SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER, 2022

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC

Introduction

Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc's unaudited Interim Financial Statements complies with the applicable legal requirements of the Nigerian Securities and Exchange Commission regarding interim financial statements. These financial statements contain extract of the unaudited financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' its interpretation issued by the International Accounting Standards and adopted by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria. Due to rounding,numbers presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

We confirmed that SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc has:

a. adopted a code of conduct regarding securities transactions by its directors on terms no less exacting than the required standard set out in the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and provisions of Rule 17.15(d) of the Listings Rules;

b. made specific enquiry of all directors and hereby confirm that its directors have complied with the required standard set out in the Listings Rules and in the Company's code of conduct regarding securities transactions by directors

In line with the provisions of Rule 2.2 of the Rules Governing Free Float Requirements, the shareholding pattern of the Company is disclosed at page 4 of the unaudited Financial Statements for the period ended 31st December, 2022.

We confirm that the Company's free float is in compliance with the Exchange's free float requirements for the Main Board on which the Company is listed

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC

CONTENTS **PAGES**

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr Kyari Bukar	-	Chairman
Mr Samuel Ogbodu	-	MD /CEO
Ms Taizir Ajala	-	Vice Chairman
Mr. Philippe Ayivor		
Mr. Mohammed Bah		
Mr Karim-Franck Dione		
Mr Leke Hassan		ED, Technical & Operations
Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare		Appointed wef 23rd December, 2021
Mrs. Abubakar Aisha		Appointed wef 23rd December, 2021

COMPANY SECRETARY
Taiwo Kuku
Plot 1196, Bishop Oluwole street
Victoria Island, Lagos

REGISTERED OFFICE
Sunu Place
Plot 1196, Bishop Oluwole Street
Victoria Island, Lagos

RC No: - 65443

FRC Registration no: - **FRC/2012/0000000000408**

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE
Crescent Registrars Limited (formerly EDC Registrars Limited)
23 Olusoji Idowu Street
Ilupeju
Lagos

BANKERS
Access Bank Plc
Ecobank Nigeria Limited
First Bank of Nigeria Limited
First City Monument Bank
Fidelity Bank Plc
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc
Heritage Bank Plc
Polaris Bank Plc
Sterling Bank Plc
Union Bank of Nigeria Plc
United Bank for Africa Plc
Unity Bank Plc
Wema Bank Plc
Zenith Bank Plc

ACTUARIES
Logic Professional Services
4th floor, Oshopey Plaza
17/19 Allen Avenue
Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria

EXTERNAL AUDITORS
SIAO Partners
18b Olu Holloway Road
Ikoyi,
Lagos, Nigeria.

RE-INSURERS
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation
African Reinsurance Corporation
Continental Reinsurance Plc
Nigerian Reinsurance Corporation

SOLICITORS
TEMPLARS
5th floor, The Octagon
13A AJ Marinho Drive
Victoria Island, Lagos

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

1 REPORTING ENTITY

These financial statements are the consolidated financial statements of Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc, a Company incorporated in Nigeria and its subsidiaries, namely EA Capital Management Limited and Sunu Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed Health Care Services Limited) (hereafter referred to as ' the Group').

Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc formerly Equity Assurance Plc (the Company) emerged as a result of the merger between Equity Indemnity Insurance Limited and First Assurance Plc. In the scheme of the merger arrangement, First Assurance Plc acquired the net assets of Equity Indemnity Insurance Limited and subsequently changed its name to Equity Assurance Plc.

Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc (the Company) was incorporated in Nigeria as a private limited liability Company, on 13 December 1984 to carry out non-life insurance business and was converted to a Public Liability Company in 1985.

Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc (the Company) has two subsidiaries namely: EA Capital Management Limited (wholly owned) which was incorporated on 29 October 2008 and Sunu Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed Health Care Services Limited)(67.3% owned) which was incorporated on 11 December 1997.

The principal activities of Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc and its subsidiaries are mainly the provision of non-life insurance, health management, assets management and hospitality services.

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2022 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 January, 2023

2 SHAREHOLDING PATTERN AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

S/N	HOLDERS TYPE	No of Shareholders	% holding	No of holdings	% holdings
1	Nigerian Shareholders	41,549	99.94	970,784,058	16.71
2	Foreign Shareholders	26	0.06	4,840,015,942	83.29
		41,575	**100.00**	**5,810,800,000**	**100.00**

SHAREHOLDING PATTERN AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

S/N	HOLDERS TYPE	No of Shareholders	% holding	No of holdings	% holdings
1	Individual	40,482	97.37	502,531,693	8.65
2	Corporate body	1,093	2.63	5,308,268,307	91.35
		41,575	**100.00**	**5,810,800,000**	**100.00**

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) GOING CONCERN

The directors assess the group's future performance and financial position on a going concern basis and have no reason to believe that the group will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

(b) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IFRS

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34.

(c) BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Non-derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income and at fair value through profit or loss financial assets are measured at fair value.
- Investment property is measured at fair value.
- Insurance liabilities measured at present value of future cashflows.

(d) USE OF SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT

The presentation of the group's financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgement that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amount of income and expenses during the year ended.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income,expenses and equity. Estimates and judgments are continually re- evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in Note 4 of the financial statements.

(e) FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

Items included in the consolidated financial statement of each entity of the group are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to that entity(" the functional currency"). These consolidated financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira(N), which is the Company's functional currency. The financial information has been rounded to the nearest thousand , except as otherwise indicated.

(f) REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company and its subsidiaries are regulated by the National Insurance Commission of Nigeria (NAICOM) under the Nigeria Insurance Act. The Act specifies certain provisions which have impact on financial reporting as follows:

(i) Section 20(1a) provides that provisions for unexpired risks shall be calculated on a time apportionment basis of the risks accepted in the year.

(ii) Section 20(1b) requires provision for outstanding claims to be credited with an amount equal to the total estimated amount of all outstanding claims with a further amount representing 10% of the estimated figure for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review.

(iii) Section 21(1a) requires maintenance of contingency reserves for general businesses at specified rate as set out under Note 3.18 to cover flunctuations in securities and variation in statistical estimates

(iv) Section 24 requires the maintenance of a margin of solvency to be calculated in accordance with the Act.

(v) Section 10(3) requires insurance Companies in Nigeria to deposit 10% of the minimum paid up share capital with the Central Bank of Nigeria

(vi) Section 25(1) requires an insurance Company operating in Nigeria to invest and hold investment in Nigeria assets equivalent to not less than the amount of policyholders' funds in such accounts of the insurer. Note 54 sets out assets allocation that covers policyholders' funds.

Section 59 of the Financial Reporting Council Act , 2011 (FRC Act) provides that in matters of financial reporting, if there is any inconsistency between the FRC Act and other Acts which are listed in section 59(1) of the FRC Act, the FRC Act shall prevail. The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria acting under the provision of the FRC Act has promulgated IFRS as the National financial reporting framework of Nigeria. Consequently, the provision of Section 20(1b) of the Insurance Act 2003 which conflicts with the provisions of IFRS have not been adopted. Section 20(1b) of the Insurance Act requires provision of 10% for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review whereas Claims incurred but not reported liabilities have been estimated in line with accounting policy.

