taxes, excluding earnings from investments | ● | The effects of applying SLFRS 17 will depend on the existing insurance accounting practices applied by a company and on the nature of the adjustments made to profit or loss reported applying SLFRS Standards. |
| | Combined ratio | $\frac{\text{Incurred claims and other expenses}}{\text{Earned premiums}}$ | ● | Incurred claims will be reported discounted and adjusted for risk. The change in ratio will depend on particular facts and circumstances. |
| Liquidity Metrics | Net operating cash flow | Various methods—cash flow from operating activities does not include cash related to equity and borrowing | ● | Insurers are expected to review the cash flow classification in their operating, financing and investing activities in the light of the changes introduced by SLFRS 17 in the presentation of information about insurance contracts in the statement of comprehensive income. |

▲ New metric ■ No change ● Depends

THE ESSENTIAL INSURANCE JARGONS

| SLFRS 4 | SLFRS 17 | SLFRS 4 | SLFRS 17 | SLFRS 4 | SLFRS 17 |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Claim or loss reserves | Liability for incurred claims-LIC | Value in force-VIF | Contractual service margin-CSM | Unearned premium reserves-UPR | Liability for remaining coverage-LRC |
| Underwriting profit | Insurance service result | New business profit | Contractual service margin-CSM | Experience variances -life | Experience adjustments and change in estimates |
| Earned premiums | Insurance revenue | Premiums due | Premiums received | Premiums written | Present value of new business premiums |

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL ANALYSIS OF STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OVER FIVE YEARS

Horizontal Analysis

| As at 31 December | 2025 | | | 2024 | | 2023 | | 2022 | | 2021 | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | Group | Company | | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % |
| | Rs Mn | Rs Mn | % | | | | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 472 | 6 | 50 | 4 | 100 | 2 | (33) | 3 | 200 | 1 | 236 |
| Investment in subsidiary | - | 1,426 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Property, plant and equipment | 855 | 833 | 21 | 689 | (3) | 707 | 22 | 579 | (6) | 618 | (7) |
| Right of use assets | 1,428 | 1,270 | 6 | 1,194 | 95 | 612 | 10 | 557 | (10) | 616 | (18) |
| Deferred tax assets | 715 | 454 | (3) | 468 | (44) | 839 | - | - | (100) | 675 | (58) |
| Financial investments | 56,962 | 47,072 | 7 | 43,938 | 1 | 43,500 | 2 | 42,600 | 24 | 34,217 | 25 |
| Loans to life policyholders | 413 | 413 | 18 | 350 | 6 | 331 | 25 | 265 | 18 | 224 | (4) |
| Reinsurance receivables | 525 | 482 | (7) | 518 | 11 | 465 | (18) | 568 | 145 | 232 | (28) |
| Premium receivables | 1,992 | 1,919 | (34) | 2,905 | 19 | 2,449 | 39 | 1,763 | 79 | 984 | 15 |
| Receivables and other assets | 2,123 | 2,194 | 32 | 1,658 | 24 | 1,334 | 14 | 1,173 | 18 | 993 | 19 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 3,100 | 2,718 | 45 | 1,870 | 70 | 1,100 | 49 | 740 | 6 | 697 | 26 |
| Total assets | 68,585 | 58,787 | 10 | 53,594 | 4 | 51,339 | 6 | 48,248 | 23 | 39,258 | 18 |
| Equity and liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equity | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stated capital | 1,063 | 1,063 | - | 1,063 | - | 1,063 | - | 1,063 | - | 1,063 | - |
| Retained earnings | 11,909 | 11,955 | 29 | 9,258 | (32) | 13,618 | 12 | 12,113 | 16 | 10,454 | 13 |
| Restricted regulatory reserve | 1,516 | 798 | - | 798 | - | 798 | - | 798 | - | 798 | - |
| Other reserves | (820) | (553) | (28) | (764) | (64) | (2,145) | (31) | (3,100) | 80 | (1,726) | 42 |
| Total equity | 13,668 | 13,263 | 28 | 10,355 | (22) | 13,333 | 23 | 10,873 | 3 | 10,588 | 7 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 46,611 | 38,040 | 14 | 33,291 | 19 | 27,925 | 10 | 25,339 | 18 | 21,493 | 23 |
| Employee benefit liabilities | 583 | 580 | 56 | 372 | 35 | 276 | 32 | 209 | 8 | 193 | 6 |
| Loans and borrowings | - | - | (100) | 3,016 | (40) | 5,015 | (11) | 5,644 | 84 | 3,065 | 7 |
| Reinsurance payables | 721 | 668 | (11) | 754 | 5 | 719 | (68) | 2,246 | 116 | 1,040 | 64 |
| Income tax liabilities | 1,236 | 1,236 | 26 | 980 | 6 | 927 | 15 | 801 | 100 | - | - |
| Other liabilities | 5,379 | 4,612 | 3 | 4,458 | 61 | 2,767 | (2) | 2,828 | 9 | 2,588 | 37 |
| Bank overdraft | 387 | 387 | 5 | 368 | (2) | 377 | 22 | 308 | 6 | 291 | 29 |
| Total liabilities | 54,917 | 45,524 | 5 | 43,239 | 14 | 38,006 | 2 | 37,375 | 30 | 28,669 | 23 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 68,585 | 58,787 | 10 | 53,594 | 4 | 51,339 | 6 | 48,248 | 23 | 39,258 | 18 |