(g) OFFSETTING

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when,the Group has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activity.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of presentation and compliance with IFRS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) applicable to Companies reporting under IFRS. Additional information required by National regulations is included where appropriate.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the consolidated statement of financial position, the statements of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the notes.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgements and uncertainties and potentially give rise to different results under different assumptions and conditions.

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 CONSOLIDATION

(i) Subsidiaries

The financial statements of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date the Group acquires control, up to the date that such effective control ceases. For the purpose of these financial statements, subsidiaries are entities over which the Group, directly or indirectly, has power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions (transactions with owners). Any difference between the amount by which the non- controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the Group.

Inter- company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Companies within the Group are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Investment in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the Company entity is measured at cost.

Acquistion - related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re- measured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

(ii) Disposal of subsidiaries

On loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, that retained interest is accounted for as an equity, accounted investment or as an available - for - sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

(iii) Special purpose entities

Special purpose entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well- defined objective such as the securitisation of particular assets, or the execution of specific borrowings or lending transactions or the provision of certain benefits to employee.

The financial statements of special purpose entities are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements, where the substance of the relationship is that the Group controls the special purpose entity.

3.2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

3.3 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

3.3.1 Recognition

The Group on the date of origination or purchase recognizes placements, equity securities and deposits at the fair value of consideration paid. Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date. All other financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives, are initially recognized on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3.3.2 Classification and Measurement

Initial measurement of a financial asset or liability is at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its purchase or issuance. For instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Financial assets include placement with banks, treasury bills and equity instruments.

Financial assets are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

1. Amortised cost
2. Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
3. Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) for trading related assets

The Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual cash flow characteristics.

3.3.3 Business Model Assessment

Business model assessment involves determining whether financial assets are managed in order to generate cash flows from collection of contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. The Group assesses business model at a portfolio level reflective of how groups of assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. For the assessment of business model the Group takes into consideration the following factors

1. The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets

2. How the performance of assets in a portfolio is evaluated and reported to Group heads and other key decision makers within the Company's business lines;

3. The risks that affect the performance of assets held within a business model and how those risks are managed;
4. How compensation is determined for the Company's business lines' management that manages the assets;
5. The frequency and volume of sales in prior periods and expectations about future sales activity.

Management determines the classification of the financial instruments at initial recognition. The business model assessment falls under three categories:
(a) Business Model 1(BM1): Financial assets held with the sole objective to collect contractual cash flows;

(b) Business Model 2 (BM2): Financial assets held with the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling; and

(c) Business Model 3 (BM3): Financial assets held with neither of the objectives mentioned in BM1 or BM2 above. These are basically financial assets held with the sole objective to trade and to realize fair value changes.

The Group may decide to sell financial instruments held under the BM1 category with the objective to collect contractual cash flows without necessarily changing its business model if one or more of the following conditions are met:

(i) Where these sales are infrequent even if significant in value. A Sale of financial assets is considered infrequent if the sale is one-off during the Financial Year and/or occurs at most once during the quarter or at most three (3) times within the Financial Year.

The Group may decide to sell financial instruments held under the BM1 category with the objective to collect contractual cash flows without necessarily changing its business model if one or more of the following conditions are met:

(ii) Where these sales are insignificant in value both individually and in aggregate, even if frequent. A sale is considered insignificant if the portion of the financial assets sold is equal to or less than five (5) per cent of the carrying amount (book value) of the total assets within the business model.

(iii) When these sales are made close to the maturity of the financial assets and the proceeds from the sales approximates the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows. A sale is considered to be close to maturity if the financial assets have a tenor to maturity of not more than one (1) year and/or the remaining contractual cash flows expected from the financial asset do not exceed the cash flows from the sales by ten (10) per cent.

Other reasons: The following reasons outlined below may constitute 'Other Reasons' that may necessitate selling financial assets from the BM1 category that will not constitute a change in business model:
1. Selling the financial asset to realize cash to deal with unforeseen need for liquidity (infrequent).
2. Selling the financial asset to manage credit concentration risk (infrequent)
3. Selling the financial assets as a result of changes in tax laws (infrequent).
4. Other situations also depend upon the facts and circumstances which need to be judged by the management

3.3.4 Cash flow characteristics assessment

The contractual cash flow characteristics assessment involves assessing the contractual features of an instrument to determine if they give rise to cash flows that are consistent with a basic investment arrangement. Contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic deposit arrangement if they represent cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

Principal is defined as the fair value of the instrument at initial recognition. Principal may change over the life of the instruments due to repayments. Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding and for other basic lending risks and costs (liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. After initial measurement, debt instruments in this category are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Amortization is included in Interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost is calculated using the expected credit loss approach.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are presented net of the allowance for credit losses (ACL) in the statement of financial position

b) Financial assets measured at FVOCI

Financial assets are measured at FVOCI if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, unrealized gains and losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI are recorded in other comprehensive Income (OCI).

c) Financial assets measured at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at FVTPL include assets held for trading purposes, assets held as part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis and assets whose cash flows do not represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets may also be designated at FVTPL if by so doing eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise. These instruments are measured at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, with transaction costs recognized immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

d) Equity Instruments

Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL, unless an election is made to designate them at FVOCI upon purchase. For equity instruments measured at FVTPL, changes in fair value are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The Company can elect to classify non-trading equity instruments at FVOCI. This election will be used for certain equity investments for strategic or longer term investment purposes. The FVOCI election is made upon initial recognition, on an instrument-by-instrument basis and once made is irrevocable. Gains and losses on these instruments including when derecognized/sold are recorded in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income. Dividends received are recorded in Interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income.Any transaction costs incurred upon purchase of the security are added to the cost basis of the security and are not reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income on sale of the security.

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

(a) Amortised cost
(b) Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

e) Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities accounted for at fair value through profit or loss fall into two categories:
financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss on inception

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of shortterm profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments. Financial liabilities held for trading also include obligations to deliver financial assets borrowed by a short seller. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial assets are included in the income statement and are reported as 'Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as held for trading. Interest expenses on financial liabilities held for trading are included in 'Net interest income'.

Financial Liabilities are designated at FVTPL when either the designation eliminates or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise or the financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives which significantly modify the cash flows otherwise required. For liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, all changes in fair value are recognized in Non-interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income, except for changes in fair value arising from changes in the Company's own credit risk which are recognized in OCI. Changes in fair value of liabilities due to changes in the Company's own credit risk, which are recognized in OCI, are not subsequently reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income upon derecognition/extinguishment of the liabilities

f) Financial Liabilities at amortised cost
Financial liabilities that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss fall into this category and are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are debt securities in issue for which the fair value option is not applied,convertible bonds and subordinated debts.

3.3.5 Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets. A change in the Group's business model will occurs only when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations such as:

- Significant internal restructuring or business combinations; for example an acquisition of a private asset management company that might necessitate transfer and sale of loans to willing buyers, this action will constitute changes in business model and subsequent reclassification of the Loan held from BM1 to BM2 Category
- Disposal of a business line i.e. Disposal of a business segment

Any other reason that might warrant a change in the Group's business model as determined by management based on facts and circumstances

The following are not considered to be changes in the business model:

(a) A change in intention related to particular financial assets (even in circumstances of significant changes in market conditions)
(b A temporary disappearance of a particular market for financial assets.

(c) A transfer of financial assets between parts of the Group with different business models.

When reclassification occurs, the Group reclassifies all affected financial assets in accordance with the new business model. Reclassification is applied prospectively from the 'reclassification date'. Reclassification date is 'the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model. For example, if the Group decides to shut down the retail business segment on 31st December 2018, the reclassification date will be 1 January, 2019 (i.e. the first day of the entity's next reporting period), the Group shall not engage in activities consistent with its former business model after 31st December, 2018. Gains, losses or interest previously recognised are not be restated when reclassification occurs.

3.3.6 Impairment of Financial Assets

In line with IFRS 9, the Group assesses the under listed financial instruments for impairment using Expected Credit Loss (ECL) approach:

- Amortized cost financial assets; and
- Debt securities classified as at FVOCI;

Equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL are not subjected to impairment under the standard.

'3.3.7 Write-off

The Group writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. After a full evaluation of a non-performing exposure, in the event that either one or all of the following conditions apply, such exposure shall be recommended for write-off (either partially or in full):

- continued contact with the customer is impossible;
- recovery cost is expected to be higher than the outstanding debt;
- amount obtained from realisation of credit collateral security leaves a balance of the debt; or
- it is reasonably determined that no further recovery on the facility is possible.

3.4 REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

Contracts entered into by the Group with reinsurers under which the Group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Group and that meet the classification requirements for the insurance contracts in accounting policy in IFRS 4 are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Contract that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets. Insurance contracts entered in to by the Group under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts. Reinsurance assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers, as well as long term receivables 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 compliance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due. The Group has the right to set-off re-insurance payables against amount due from re-insurance and brokers in line with the agreed arrangement between both parties.

The Group assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment on a yearly basis. If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognises that impairment loss in the income statement. The Group gathers the objective evidence that a reinsurance asset is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets held at amortised cost. The impairment loss is calculated using the incurred loss model for these financial assets.

(a) Receivables and Payables related to insurance contracts

Receivables and payables are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders. If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the income statement. The Group applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have beeb grouped based on days overdue.

3.5 DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

Acquisition costs comprise all direct and indirect costs arising from the writing of non-life insurance contracts. Deferred acquisition costs represent a proportion of commission which are incurred during a financial year and are deferred to the extent that they are recoverable out of future revenue margins. It is calculated by applying to the acquisition expenses the ratio of unearned premium to written premium.

3.6 PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables are made up of prepayments and other amounts due from parties which are not directly linked to insurance or investment contracts, prepayments are carried at amortised cost.Other receivables are stated after deductions of amount considered bad or doubtful of recovery.When a debt is deemed not collectible,it is written-off against the related provision or directly to the profit and loss account to the extent not previously provided for.Any subsequent recovery of written-off debts is credited to the profit and loss account. Prepayments are carried at cost less amortisation and accumulated impairment losses

3.7 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

In the separate financial statements of Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc, investments in subsidiaries is accounted for at cost.

3.8 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Properties that are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both and that are insignificantly occupied by the entities in the consolidated group are classified as investment properties. These properties consist of office and residential buildings. The Group considers the owner-occupied portion as insignificant when it occupies less than 20 percent. In order to determine the percentage of the portions, the Group uses the size of the property measured in square metre.

Recognition of investment properties takes place only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing parts of an existing investment property at the time the cost was incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market condition at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Gains or losses arising from the changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the consolidated income statement in the year in which they arise. Subsequent expenditure is included in the assets carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. The fair value of investment property is based on the nature, location and condition of the specific asset.

Rent receivable is recognized in profit or loss and is spread on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Where lease incentive, such as a rent free period are given to a Lessee, the carrying value of the related investment property excludes any amount reported as a separate asset as a result of recognizing rental income on this basis.

3.9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(i) Software

Software acquired by the Group is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Expenditure on internally developed software is recognized as an asset when the Group is able to demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits and can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. Development costs previously expensed cannot be capitalized. The capitalized costs of internally developed software include all costs attributable to developing the software and capitalized borrowing costs and are amortized over its useful life. Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The maximum useful life of software is five years.Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

(ii) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the Company acquired at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried as cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses in goodwill are not reversed.

(iii) Amortization of investment in Equity Resort Hotel Limited

The Company's investment in Equity Resort Hotel Limited will be written off over the concession period of 25 years and is tested annually for possible impairment. Profit/(loss) accruing to the Company from the operations of the Hotel will be taken into statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(i) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Land and building are subsequently carried at revalued amount being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Any increase in assets carrying amount, as a result of revaluation is credited to other comprehensive income and accumulated in Revaluation Surplus within Revaluation reserves in equity. The increase is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses reduction decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in Profit or Loss and is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets.Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted when necessary. The average useful lives per class of asset are as follows:

Assets class	Average useful life
Land	-
Buildings	50 years
Office equipment	5 years
Motor Vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
ICT equipment	5 years
Billboard	5 years

(iv) De-recognition

An item of property and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset which is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

3.11 LEASES

Leases are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 and are accounted for in line with the following based on whether the Group is the Lessor or the Lessee:.

(a) When the Group is the Lessee

At the commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability, where applicable, at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The Group subsequently measures the lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications. The corresponding lease liabilities, where applicable, are included in other liabilities. The interest element of the lease liabilities is charged to the Income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

(b) When the Group is the Lessor

When assets are leased to a third party under finance lease terms, the present value of the lease income is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

3.12 IMPAIRMENT OF NON- FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value- in- use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

For the purpose of assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. The Company has two cash-generating units for which impairment testing is performed. Impairment charges are included in profit or loss except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives will be tested for impairment annually, regardless of any indicators an impairment of goodwill will not be reversed.

3.13 STATUTORY DEPOSIT

In pursuant to Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria , 2003, every insurer is expected to deposit at least 10% of its paid up capital with the Central Bank of Nigeria(CBN). The Statutory deposit represents not less than the 10% of the paid up capital of the Company deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). Statutory deposit is measured at cost

3.14 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

The Group underwrites risks that individuals, corporate and other entities wish to transfer to an insurer. These risks relate to property, personal accident, motor, liability, marine and other perils which may arise from an insured event. The company is therefore exposed to uncertainty surrounding the timing, frequency and severity of claims under insurance contracts. The major risk is that the frequency and severity of claims may be greater than estimated or expected. The Group is engaged in the general and health insurance businesses and most of the risks it underwrites are insurance which claims are settled within one year of the occurrence of the events giving rise to the claims.