Vertical Analysis

| As at 31 December | 2025 | | | 2024 | | 2023 | | 2022 | | 2021 | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Group | Company | | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % |
| | Rs Mn | Rs Mn | % | | | | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 472 | 6 | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - |
| Investment in subsidiary | - | 1,426 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Property, plant and equipment | 855 | 833 | 1 | 689 | 1 | 707 | 1 | 579 | 1 | 618 | 2 |
| Right of use assets | 1,428 | 1,270 | 2 | 1,194 | 2 | 612 | 1 | 557 | 1 | 616 | 2 |
| Deferred tax assets | 715 | 454 | 1 | 468 | 1 | 839 | 2 | - | - | 675 | 2 |
| Financial investments | 56,962 | 47,072 | 80 | 43,938 | 82 | 43,500 | 85 | 42,600 | 88 | 34,217 | 87 |
| Loans to life policyholders | 413 | 413 | 1 | 350 | 1 | 331 | 1 | 265 | 1 | 224 | 1 |
| Reinsurance receivables | 525 | 482 | 1 | 518 | 1 | 465 | 1 | 568 | 1 | 232 | 1 |
| Premium receivables | 1,992 | 1,919 | 3 | 2,905 | 5 | 2,449 | 5 | 1,763 | 4 | 984 | 3 |
| Receivables and other assets | 2,123 | 2,194 | 4 | 1,658 | 3 | 1,334 | 3 | 1,173 | 2 | 993 | 3 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 3,100 | 2,718 | 5 | 1,870 | 4 | 1,100 | 2 | 740 | 2 | 697 | 2 |
| Total assets | 68,585 | 58,787 | 100 | 53,594 | 100 | 51,339 | 100 | 48,248 | 100 | 39,258 | 100 |
| Equity and liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equity | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stated capital | 1,063 | 1,063 | 2 | 1,063 | 2 | 1,063 | 2 | 1,063 | 2 | 1,063 | 3 |
| Retained earnings | 11,909 | 11,955 | 20 | 9,258 | 17 | 13,618 | 27 | 12,113 | 25 | 10,454 | 27 |
| Restricted regulatory reserve | 1,516 | 798 | 1 | 798 | 1 | 798 | 2 | 798 | 2 | 798 | 2 |
| Other reserves | (820) | (553) | (1) | (764) | (1) | (2,145) | (4) | (3,100) | (6) | (1,726) | (4) |
| Total equity | 13,668 | 13,263 | 22 | 10,355 | 19 | 13,333 | 27 | 10,873 | 23 | 10,588 | 27 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 46,611 | 38,040 | 65 | 33,291 | 62 | 27,925 | 54 | 25,339 | 53 | 21,493 | 55 |
| Employee benefit liabilities | 583 | 580 | 1 | 372 | 1 | 276 | 1 | 209 | - | 193 | - |
| Loans and borrowings | - | - | - | 3,016 | 6 | 5,015 | 10 | 5,644 | 12 | 3,065 | 8 |
| Reinsurance payables | 721 | 668 | 1 | 754 | 1 | 719 | 1 | 2,246 | 5 | 1,040 | 3 |
| Income tax liabilities | 1,236 | 1,236 | 2 | 980 | 2 | 927 | 1 | 801 | 1 | - | - |
| Other liabilities | 5,379 | 4,612 | 8 | 4,458 | 8 | 2,767 | 5 | 2,828 | 6 | 2,588 | 7 |
| Bank overdraft | 387 | 387 | 1 | 368 | 1 | 377 | 1 | 308 | 1 | 291 | 1 |
| Total liabilities | 54,917 | 45,523 | 78 | 43,239 | 81 | 38,006 | 73 | 37,375 | 77 | 28,669 | 73 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 68,585 | 58,786 | 100 | 53,594 | 100 | 51,339 | 100 | 48,248 | 100 | 39,258 | 100 |

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL ANALYSIS OF INCOME STATEMENT OVER FIVE YEARS

Horizontal Analysis










| As at 31 December | 2025 | | | 2024 | | 2023 | | 2022 | | 2021 | |
|---|----------|----------|------|----------|-----|----------|------|---------|------|---------|----|
| | Group | Company | | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % |
| | Rs Mn | Rs Mn | % | | | | | | | | |
| Gross written premiums | 40,075 | 38,331 | 21 | 31,573 | 20 | 26,341 | 14 | 23,083 | 15 | 20,053 | 28 |
| Net written premiums | 37,338 | 35,612 | 23 | 29,064 | 22 | 23,850 | 17 | 20,405 | 12 | 18,196 | 32 |
| Other revenue | 7,571 | 6,678 | (29) | 9,380 | 18 | 7,948 | 55 | 5,120 | 84 | 2,776 | 22 |
| Net revenue | 44,909 | 42,290 | 10 | 38,444 | 21 | 31,799 | 25 | 25,525 | 22 | 20,971 | 31 |
| Net insurance benefits and claims | (19,396) | (18,396) | 29 | (14,249) | 11 | (12,843) | 53 | (8,394) | 42 | (5,902) | 65 |
| Net acquisition cost | (7,240) | (6,830) | 18 | (5,790) | 6 | (5,486) | 11 | (4,956) | 22 | (4,050) | 24 |
| Expenses | (7,365) | (6,858) | 1 | (6,801) | (9) | (7,444) | 68 | (4,428) | 19 | (3,726) | 7 |
| Operating surplus before transfer to insurance provision – Life | 10,908 | 10,206 | (12) | 11,604 | 93 | 6,025 | (22) | 7,747 | 6 | 7,293 | 24 |
| Change in insurance contracts liabilities | (4,293) | (4,557) | (14) | (5,271) | 86 | (2,828) | (24) | (3,717) | (10) | (4,143) | 15 |
| Profit before tax | 6,615 | 5,649 | (11) | 6,333 | 98 | 3,197 | (21) | 4,030 | 36 | 2,966 | 39 |
| Income tax (expenses) / reversal | (1,935) | (1,645) | (9) | (1,811) | 404 | (359) | (73) | (1,348) | 57 | (861) | 41 |
| Profit for the year | 4,680 | 4,003 | (11) | 4,522 | 59 | 2,838 | 6 | 2,682 | 27 | 2,105 | 38 |