In accordance with IFRS 4 on insurance contracts, the Company has continued to apply certain accounting policies which are applied in accordance with pre-changeover Nigeria GAAP.

Technical Reserves

Technical Reserves are statutory amounts which are computed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 20(1) (a) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria 2003 as follows:

a) Insurance Funds

i) Reserves for unearned premium

Reserves for unearned premium is made on the basis of percentage of net premiums written on time apportionment in accordance with section 20(1) (a) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria 2003.

ii) Reserves for additional unexpired risk

A provision for additional unexpired risk reserves (AURR) is recognized for an underwriting year where it is envisaged that the estimated cost of claims and expenses would exceed the unearned premium reserve ("UPR")

iii) Reserves for outstanding claims

Reserves for outstanding claims is maintained as the total amount of oustanding claims incurred and reported plus claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") as at the balance sheet date. The IBNR is based on the liability

b) Liability adequacy test

This is an assessment of whether the carrying amount of an insurance liablity needs to be increased (or the carrying amount of related deferred acquisition costs or related intangible assets decreased), based on a review of future cashflows. At each reporting date the Company performs a liability adequacy test on its insurance liabilities less deferred policy acquisition expenses to ensure that the carrying amount is adequate. If the assessment shows that the carrying amount is inadequate, the deficiency is recognized in the income statement by setting up an additional provision in the statement of financial position at amortised cost. The impairment loss is calculated under the same method.

The provisions of the Insurance Act , 2003 requires an actuarial valuation for life reserves only. However, IFRS 4 requires a liability adequacy test for both life and non-life insurance reserves. The provision of section 59 of the Financial Reporting Council Act of Nigeria, CAP I17 LFN,2004 gives superiority to the provision of IFRS and since it results in a more conservative reserving than the provision of the Insurance Act of Nigeria, 2003, it well serves the Company's prudential concerns.

3.15 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The fair value of a non-interest bearing liability is its discounted repayment amount. If the due date of the liability is less than one year discounting is omitted.

3.16 BORROWINGS

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds(net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position.

3.17 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

When an asset or liability , financial and non-financial is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transactions between market participants at the measurement date and assumes that the transaction will take place either in the pricipal market or in the absence of a principal market in the most advantageous market. Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value are used maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobervable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant, External Valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable with external sources of data.

3.18 INCOME TAX

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax

(i) Current income tax

Income tax payable is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax law in the respective jurisdiction and is recognized as an expense for the period except to the extent that current tax related to items that are charged or credited in other comprehensive income or directly to equity. In these circumstances, current tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income or to equity.

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the date of the consolidated statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property, plant and equipment, revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and in relation to acquisitions on the difference between the fair values of the net assets acquired and their tax base.

However, deferred income tax is not recognized for:

(a) Temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill

(b) Temporary differences on the intial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

(c) Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

3.19 SHARE CAPITAL AND PREMIUM

Ordinary shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax. Share premium accounts for the amount the Company raises in excess of par value.

3.19.1 TREASURY SHARES

Where any member of the Group purchases the Company's equity share capital(treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable costs (net of income taxes), is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently sold, reissued or otherwise disposed off, any consideration received is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects.

3.19.2 DIVIDENDS

Dividends on the company's ordinary share are recognized in equity in the period in which they are approved by the company's shareholders. Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the year which the dividend is approved by the company's shareholders.

3.20 CONTINGENCY RESERVE

Contingency reserve is credited at the higher of 3% of total premiums during the year and 20% of net profit per year, until it reaches the higher of the minimum paid up capital or 50% of net premium in accordance with Section 21 (2) of the Insurance Act 2003.

3.21 ASSET REVALUATION RESERVES

When the group's land and building are revalued by independent professional valuer, surpluses arising on the revaluation of these assets are credited to the asset revaluation reserve account. When assets previously revalued are disposed off, any revaluation surplus relating to the disposed assets is transferred to retained earnings.

3.22 RETAINED EARNINGS

This represents the amount available for dividend distribution to the equity shareholders of the Company.

3.23 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira (N), which is the Group's presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'finance income or finance cost'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'Other operating income' or ' Other operating expenses'.

(c) Foreign Operations

The results and financial position of all the subsdiaries (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

i. Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that consolidated statement of financial position.

ii. Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions.

All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

The group applies IAS 27- Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements in accounting for acquisitions of non-controlling interests. Under this accounting policy, acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as owners and therefore, no goodwill is recognized as a result of such transactions. The adjustments to non-controlling interests are based on the proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

3.24 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue comprises the fair value for services, net of value-added tax, after eliminating revenue within the Group. Revenue is recognized as follows:

(a) Rendering services: Revenue arising from asset management and other related services offered by the Group are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

(b) Dividend income: Dividend income for available-for sale equities is recognised when the right to receive payment is established, this is the ex- dividend date for equity securities.

(c) Rent
Rent revenue from investment properties is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives granted are recognised as part of the rental revenue. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the period when earned.

(d) Other income: Other income is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is establised.

Recognition and Measurement of Insurance Contracts

i Gross premium written

Gross premium is recognized at the point of attachment of risk to a policy before deducting cost of reinsurance cover. All written premium relating to risk for period not falling due within the accounting period is carried forward as an unearned premium.

ii Gross premium earned

Gross premium earned is stated at premium written on direct and indirect business after deducting premium relating to unexpired risks which is determined on time apportionment basis.

iii Net premium earned

Net premium represents total amount invoiced to policy holders less reinsurance and is recognized as an income from the date of attachment of risk.

iv Reinsurance premium

The Group cedes reinsurance in the normal course of business with retention limits varying by line of business for the purpose of limiting its net loss potential. Reinsurance arrangements however do not relieve the Company from its direct obligation to its policy holders. This is recognized as an expense or deduction from the gross premium and it relates to premium on business ceded on treaty and facultative and is recognized on part apportionment basis.

3.25 REINSURANCE EXPENSES

Reinsurance cost represents outward premium paid to reinsurance companies less the unexpired portion as at the end of the accounting year.

3.26 COMMISSION INCOME

Commissions earned are recognized on ceding businesses to the reinsurers and other insurance companies and are credited to the income statement.

3.27 CLAIMS AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders. They include direct and indirect claim settlement costs and arise from events that have occurred up to the end of the reporting period even if they have not yet been reported to the Group. The Group does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims.

Liabilities for unpaid claim are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported, and to estimate the expected ultimate cost of more complex claims that may be affected by external factors (such as court decisions).

(a) Salvages

Some non-life insurance contracts permit the Group to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in the process of settling a claim.

The Group may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs of damages to its clients property (i.e. subrogation right).

Salvage recoveries are used to reduce the claim expenses when the claim is settled.

3.28 UNDERWRITING EXPENSES

Underwriting expenses comprise acquistion costs and other underwriting expenses. Acquisition costs comprise all direct and indirect costs arising from the writing of insurance contracts. Examples of these costs include, but are not limited to, commission expense, supervisory levy, superintending fees and other technical expenses. Other underwriting expenses are those incurred in servicing exisitng policies/contract.