Vertical Analysis






























| As at 31 December | 2025 | | | 2024 | | 2023 | | 2022 | | 2021 | |
|---|----------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | Group | Company | | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % |
| | Rs Mn | Rs Mn | % | | | | | | | | |
| Gross written premiums | 40,075 | 38,331 | 100 | 31,573 | 100 | 26,341 | 100 | 23,083 | 100 | 20,053 | 100 |
| Net written premiums | 37,338 | 35,612 | 93 | 29,064 | 92 | 23,850 | 91 | 20,405 | 88 | 18,195 | 91 |
| Other revenue | 7,571 | 6,678 | 17 | 9,380 | 30 | 7,948 | 30 | 5,120 | 22 | 2,776 | 14 |
| Net revenue | 44,909 | 42,290 | 110 | 38,444 | 122 | 31,799 | 121 | 25,525 | 111 | 20,971 | 105 |
| Net insurance benefits and claims | (19,396) | (18,396) | (48) | (14,249) | (45) | (12,843) | (49) | (8,394) | (36) | (5,902) | (29) |
| Net acquisition cost | (7,240) | (6,830) | (18) | (5,790) | (18) | (5,486) | (21) | (4,956) | (21) | (4,050) | (20) |
| Expenses | (7,365) | (6,858) | (18) | (6,801) | (22) | (7,444) | (28) | (4,428) | (20) | (3,910) | (19) |
| Operating surplus before transfer to insurance provision – Life | 10,908 | 10,206 | 27 | 11,604 | 37 | 6,025 | 23 | 7,747 | 34 | 7,119 | 36 |
| Change in insurance contracts liabilities | (4,293) | (4,557) | (12) | (5,271) | (17) | (2,828) | (11) | (3,717) | (16) | (4,143) | (21) |
| Profit before tax | 6,615 | 5,649 | 15 | 6,333 | 20 | 3,197 | 12 | 4,030 | 17 | 2,966 | 15 |
| Income tax (expenses) / reversal | (1,935) | (1,645) | (4) | (1,811) | (6) | (359) | (1) | (1,348) | (6) | (861) | (4) |
| Profit for the year | 4,680 | 4,004 | 10 | 4,522 | 14 | 2,838 | 11 | 2,682 | 12 | 2,105 | 10 |

GRI - CONTENT INDEX

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Statement of use | Softlogic Life Insurance PLC has reported the information cited in this GRI content index for the period 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 with reference to the GRI Standards |
| GRI 1 used | Foundation 2021 |

| GRI Standards | Disclosure ID | Disclosure Description | SDG Goal | SDG Target | UNGC | Location | |
|---|---------------|---|---|------------|------|------------------------------------|--|
| THE ORGANISATION AND ITS REPORTING PRACTICES | | | | | | | |
| GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021 | 2-1 | Organisational details | | | | 8 | |
| | 2-2 | Entities included in the organisation's sustainability reporting | | | | 8 | |
| | 2-3 | Reporting period, frequency and contact point | | | | 8 | |
| | 2-4 | Restatements of information | | | | 117 | |
| | 2-5 | External assurance | | | | 13 | |
| ACTIVITIES AND WORKERS | | | | | | | |
| GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021 | 2-6 | Activities, value chain and other business relationships | | | | 19 | |
| | 2-7 | Employees |  | 8.5, 10.3 | | 138-156 | |
| | 2-8 | Workers who are not employees |  | 8.5 | | 168-175 | |
| GOVERNANCE | | | | | | | |
| Disclosure GRI 2_ General Disclosures 2021 | 2-9 | Governance structure and composition |   | 5.5, 16.7 | | 220 | |
| | 2-10 | Nomination and selection of the highest governance body |   | 5.5, 16.7 | | 286 | |
| | 2-11 | Chair of the highest governance body |  | | 16.6 | | Non Executive chairman is the chair of the highest |
| | 2-12 | Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts |  | | 16.7 | | 226-227 |
| | 2-13 | Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts | | | | | 220 |
| | 2-14 | Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting | | | | | 226 |
| | 2-15 | Conflicts of interest | | | | | 248 |
| | 2-16 | Communication of critical concerns | | | | | 248 |
| | 2-17 | Collective knowledge of the highest governance body | | | | | 230-231 |
| | 2-18 | Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body | | | | 6 | 232 |
| | 2-19 | Remuneration policies | | | | 6 | 279 |
| | 2-20 | Process to determine remuneration | | | | 6 | 99 |
| STRATEGY, POLICIES AND PRACTICES | | | | | | | |
| GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021 | 2-22 | Statement on sustainable development strategy | | | | 65-70,202 | |
| | 2-24 | Embedding policy commitments |  | 16.3 | 1, 2 | 130, 139,, 158, 163, 177, 183, 195 | |
| | 2-27 | Compliance with laws and regulations | | | | 130, 139, 158, 163, 177, 183, 195 | |
| | 2-28 | Membership associations | | | | 173 | |

GRI - CONTENT INDEX

| GRI Standards | Disclosure ID | Disclosure Description | SDG Goal | SDG Target | UNGC | Location |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT | | | | | | |
| GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021 | 2-29 | Approach to stakeholder engagement | | | | 58-61 |
| | 2-30 | Collective bargaining agreements |  | 8.8 | 3 | Not Available |
| DISCLOSURES ON MATERIAL TOPICS | | | | | | |
| GRI 3: Material Topics 2021 | 3-1 | Process to determine material topics | | | | 62-64 |
| | 3-2 | List of material topics | | | | 63 |
| | 3-3 | Management of material topics | | | | 63 |
| TOPIC SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES | | | | | | |
| GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024 | 101-1 | Policies to halt and reverse biodiversity loss |  | 15.1, 15.2, 15.5 | 8 | 195 |
| GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016 | 201-1 | Direct economic value generated and distributed |   | 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 9.4 | 1 | 19 |
| | 201-2 | Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change |  | 13.1 | 7, 8 | 72-119 |
| | 201-3 | Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans | | | 6 | 144 |
| | 201-4 | Financial assistance received from government | | | | No Assistance received |
| GRI 202: Market Presence 2016 | 202-2 | Proportion of senior management hired from the local community |  | 8.5 | 6 | 143 |
| GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016 | 204-1 | Proportion of spending on local suppliers |  | 12.7 | 8 | 174 |
| GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016 | 205-1 | Operations assessed for risks related to corruption |  | 16.5 | 10 | 177-178 |
| | 205-2 | Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures |  | 16.5 | 10 | 177-178 |
| | 205-3 | Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken |  | 16.5 | 10 | 177-178 |
| GRI 207: Tax 2019 | 207-1 | Approach to tax |  | 17.1 | 2, 10 | 342-345, 358-360 |
| | 207-2 | Tax governance, control, and risk management |  | 17.1 | 2, 10 | 342-345, 358-360, 400-430 |
| | 207-3 | Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax |  | 17.1 | 2, 10 | 342-345, 358-360 |
| | 207-4 | Country-by-country reporting |  | 17.1 | 2, 10 | 321 |
| GRI 302: Energy 2016 | 302-1 | Energy consumption within the organisation |     | 7.2, 7.3, 8.4, 12.2, 13.1 | 7, 8 | 195 |
| | 302-3 | Energy intensity |     | 7.3, 8.4, 12.4, 13.1 | 7, 8 | 195 |
| GRI 302: Energy 2016 | 302-4 | Reduction of energy consumption |     | 7.3, 8.4, 12.4, 13.1 | 7, 8 | 195 |
| GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018 | 303-1 | Interactions with water as a shared resource |   | 6.3, 6.4, 12.4 | 7, 8, 9 | 195 |
| | 303-3 | Water withdrawal |  | 6.4 | 7, 8 | 195 |

| GRI Standards | Disclosure ID | Disclosure Description | SDG Goal | SDG Target | UNGC | Location |
|---|---------------|--|--|------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| GRI 305: Emissions 2016 | 305-1 | Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions |  | 3.9, 12.4, 13.1, 14.3, 15.2 | 7, 8 | 117 |
| | 305-2 | Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions |  | 3.9, 12.4, 13.1, 14.3, 15.2 | 7, 8 | 117 |
| | 305-3 | Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions |  | 3.9, 12.4, 13.1, 14.3, 15.2 | 7, 8 | 117 |
| | 305-4 | GHG emissions intensity |  | 13.1, 14.3, 15.2 | 7, 8 | 117 |
| GRI 306: Waste 2020 | 306-1 | Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts |  | 3.9, 6.3, 12.4 | 7, 8 | 197 |
| | 306-2 | Management of significant waste-related impacts |  | 3.9, 6.3, 12.4 | 7, 8 | 197 |
| GRI 306: Waste 2020 | 306-3 | Waste generated |  | 12.4, 12.5 | 7, 8 | 197 |
| GRI 401: Employment 2016 | 401-1 | New employee hires and employee turnover |  | 5.1, 8.5, 10.3 | 6 | 145-148 |
| | 401-2 | Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees |  | 3.2, 5.2, 8.5 | 6 | 144 |
| | 401-3 | Parental leave |  | 5.1, 5.4, 8.5 | 1, 6 | 154 |
| GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018 | 403-1 | Occupational health and safety management system |  | 3.8, 8.8 | 1 | 140 |
| GRI 403: OHS 2018 | 403-6 | Promotion of worker health |  | 3.8, 8.8 | 1 | 140 |
| GRI 403: OHS 2018 | 403-9 | Work-related injuries |  | 8.8 | 1 | 140 |
| GRI 403: OHS 2018 | 403-10 | Work-related ill health |  | 3.8, 8.8 | 1 | 140 |
| GRI 404: Training and Education 2016 | 404-1 | Average hours of training per year per employee |  | 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 5.1, 8.1, 8.5, 10.3 | 6 | 150 |
| | 404-2 | Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs |  | 4.4, 8.2, 8.5 | 6 | 148 |
| | 404-3 | Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews |  | 5.1, 8.5, 10.3 | 6 | 149 |
| GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016 | 405-1 | Diversity of governance bodies and employees |  | 5.1, 5.5, 8.5 | 6 | 143 |
| GRI 405: Diversity | 405-2 | Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men |  | 5.1, 8.5 | 6 | 144 |
| GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016 | 406-1 | Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken |  | 5.1, 8.8, 16.3 | 1, 2, 6 | 153 |
| GRI 418: Customer Privacy 2016 | 418-1 | Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data |  | 16.3, 16.10 | 1 | 159-160 |