(a) Commission expenses

Commission expenses are brokerage fees paid to brokers and agents which are certain percentages based on the class of business underwritten as below:

Class of business	**%**
Motor	12.5
General Accident	20
Oil & gas	20
Marine	20
Engineering	20
Bond	20
Fire	20

(b) Maintenance expenses

Maintenance expenses are expenses incurred in servicing existing policies/contract. These expenses are charged to the revenue account in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

3.29 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Group operates a defined contributory pension scheme for eligible employees. Employees contribute 8% and the Group contribute 10% of the qualifying staff's salary in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The Group pays contributions to pension fund administrator on a mandatory basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(b) Short-term benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are recognised as employee benefit expense and accrued when the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Group.

3.30 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other expenses are expenses other than claims, investment expenses, employee benefit, expenses for marketing and administration and underwriting expenses. They include rents, professional fee, depreciation expenses and other non-operating expenses. Other operating expenses are accounted for on accrual basis and recognised in the income statement upon utilization of the service or at the date of their origin.

3.31 INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES

Interest income and expenses for all interest bearing financial instruments including financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised within investment income and finance cost in the income statement using the effective interest rate method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

3.32 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares oustanding during the period excluding treasury shares held by the Group. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3.33 SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it can earn and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transaction with any of the Group's other components, whose revenues and operating results are reviewed regularly by Executive Management to make decisions about the resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.All costs that are directly traceable to the operating segments are allocated to the segment concerned while indirect costs are allocated based on the benefits derived from such costs.

3.34 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the ocurrence or non-ocurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events which is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities normally comprise of illegal claims under arbitration or court process in respect of which a liability is not likely to crystallise.

3.35 PROVISIONS

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and , where appropriate, the risks speciific to the liability.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

· has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least: - the business or part of a business concerned;
· the principal locations affected;
· the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;
· the expenditures that will be undertaken;
· and when the plan will be implemented; and
· has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

· the amount that would be recognised as a provision;
· and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortization.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER, 2022
(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTES	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	1	4,494,155	3,108,858	3,720,028	2,890,949
Financial assets					
- At fair value through profit or loss	2.1	89,303	98,437	35,933	40,465
- At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	2.2	1,251	1,483	1,251	1,483
- At Amortised cost	2.3	0	209,071	0	209,071
Trade receivables	3	649,310	530,496	84,612	5,205
Reinsurance receivables	4	1,519,131	1,730,084	1,519,131	1,730,084
Deferred acquisition costs	5	301,023	224,803	301,023	224,803
Prepayments and other receivables	6	699,322	698,421	392,270	443,501
Investment in subsidiaries	7	-	-	677,045	677,045
Investment properties	8	410,870	403,491	354,969	347,590
Intangible assets	9	594,496	654,740	579,740	617,005
Property, plant and equipment	10	3,921,293	3,930,933	3,409,240	3,429,197
Statutory deposit	11	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
Total assets		12,995,154	11,905,817	11,390,242	10,931,398
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	12	3,786,912	3,460,109	3,786,912	3,460,109
Trade payables	13	25,175	163,682	25,175	163,682
Other payables	14	1,124,544	723,559	360,168	460,352
Deposit for shares	15	-	-	-	-
Income tax liabilities	16	127,646	110,054	58,810	76,078
Deferred tax	17	119,790	119,790	48,851	48,851
Total liabilities		5,184,067	4,577,194	4,279,916	4,209,072
EQUITY					
Paid up share capital	18	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400
Share premium	19	2,453,326	2,453,326	2,453,326	2,453,326
Contingency reserves	20	1,432,092	1,258,875	1,432,092	1,258,875
Revaluation reserves	21	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089
Fair value reserve	22	(515)	(282)	(515)	(282)
Retained earnings	23	680,973	385,485	256,934	41,919
		7,534,365	7,065,893	7,110,326	6,722,327
Non controlling interest	24	276,722	262,730	-	-
Total Equity		7,811,087	7,328,623	7,110,326	6,722,327
Total liabilites and equity		12,995,154	11,905,817	11,390,242	10,931,398

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on January 26, 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Samuel Ogbodu
FRC/2013/CIIN/00000002970
Managing Director/CEO

Mr. Olusegun Oginni
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000005733
Chief Financial Officer

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER , 2022
(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTES	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Gross premium written	25	6,687,387	6,146,093	1,409,816	1,002,172
Gross premium income	25	6,207,666	5,791,632	1,690,378	1,524,695
Re-insurance expenses		(1,596,292)	(1,329,275)	(617,432)	(573,135)
Net premium income	25	4,611,374	4,462,357	1,072,946	951,560
Commission income	26	227,915	217,364	103,044	92,699
Net underwriting income		4,839,289	4,679,721	1,175,990	1,044,259
Claims:					
Claims expenses (Gross)	27	1,313,158	3,069,972	147,571	471,433
Claims expenses recovered from reinsurers	27	(204,345)	(1,711,423)	116,594	(257,089)
Claims expenses (Net)	27	1,108,813	1,358,549	264,165	214,344
Underwriting expenses	28	1,394,534	1,136,029	417,786	180,891
Total underwriting expenses		2,503,347	2,494,578	681,951	395,235
Underwriting results		2,335,942	2,185,143	494,039	649,024
Loss from concessionary arrangement		(41,426)	11,543	(8,158)	4,464
Net income from non-insurance subsidiaries	29	174,926	1,715	46,568	(55,130)
Investment income	30	358,134	247,286	94,689	62,560
Net realised gain/(loss) on financial assets	2.1b	-	(375)	-	(247)
Realised gains/loss on FA at Amortised cost			(316)		(316)
Net realised gain/(loss) on fixed assets					(2,557)
Net fair value (loss) on financial assets	31	(9,134)	6,197	10,062	7,395
Other operating income	32	307,657	251,859	168,579	106,459
Employee benefit expenses		(852,459)	(685,571)	(224,196)	(198,040)
Impairment loss	33	(10,092)	(93,604)	12,222	(75,516)
Other operating expenses	34	(1,504,374)	(1,435,715)	(376,910)	(327,232)
Results of operating activities		759,174	488,162	216,895	170,864
Finance costs	35	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		759,174	488,162	216,895	170,864
Income tax expense	16.1	(191,603)	(254,612)	(7,174)	(78,304)
Profit/(loss) for the period		567,571	233,550	209,721	92,560
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		525,825	198,733	200,812	92,560
Non-controlling interests		41,746	34,817	8,909	4,241
		567,571	233,550	209,721	96,801
Other comprehensive income:					
Items within OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss					
Loss on available for sale financial assets		-	(304)	-	-
Items within OCI that may not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	(304)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		567,571	233,246	209,721	92,560
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		525,825	198,429	200,105	92,560
Non-controlling interests		41,746	34,817	9,616	4,241
Total comprehensive income for the period		567,571	233,246	209,721	96,801
Earnings/(loss) per share:					
Basic Earnings /(loss) per share	36	9.0	3.4	3.4	1.5
Diluted Earnings/ (loss) per share	36	9.0	3.4	3.4	1.5

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER , 2022
(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTES	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Gross premium written	37	5,773,905	4,871,144	1,138,955	842,484
Gross premium income	37	5,294,185	4,516,683	1,431,534	1,352,058
Re-insurance expenses		(1,596,292)	(1,329,275)	(617,432)	(573,135)
Net premium income	37	3,697,893	3,187,408	814,102	778,923
Commission income	38	227,915	217,364	103,044	92,699
Net underwriting income		3,925,808	3,404,772	917,146	871,622
Claims:					
Claims expenses (Gross)	39	1,292,172	2,570,102	150,979	369,330
Claims expenses recovered from reinsurers	39	(204,345)	(1,711,423)	116,594	(257,089)
Claims expenses (Net)	39	1,087,827	858,679	267,573	112,241
Underwriting expenses	40	1,227,478	1,065,691	336,106	220,836
Total underwriting expenses		2,315,305	1,924,370	603,679	333,077
Underwriting results		1,610,503	1,480,402	313,467	538,545
Loss from concessionary arrangement		(41,426)	11,543	(8,158)	4,464
Net income from non-insurance subsidiaries	41	-	-	-	-
Investment income	42	330,304	222,160	83,267	58,867
Net realised gain/(loss) on financial assets	2.1b	-	(375)		(375)
Net realised gain/(loss) on financial assets					128
Net realised gain/(loss) on fixed assets					(1,690)
Realised gains/loss on FA at Amortised cost			(316)		(316)
Net fair value (loss) on financial assets	43	(4,532)	5,989	2,326	4,006
Other operating income	44	297,171	244,735	164,831	99,367
Employee benefit expenses		(480,044)	(400,327)	(128,834)	(61,584)
Impairment loss	45	(10,091)	(92,517)	12,221	(83,658)
Other operating expenses	46	(1,184,015)	(1,146,534)	(295,976)	(288,372)
Results of operating activities		517,870	324,760	143,144	269,382
Finance costs	47	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		517,870	324,760	143,144	269,382
Income tax expense	16.1	(129,638)	(197,986)	6,664	(65,718)
Profit/(loss) for the period		388,232	126,775	149,808	203,664
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		388,232	126,775	149,808	203,664
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
		388,232	126,775	149,808	203,664
Other comprehensive income:					
Items within OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss					
;Losss on available for sale financial assets		-	(304)	-	-
Items within OCI that may not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	(304)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		388,232	126,471	149,808	203,664
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		388,232	126,471	149,808	203,664
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		388,232	126,471	149,808	203,664
Earnings/(loss) per share:					
Basic Earnings /(loss) per share	48	6.7	2.2	2.6	1.5
Diluted Earnings/ (loss) per share	48	6.7	2.2	2.6	1.5

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER , 2022
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

Group	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserves	Fair value reserve	Contingency reserves	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-Controlling interest	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2022	2,905,400	2,453,326	63,089	(282)	1,258,875	385,485	7,065,893	262,730	7,328,623
Total Comprehensive income for the period									
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	525,825	525,825	41,746	567,571
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	173,217	(173,217)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income:				(233)			(233)		(233)
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(233)	173,217	352,608	525,592	41,746	567,338
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity contributions by and distributions to owners									
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(57,120)	(57,120)	(27,754)	(84,874)
Transfer from non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	(57,120)	(57,120)	(27,754)	(84,874)
Balance at 31 Dec 2022	2,905,400	2,453,326	63,089	(515)	1,432,092	680,973	7,534,365	276,722	7,811,087

Group	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserves	Fair value reserve	Contingency reserves	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-Controlling interest	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,400,000	1,023,465	63,089	22	1,112,741	361,447	3,960,764	241,791	4,202,555
Total Comprehensive income for the period									
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	198,733	198,733	34,817	233,550
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	146,134	(146,134)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income:				(304)			(304)		(304)
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(304)	146,134	52,599	198,429	34,817	233,246
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in share capital and share premium	1,505,400	1,505,400	-	-	-	-	3,010,800	-	3,010,800
Dividend						(28,561)	(28,561)	(13,878)	(42,439)
Private placement costs		(75,539)					(75,539)		(75,539)
Total transactions with owners	1,505,400	1,429,861	-	-	-	(28,561)	2,906,700	(13,878)	2,892,822
Balance at 31 Dec 2021	2,905,400	2,453,326	63,089	(282)	1,258,875	385,485	7,065,893	262,730	7,328,623

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

Company	Share capital	Share premium	Fair Value reserves	Revaluation reserves	Contingency reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2022	2,905,400	2,453,326	(282)	63,089	1,258,875	41,919	6,722,327
Total Comprehensive income for the period							
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	388,232	388,232
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	173,217	(173,217)	-
Other comprehensive income:			(233)			-	(233)
Fair value adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(233)	-	173,217	215,015	387,999
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity contributions by and distributions to owners							
Increase in share capital and share premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 Dec 2022	**2,905,400**	**2,453,326**	**(515)**	**63,089**	**1,432,092**	**256,934**	**7,110,326**

Company	Share capital	Share premium	Available for sale reserves	Revaluation reserves	Contingency reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,400,000	1,023,465	22	63,089	1,112,741	61,278	3,660,595
Total Comprehensive income for the period							
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	126,775	126,775
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	146,134.32	(146,134)	-
Other comprehensive income:			(304)				(304)
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(304)	-	146,134	(19,360)	126,471
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity contributions by and distributions to owners							
Increase in share capital and share premium	1,505,400	1,505,400					3,010,800
Less:Cost of Private placement		(75,539)					(75,539)
Total transactions with owners	**1,505,400**	**1,429,861**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,935,261**
Balance at 31 Dec 2021	**2,905,400**	**2,453,326**	**(282)**	**63,089**	**1,258,875**	**41,918**	**6,722,327**

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER , 2022
(IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