INTEGRATED REPORTING - CONTENT INDEX

| IR Reference | Para. No | Description | Page No / Note - 2025 |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| 1G | 1.2 | An integrated report should include a statement from those charged with governance | 13 |
| 2B | 2.4 | Value created, preserved or eroded by an organisation over time manifests | 52 |
| 2C | 2.2 | All organisations depend on various forms of capital for their success | 130 - 202 |
| 2D | 2.2 | The process through which value is created, preserved or eroded is depicted | 30, 138 |
| 3A | 3.3 | Strategic focus and future orientation | 120 |
| 3B | 3.6 | Connectivity of information | Maintained throughout the report |
| 3C | 3.1 | Stakeholder relationships | 58 - 61 |
| 3D | 3.17 | Materiality | 62 - 64 |
| 3E | 3.28 | Prioritising important matters | Concise IR report on pages 10-127 |
| 3F | 3F | Reliability and completeness | External Assurance on IR reporting is available on pages 121-123 |
| 3G | 3G | Consistency and comparability | KPIs set last year evaluated on pages 40 - 50 |
| 4A | 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7 | Organisational overview and external environment | 15, 40 |
| 4B | 4.8 | Governance | 209 |
| 4C | 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.15, 4.16, 4.17 | Business model | 52 - 53 |
| 4D | 4.23, 4.24, 4.25, 4.26 | Risks and opportunities | 71 - 119 |
| 4E | 4.27, 4.28, 4.29 | Strategy and resource allocation | 65 - 70 |
| 4F | 4.31, 4.32, 4.33 | Performance | 22 |
| 4G | 4.35, 4.36, 4.37, 4.38, 4.39 | Outlook | 120 |
| 4H | 4.41, 4.42, 4.43, 4.44, 4.45, 4.46, 4.47 | Basis of preparation and presentation | 8,62 |

SLFRS S1 AND S2 DISCLOSURES CONTENT INDEX

| SLFRS S1 & S2 Section | SLFRS S1 / S2 Reference | Summary of Requirements | Page Reference |
|--|----------------------------|---|----------------|
| Governance | S1: 26–27 S2: 5–6 | Describe the governance structures, roles, processes, controls, and procedures for managing sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities, including how they are monitored, managed, and overseen. | 74-78 |
| Strategy | S1: 28–42 S2: 8–23 | Explain how sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities impact the business model, strategy, and financial planning over the short, medium, and long term, including the following key areas. | |
| | | • Identification of Sustainability-related Risks and Opportunities | 78 |
| | | • Impact on Business Model and Value Chain | 80-98, 106 |
| | | • Effects on Strategy and Decision-Making | 80-98, 106 |
| | | • Implications for Financial Position, Performance, and Cash Flows | 99 |
| | | • Resilience | 78-106 |
| • Climate Transition Plan | 98 | | |
| Risk Management | S1: 43–44 S2: 24–26 | Disclose the processes used to identify, assess, prioritise, and monitor sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities, including how these processes are integrated into and inform the entity's overall risk management framework. | 107-113 |
| Metrics and Targets | S1: 45–53 S2: 27–28 | Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess the entity's performance in relation to sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities, including progress toward the targets set by the entity and the extent to which they have been achieved. | 113-119 |
| GHG Emissions & Climate Metrics | S2: 29 | Disclose Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, including the methodologies, assumptions, and intensity ratios used in the calculation. | 117-119 |
| | | The GHG emissions calculation should cover the full scope as defined in the GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004). | 117-119 |
| Scenario Analysis & Climate Resilience | S2: 22 | Describe the resilience of the entity's strategy and business model to climate-related changes, developments, and uncertainties, taking into consideration the identified climate-related risks and opportunities. The entity shall use climate-related scenario analysis to conduct this assessment. | 101-104 |
| Scenario Analysis & Climate Resilience | S2: 22 | Describe the resilience of the entity's strategy and business model to climate-related changes, developments, and uncertainties, taking into consideration the identified climate-related risks and opportunities. The entity shall use climate-related scenario analysis to conduct this assessment. | 101-104 |
| Materiality | S1: 17–18 | Disclose material information about sustainability-related and climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to influence the assessments and decisions of primary users of financial reports. | 62-64 |
| Current & Future Financial Impacts | S1: 34 - 40 S2: 15 - 21 | | 99 - 101 |

GLOSSARY OF INSURANCE TERMS

A

Acquisition Expenses

Direct and indirect variable outlays incurred by an insurer at the time of selling or underwriting an insurance contract (both new and renewal). The costs may be in the form of brokerage, underwriting costs or medical expenses etc.

Actuary

An expert concerned with the application of probability and statistical theory to problems of insurance, investment, financial management and demography.

Actuarial Valuation

A determination by an actuary at a specific date of the value of a life insurance company's assets and its liabilities. The purpose of a valuation is to determine, if the Company holds adequate assets to fund the Company's liabilities.

Admissible Assets

Assets that may be included in determining an insurer's statutory solvency. Such assets are specified under the rules made by the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka under the Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No. 43 of 2000.

Annualised new business premium

The regular premium policies are annualised to allow comparisons of new business achieved in a specific period.

Annuity

A series of regular payments. Annuities include annuities certain, where payments are made at definite times, and life annuities, where payments depend on the survival of an annuitant. A life annuity is a contract that provides a regular payment typically monthly during the lifetime of the policyholder or a fixed period if less. If the payments start at the outset of the contract, it is an immediate annuity. If they start at some point in the future, it is a deferred annuity.

Average Premium per Policy

Measure of total premium divided by number of policies. This is a measure to understand market segment that the company is accessing.

B

Beneficiary

A person named by the policyholder as the recipient of the sum insured and other benefits due in the event of a policyholder's death.

Bonus

Bonus is a method of distribution of surplus amongst the participating policyholders of a life insurance company. A bonus is an enhancement to the basic sum assured under a contract and is declared as a percentage of the sum assured.

C

Cash Generating Unit (CGU)

The smallest group of assets that independently generates cash flow and the cash flow is largely independent of the cash flows generated by other assets.

Claim Outstanding

The amount provided to cover the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims arising out of events which have been notified by the reporting date being the sums due to beneficiaries together with claims handling expenses, less amounts already paid in respect of those claims.

Claim Ratio (Net loss ratio)

Net claims incurred

Net written premiums

Claims

The amount payable under a contract of insurance arising from the occurrence of an insured event such as destruction or damage of property and related death or injuries, the incurring of hospital or medical bills, death or disability of the insured and gratuity claims.

Claims Incurred

The aggregate of all claims paid during the accounting period together with attributable claims handling expenses, where appropriate, adjusted by the gross claims reserve at the beginning and end of the accounting period.

Clause

A section of a policy contract or endorsement dealing with a particular subject.

Commission

The part of an insurance premium paid by the insurer to an agent or broker for his services in procuring and servicing the insurance.

Combined Ratio

Measure of profitability used by an insurance company to assess how well it is performing in its daily operations.

Calculated by taking the sum of incurred losses and expenses and then dividing them by the earned premium.

Contractual Service Margin (CSM)

The unearned profit that an insurer expects to recognise as it provides insurance coverage over the life of the insurance contracts.

D

Dividend Cover

Profits after tax divided by dividend. Measures the number of times dividends are covered by distributable profits for the period.

Determination Ratio

Life fund backed by admissible assets (Admissible assets classified as per IRC SL)

E

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Profits of the Company after tax and after the transfer to life fund divided by the number of issued ordinary shares.

Embedded Value

The combination of the present value of the future profits of the existing book of business and net assets.

Endowment

Life insurance payable to the policyholder if living on the maturity date stated in the policy or to a beneficiary if the insured dies before that date.

Ex-Gratia Payment

A payment made to an insured where there is no liability to pay under the terms of the policy. In some cases, an insurer may feel there has been a mistake or a misunderstanding and it may pay claim, even though he does not appear to be liable.

Expense Ratio

Measure of profitability.

Calculated by dividing the expenses associated with acquiring, underwriting, and servicing premiums by the net premiums earned by the insurance company.

Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)

ECL approach is the loan loss impairment method under SLFRS 9 on "Financial Instruments". ECLs are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). ECL measurements are unbiased and are determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes

F**Facultative Reinsurance**

Oldest form of reinsurance.

This is the reinsurance of an individual risk on terms and conditions agreed with the reinsurer specifically for that risk. Particulars of each risk are submitted by the ceding company to the reinsurer who may accept or decline at will. This is useful when dealing with risks outside the ceding company's treaty arrangements.

Fulfilment Cash Flows (FCF)

The present value of future cash inflows and outflows expected to arise from insurance contracts, including an adjustment for risk.

G**Gross Written Premium**

Premium to which the insurer is contractually entitled and received in the accounting period.

Gross/Net

The terms gross and net mean before and after deduction of the portion attributable to business ceded in reinsurance. Instead of "net," the term "for own account" is sometimes used.

I**Insurance Contract**

Insurance is a contract whereby one party the insurer, in return for a consideration i.e. the premium, undertakes to pay to the other party the insured sum of money or its equivalent in kind, upon the happening of a specified event that is contrary to the interest of the insured.

Insurance Contract Liability (ICL)

The total liability recognised for insurance contracts, representing the insurer's obligation to provide coverage and settle claims under those contracts.

Insurance Provision - Long Term

The fund or funds to be maintained by an insurer in respect of its long term insurance business in accordance with the Regulation of Insurance Industry Act No 43 of 2000.

Investment Contract

A contract, which contains significant financial risk and may contain insignificant insurance risk, but does not meet the definition of insurance.

L**Lapsed Policy**

A policy terminated at the end of the grace period because of non-payment of premiums.

Liability Adequacy Test

An annual assessment of the sufficiency of insurance and/or investment contract with liabilities, to cover future insurance obligations.

Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC)

The portion of the insurance contract liability relating to future insurance coverage to be provided after the reporting date.

Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC)

The liability for claims and expenses arising from insured events that have already occurred but have not yet been fully settled.

Life Fund

Net Assets kept to meet the obligation towards life policyholders.

Life Surplus

The Excess of the assets over the liabilities as determined by the actuary (taking into account solvency requirements) and after distribution of dividends to policyholders.

M**Market Capitalisation**

Number of shares in issue multiplied by the market value of each share as at the Balance Sheet date.

Maturity

The time at which payment of the sum insured under a life insurance policy falls due at the end of its term.

Mortality

The ratio of deaths to the entire population or to a particular age group. It is globally expressed in numbers or rates and set out in mortality tables.

N**Net Assets Per Share**

Net assets attributable to Shareholders' equity divided by the number of ordinary shares issued.

Net Combined Ratio

Net Claims Incurred + Other Expenses

Non-participating Business

Life Insurance business where policyholders are not entitled to share in the surplus of the relevant life fund.

P**Participating Business**

Life Insurance business where the policy holders are contractually entitled to share in the surplus of the relevant life fund.

Persistency Ratio

The ratio of life insurance policies receiving timely premiums in the year and the number of net active policies.

Policy

The printed document issued to the policyholder by the company stating the terms of the insurance contract.