	NOTES	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Premium received from policy holders		7,122,278	6,017,389	5,633,623	4,742,440
Deposit for premium		52,148	120,636	52,148	120,636
Commission received		313,212	228,976	313,212	228,976
Receipt from reinsurance recovery		648,603	1,179,744	648,603	1,179,744
Claims paid		(1,491,833)	(2,565,536)	(1,470,846)	(2,065,666)
Commission paid		(1,245,767)	(919,483)	(1,078,712)	(918,071)
Maintenance cost		(246,456)	(285,730)	(187,720)	(215,392)
Reinsurance premium paid		(1,856,184)	(1,490,570)	(1,856,184)	(1,490,570)
Other operating income		56,983	150,421	53,666	144,356
Operating costs and payment to employees		(2,078,145)	(2,005,098)	(1,533,819)	(1,362,769)
Tax paid		(136,665)	(169,507)	(109,560)	(148,422)
Net cash inflow from operating		1,138,174	261,242	464,411	215,262
Cash flows from investing activities					
Additions to investment in subsidiaries		-	-	-	(7,960)
Additions to Investment properties		(7,379)	(5,590)	(7,379)	(5,590)
Additions to Intangible assets	9	(11,909)	(32,409)	(11,909)	(2,875)
Rental income		27,764	16,513	20,196	7,800
Interest income received		241,730	205,192	226,575	192,233
Dividend received		61,781	30,487	58,359	26,964
Proceeds from disposal of Property Plant & Equipment		6,319	10,986	6,319	5,656
Additions to property, plant and equipmer	10	(195,380)	(3,227,830)	(136,564)	(3,179,211)
Additions to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	(7,675)	-	-
Addition to Financial assets at amortised costs		-	(209,112)	-	(209,112)
Disposal of Financial assets at amortised costs		209,071	2,793,975	209,071	2,793,975
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	7,837	-	7,837
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		331,997	(417,626)	364,668	(370,283)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Cost of private placement		-	(75,539)	-	(75,539)
Repayment of borrowings		-	-	-	-
Dividend Paid		(84,874)	(28,561)	-	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(84,874)	(104,100)	-	(75,539)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and		1,385,297	(260,484)	829,079	(230,560)
Cash and cash equivalents brought		3,108,858	3,369,342	2,890,949	3,121,509
Cash and cash equivalents carried		4,494,155	3,108,858	3,720,028	2,890,949

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

1.0 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with original maturity of less than 90 days.

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Cash in hand	1,341	292	1,188	26
Cash at bank	679,746	354,895	305,128	171,899
Placements with financial institutions	3,816,593	2,758,515	3,417,236	2,723,866
	4,497,680	3,113,702	3,723,552	2,895,791
Less: Impairment on placements	(3,525)	(4,844)	(3,524)	(4,842)
	4,494,155	**3,108,858**	**3,720,028**	**2,890,949**

Deposits with banks earned interest at floating rates based on the daily rates. Cash and deposits are available for use in the company's day-to-day operations.

Cash and bank overdrafts include the following for the purposes of the cash flow statement:

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Cash at bank and in hand	4,494,155	3,108,858	3,720,028	2,890,949
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
	4,494,155	**3,108,858**	**3,720,028**	**2,890,949**

2.0 FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group's financial assets are summarized below by measurement category in the table below:

2.1 - At fair value through profit or loss

	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	Dec 2022	Dec 2021
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Quoted shares	**89,303**	**98,437**	**35,933**	**40,465**

2.1a Details of fair value through profit or loss

Opening balance	98,437	92,777	40,465	42,688
Purchases during the period	-	7,675	-	-
Disposal during the period	-	(8,212)	-	(8,212)
Net fair value gain/(loss)	(9,134)	6,197	(4,532)	5,989
Closing balance	89,303	98,437	35,933	40,465

2.1b Realised gain/(loss) from disposal of Fair value through profit or loss financial assets

Fair value of consideration received	-	7,837	-	7,837
less: fair value of financial assets sold	-	(8,212)	-	(8,212)
	-	(375)	-	(375)

2.2 - At fair value through other comprehensive income

	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	Dec 2022	Dec 2021
Trustbond mortgage bank	1,251	1,483	1,251	1,483
	1,251	**1,483**	**1,251**	**1,483**
Fair value as at January 1	1,483	1,931	1,483	1,931
Fair value gain	(232)	(448)	(232)	(448)
	1,251	1,483	1,251	1,483

2.3 - Held at Amortised cost

	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	Dec 2022	Dec 2021
FGN Treasury bills	-	209,112	-	209,112
FGN Bonds	-	-	-	-
CBN Special bills	-	-	-	-
	-	209,112	-	209,112
Less: impairment	-	(41)	-	(41)
	-	209,071	-	209,071

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

3.0 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Insurance receivables (see below)	84,612	5,205	84,612	5,205
Other trade receivables	632,406	588,924	-	-
Less: Provision for impairment:				
Insurance receivables	-	-	-	-
Other trade receivables	(67,708)	(63,633)	-	-
TRADE RECEIVABLES	649,310	530,496	84,612	5,205

3.1 The make up of the insurance receivables are as follows:

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Brokers	77,586	5,205	77,586	5,205
Coinsurance	7,026	-	7,026	-
Agents	-	-	-	-
Total	84,612	5,205	84,612	5,205

4.0 REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims	640,503	897,456	640,503	897,456
Reinsurers' share of IBNR	64,050	225,598	64,050	225,598
Reinsurers' share of claims paid	54,562	106,909	54,562	106,909
Prepaid re-insurance	760,016	500,121	760,016	500,121
	1,519,131	1,730,084	1,519,131	1,730,084

	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	Dec 2022	Dec 2021
The movement in prepaid reinsurance is as follows:				
Balance at January 1	500,121	302,113	500,121	302,113
Additions during the period	1,856,187	1,527,283	1,856,187	1,527,283
Released in the period	(1,596,292)	(1,329,275)	(1,596,292)	(1,329,275)
Closing balance	760,016	500,121	760,016	500,121

(i) Reinsurance receivables are to be settled on demand and the carrying amount is not significantly different from the fair value.
(ii) Reinsurance assets are not impaired as balances are set-off against payables from retrocession.

5.0 DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

This represents commission on unearned premium relating to the unexpired tenure of risk and the movement in deferred acquisition costs is as follows:

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
At 1 January	224,803	157,227	224,803	157,227
Additions in the period	1,059,085	917,875	1,059,085	917,875
Expensed during the period	(982,865)	(850,299)	(982,865)	(850,299)
Closing balance	301,023	224,803	301,023	224,803

Deferred policies acquisition expenses will be recognized as an expense within 12 months after the reporting date.

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

6.0	OTHER RECEIVEABLES AND PREPAYMENT	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
	Other receivables (Note 6.1)	193,694	240,340	105,913	146,377
	Due from related companies (Note 6.2)	47,145	34,887	60,613	34,887
	Due from Equity Resort hotel (Note 6.3)	302,753	401,125	220,449	236,518
	Prepayments - staff	139,924	7,935	3,566	7,935
	Prepayments - others	41,419	57,780	27,342	57,780
		724,935	742,067	417,883	483,497
	Less: Impairment	(25,613)	(43,646)	(25,613)	(39,996)
		699,322	698,421	392,270	443,501
	Current	422,182	340,942	197,434	246,979
	Non-current	302,753	401,125	220,449	236,518
6.1	**OTHER RECEIVABLES**				
	Investment receivables	7,403	3,315	7,403	3,315
	Withholding tax receivables	77,619	85,078	70,012	85,078
	Sundry receivables	108,672	151,947	28,498	57,984
		193,694	240,340	105,913	146,377
6.2	**DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES**				
	Equity Micro Life Insurance Company Limited	2,062	2,062	2,062	2,062
	Sunu Assurance Limited, Ghana	33,989	27,334	33,989	27,334
	EA Capital Management Limited	3,090	-	16,558	
	Sunu Assurances vie Cotedívoie	-	-		
	Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	1,645	609	1,645	609
	Equity Assurance Limited, Liberia	6,359	4,882	6,359	4,882
		47,145	34,887	60,613	34,887