Premium

The payment or one of the regular periodic payments, that a policyholder makes to own an insurance policy.

Price Earning Ratio

Market price of a share divided by earnings per share.

GLOSSARY OF INSURANCE TERMS

Policy Loan

Under an insurance policy, the amount that can be borrowed on the security of the surrender value of a life insurance policy at a specific rate of interest from the issuing company by the policyholder, who used the value of the policy as collateral for the loan. In the event the policyholder dies with the debt partially or fully unpaid, the insurance Company deducts the amount borrowed, plus any accumulated interest, from the amount payable.

Premium Ceded to Reinsurers

The premium paid by the ceding Company to the reinsurer in consideration for all or part of the risk assumed by the reinsurer.

R

Reinsurance

Transfer of all or part of the risk assumed by an insurer under one or more insurances to another insurer, called the reinsurer.

Reinsurance Commission

Commission received or receivable in respect of premium paid or payable to a reinsurer.

Reinsurance Premium

The premium payable to the reinsurer. Reinsurance is an arrangement whereby one party (the reinsurer), in consideration for a premium, agrees to indemnify another party (the cedent) against part or all of the liability assumed by the cedent under a policy or policies of insurance.

Retention

That part of the risk assumed, which the insurer/reinsurer does not reinsure/retrocede, i.e. retained net for own account.

Rider

An amendment to an insurance policy that modifies the policy by expanding or restricting its benefits or excluding certain conditions from coverage.

Risk Adjustment (RA)

The compensation an insurer requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows arising from insurance contracts.

Risk Based Capital (RBC)

Amount of required capital that the insurance company must maintain based on the inherent risks in the insurer's operations. These risks include asset depreciation risk, credit receivables risk, underwriting risk and off-balance-sheet risk.

Risk-based Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

The CAR is a measurement of available capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted credit exposures.

$$\text{CAR} = (\text{Total Available Capital} / \text{Risk Based Capital Required}) * 100$$

S

Surrender

Termination of an insurance policy by the insured before the expiry of its term (more common in the life insurance).

Surrender Value

The sum payable by an insurance Company upon the surrender of a life insurance policy before it has run its full course.

T

Total Available Capital (TAC)

Measures the actual available capital held by an insurer eligible to calculate capital adequacy.

U

Underwriting

The process of classifying applicants for insurance by identifying such characteristics as age, sex, health, occupation and hobbies. People with similar characteristics are grouped together and are charged a premium based on the group's level of risk. The process includes rejection of unacceptable risks.

Underwriting Margin

Consists of the earned premium remaining after claims/benefits have been paid and administrative expenses have been deducted. It does not include any investment income earned on held premiums.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

GENERAL

Name of the Company

Softlogic Life Insurance PLC

Legal Form

A Public Limited Liability Company Incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka in 1999 and registered under Companies Act No. 7 of 2007. The Company regulated under the Insurance Act No 43 of 2000 and amendments thereto.

Company Registration Number

PQ 31

Tax Payer Identification Number (TIN)

134008202

Principal Activities

Life Insurance Business

Stock Exchange Listing

The Ordinary Shares of the Company are listed on the Diri Savi Board of the Colombo Stock Exchange. Stock Exchange code for the Company share is "AAIC"

Accounting Year End

31 December

Board of Directors

Ashok Pathirage - Chairman - Non Executive Director
 Iftikar Ahamed - Managing Director/Executive Director
 Haresh Kumar Kaimal – Non-Executive Director
 Fernanda Lima – Non-Executive Director
 Visvanathamoorthy Govindasamy - Independent Non-Executive Director
 Raimund Synders – Non-Executive Director
 Lalith Withana - Independent Non-Executive Director
 Sanjaya Mohottala - Independent Non-Executive Director

BOARD SUB COMMITTEES

Board Audit Committee

Lalith Withana - Chairman - Independent Non-Executive Director
 Raimund Synders
 Visvanathamoorthy Govindasamy

Board Risk Committee

Raimund Synders - Chairman - Non Executive Director
 Fernanda Lima
 Lalith Withana

Board Remuneration Committee

Visvanathamoorthy Govindasamy - Chairman - Independent Non-Executive Director
 Ashok Pathirage
 Lalith Withana

Board Investment Committee

Ashok Pathirage - Chairman - Non Executive Director
 Iftikar Ahamed
 Visvanathamoorthy Govindasamy
 Fernanda Lima
 Raimund Synders
 Sanjaya Mohottala

Board Related Party Transactions Review Committee

Lalith Withana - Chairman – Independent Non-Executive Director
 Raimund Synders
 Visvanathamoorthy Govindasamy

Board Nomination and Governance Committee

Visvanathamoorthy Govindasamy - Chairman - Independent Non-Executive Director
 Ashok Pathirage
 Lalith Withana

Registered office and Principle Place of Business

Softlogic Life Insurance PLC, Head Office, Level 16, One Galle Face Tower, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka
 Telephone : + 94112018800
 Internet : www.softlogiclifelife.lk
 Email : info@softlogiclifelife.lk

Actuaries

Messrs. Willis Towers Watson India Private Limited

Gratuity

Actuarial and Management Consultants (Pvt) Ltd

Auditors

Messrs. KPMG (Chartered Accountants)

Secretaries

Softlogic Corporate Services (Pvt) Ltd.

Tax Consultant

Amerasekera & Co.
 Chartered Accountants

Principal Officer

T. M. Iftikar Ahamed

Chief Financial Officer

Nuwan Withanage

Specified Officer

Pranama Perera

Compliance Officer

Ruwantha Arukwatta

Lawyers

Paul Rathnayake Associates
 Nithya Partners
 Sarraavan Neelakandan Law Associates

Reinsurance Panel

Munich Re
 SCOR Re
 AXA PPP Healthcare Limited
 Canopus Managing Agents Limited

Bankers

Bank of Ceylon
 Cargills Bank PLC
 Commercial Bank PLC
 DFCC Bank PLC
 Dialog Finance PLC
 Hatton National Bank PLC
 HDFC Bank
 Merchant Bank of Sri Lanka & Finance PLC
 National Development Bank PLC
 National Savings Bank
 Nations Trust Bank PLC
 Pan Asia Banking Corporation PLC
 People's Bank
 Regional Development Bank
 Sampath Bank PLC
 Sanasa Development Bank PLC
 Seylan Bank PLC
 State Mortgage and Investment Bank

Subsidiary and Associate Company

Softlogic Life Insurance Lanka LTD

For any clarification on this regard please write to;

Chief Financial Officer
 Level 16, One Galle Face Tower,
 Colombo 02, Sri Lanka
 Telephone : + 94112018713
 Fax : +94 11 2372937
 E Mail : nuwan.withanage@softlogiclifelife.lk

NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE OF THE 27TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-Seventh (27th) Annual General Meeting of SOFTLOGIC LIFE INSURANCE PLC (the Company) will be held on **Tuesday, 31st March 2026 at 10.30 a.m. at the Auditorium, Central Hospital Limited, 4th Floor, No. 114, Norris Canal Road, Colombo 10** for the following purposes;

AGENDA

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors on the State of Affairs of the Company and the Statement of Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 2025 and the Report of the Auditors thereon.
2. To re-elect **Mr. Haresh Kaimal** who retires by rotation in terms of Articles 98 (a) of the Articles of Association of the Company as a Director of the Company.
3. To re-appoint Messrs. KPMG, Chartered Accountants as Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
SOFTLOGIC LIFE INSURANCE PLC

Sgd.

SOFTLOGIC CORPORATE SERVICES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
Secretaries

At Colombo, this 6th March 2026

Notes:

- A shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General meeting, is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her.
- A Proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company.
- A Form of Proxy accompanies this notice.
- The completed Form of Proxy must be forwarded via email to corporateservices@softlogic.lk or deposited at Softlogic Corporate Service (Pvt) Ltd, No.14, De Fonseka Place, Colombo 05 not less than forty- eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding of the meeting.

FORM OF PROXY

Annexure 1

FORM OF PROXY- 27TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

I/We of
 being Member / Member* of the above
 named Company, hereby appoint (1) of failing him / her.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| (2) Mr. A. K. Pathirage | or failing him | (6) Mr. V. Govindasamy | or failing him |
| (3) Mr. T. M. Iftikar Ahamed | or failing him | (7) Mr. Raimund Snyders | or failing him |
| (4) Mr. H.K. Kaimal | or failing him | (8) Mr. P.L.P. Withana | or failing him |
| (5) Ms. Fernanda Lima | or failing her | (9) Mr. S.W. Mohottala | |

As my / our* Proxy to represent me / us* and vote and speak for me / us* on my / our* behalf at the **Twenty Seventh (27th) Annual General Meeting** of Softlogic Life Insurance PLC to be held on **Tuesday, 31st March 2026 at 10.30 a.m. at the Auditorium, Central Hospital Limited, 4th Floor, No. 114, Norris Canal Road, Colombo 10** and at every poll which may be taken in consequence of the aforesaid meeting and at any adjournment thereof

I / WE INDICATE MY/OUR VOTE ON THE RESOLUTIONS BELOW AS FOLLOWS;

| | For | Against |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors on the State of Affairs of the Company and the Statement of Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 2025 and the Report of the Auditors thereon. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. To re-elect Mr. Haresh Kaimal who retires by rotation in terms of Articles 98 (a) of the Articles of Association of the Company as a Director of the Company. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. To re-appoint Messrs KPMG, Chartered Accountants as Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

.....
 Signature of shareholder Signed this day of 2026.

Note:

- (i) Please delete the inappropriate words.
- (ii) Instructions for completion of Proxy are noted below.
- (iii) A Proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company.
- (iv) Please mark "X" in appropriate cages, to indicate your instructions as to voting.

FORM OF PROXY

Instructions as to completion

1. Kindly perfect the Form of Proxy by filing in legibly your Full name, National Identity Card/ Passport/ Company Registration Number, your address and your instructions as to voting and by signing in the space provided and filing in the date of signature. Please ensure that all details are legible.
2. Please mark "X" in appropriate cages, to indicate your instructions as to voting on each resolution. If no indication is given, the Proxy holder in his/her discretion will vote as he/her thinks fit.
3. To be valid, the completed Form of Proxy must be forwarded via e mail to corporateservices@softlogic.lk or deposited at Softlogic Corporate Services (Pvt) Ltd, No. 14, De Fonseka Place, Colombo 05, Sri Lanka on not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting to ensure that the proxies reach the Company's Registrars before the date of the AGM. No registration of proxies shall be accommodated after the deadline.
4. If you wish to appoint a person other than the Chairman or failing him, one of the Directors as your Proxy, please insert the relevant details (1) overleaf and initial against this entry.
5. In the case of a Company/Corporation, the Proxy must be under its Common Seal, which should be affixed and attested in the manner prescribed by Articles of Association/ Act of Incorporation.
6. In the case of a Proxy signed by an Attorney, a certified copy of the Power of Attorney should accompany the completed Form of Proxy for registration, if such Power of Attorney has not already been registered with the Company.