6.3	DUE FROM EQUITY RESORT HOTEL LIMITED	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
	At 1 January	401,125	248,771	236,518	166,468
	Reimbursable expenses incurred	25,357	144,811	25,357	62,507
	Repayment during the period	(82,303)	(4,000)	-	(4,000)
	Profit/(loss) from concessionary arrangement	(41,426)	11,543	(41,426)	11,543
	Closing balance	302,753	401,125	220,449	236,518

7	INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
	EA Capital Management Limited	-	-	278,294	278,294
	Sunu Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed HealthCare Services Limited (MHS))	-	-	398,751	398,751
			-	677,045	677,045

Principal subsidiary undertakings:

The Group is controlled by Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc "the company" (incorporated in Nigeria). The controlling interest of Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc in the Group entities is disclosed in the table below:

Company name	Nature of business	% of equity capital controlled	
		Sep-22	**Dec-21**
EA Capital Management Limited	Asset management	100	100
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed HealthCare Services Limited (MHS))	Health management	67.3	67.3

1. EA Capital Management Limited was incorporated on October 29, 2008 as a private limited liability company primarily to carry on the business of finance leases to both individual and corporate clients. Its registered office is at Plot 1196 Bishop Oluwole Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

2. Sunu Health Nigeria Limited formerly Managed HealthCare Services Limited was incorporated on December 11, 1997 to carry on the business of health management. It is a nationally licensed Health Management Organization(HMO), accredited by the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). It has its head office at 174B Murtala Muhammed Way, Adekunle Bus-Stop, Ayodele street Junction, Ebute Metta, Lagos, Nigeria and twelve branches across major cities in Nigeria.

8 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Balance at 1 January	403,491	397,901	347,590	342,000
Additions	7,379	5,590	7,379	5,590
Revaluation		-	-	-
Closing balance	410,870	403,491	354,969	347,590

The Investment Properties were independently valued by Timothy Oyeyemi of Timothy Oyeyemi & Partners, Estate Surveyor and valuers with FRC No FRC/2015/NISSV/000000004761 on December 29, 2021 to ascertain the open market value using the market comparison approach through analysis of recent transaction of sale of comparable within the neighbourhood.

9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
COST				
Balance at 1 January	1,328,232	1,295,823	1,248,117	1,245,242
Additions	11,909	32,409	11,909	2,875
Closing balance	1,340,141	1,328,232	1,260,026	1,248,117
ACCUMMULATED AMORTISATION				
Balance at 1 January	673,492	611,497	631,112	581,998
Amortisation charge for the period	72,153	61,995	49,174	49,114
Closing balance	745,645	673,492	680,286	631,112
Carrying value	594,496	654,740	579,740	617,005
The closing net book of the intangible assets comprises the following:				
Computer Software	28,940	42,054	14,184	4,319
Leasehold improvements on Equity Resort hotels	565,556	612,686	565,556	612,686

The Parent company was granted a concession right in 2010 by the Ogun state Government to manage the affair of Equity resort hotel, Ijebu-ode for the period of 25 years. The sum of N1.152 billion was spent to refurbish the hotel to enable it meet international standards. This sum above represents the carrying amount at cost of the improvements carried out on the hotel.

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (GROUP)

	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Fittings	ICT Equipment	Bill Board	Total
COST								
At 1 January 2022	1,199,812	2,474,425	155,968	609,570	75,583	68,986	10,411	4,594,755
Additions	-	32,268	22,684	119,260	8,372	8,117	4,679	195,380
Disposals	-	-	(1,569)	(67,816)	-	(1,810)	-	(71,195)
At 31 Dec 2022	1,199,812	2,506,693	177,083	661,014	83,955	75,292	15,090	4,718,940
At 1 January 2021	199,812	473,186	149,620	456,056	69,468	63,962	10,411	1,422,515
Additions	1,000,000	2,005,431	7,636	202,895	5,970	5,898	-	3,227,830
Disposals	-	(4,200)	(1,076)	(49,380)	(65)	(867)	-	(55,588)
At 31 Dec 2021	1,199,812	2,474,417	156,180	609,571	75,373	68,993	10,411	4,594,757
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION								
At 1 January 2022	-	87,455	124,234	338,702	58,593	49,343	5,495	663,822
Charge for the period	-	45,703	11,270	75,534	7,095	6,083	2,114	147,799
Disposals	-	-	(1,569)	(10,773)	-	(1,633)	-	(13,975)
At 31 Dec 2022	-	133,158	133,934	403,463	65,688	53,793	7,609	797,646
At 1 January 2021	-	41,953	115,628	303,334	52,677	44,478	3,621	561,691
Additions	-	45,503	10,282	81,672	5,792	5,646	1,874	150,769
Disposals	-	-	(916)	(46,876)	(64)	(780)	-	(48,636)
At 31 Dec 2021	-	87,456	124,994	338,130	58,405	49,344	5,495	663,824
CARRYING VALUE								
At 31 Dec 2022	**1,199,812**	**2,373,535**	**43,149**	**257,551**	**18,267**	**21,500**	**7,481**	**3,921,293**
At 31 December, 2021	1,199,812	2,386,970	31,734	270,868	16,990	19,643	4,916	3,930,933

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

10.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (COMPANY)

	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	ICT Equipment	Bill Board	Total
COST								
At 1 January 2022	1,199,812	2,028,950	76,183	424,800	49,356	68,218	10,411	3,857,730
Additions	-	32,268	7,163	78,789	5,548	8,117	4,679	136,564
Disposals	-	-	-	(67,816)	-	(1,727)	-	(69,543)
At 31 Dec 2022	1,199,812	2,061,218	83,346	435,773	54,904	74,608	15,090	3,924,751
At 1 January 2021	199,812	28,600	74,974	302,573	44,007	63,195	10,411	723,572
Additions	1,000,000	2,000,350	2,100	165,457	5,414	5,890	-	3,179,211
Disposals	-	-	(891)	(43,230)	(65)	(867)	-	(45,053)
At 31 Dec 2021	1,199,812	2,028,950	76,183	424,800	49,356	68,218	10,411	3,857,730
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION								
At 1 January 2022	-	44,558	61,622	227,833	40,411	48,614	5,495	428,533
Charge for the period	-	40,687	3,251	44,074	3,096	6,083	2,114	99,305
Disposals	-	-	-	(10,773)	-	(1,554)	-	(12,327)
At 31 Dec 2022	-	85,245	64,873	261,134	43,507	53,143	7,609	515,511
At 1 January 2021	-	4,004	59,362	211,623	38,404	43,748	3,621	360,762
Additions	-	40,554	3,053	56,945	2,071	5,646	1,874	110,143
Disposals	-	-	(792)	(40,736)	(64)	(780)	-	(42,372)
At 31 Dec 2021	-	44,558	61,623	227,832	40,411	48,614	5,495	428,533
CARRYING VALUE								
At 31 Dec 2022	1,199,812	1,975,973	18,473	174,639	11,397	21,465	7,481	3,409,240
At 31 December 2021	1,199,812	1,984,392	14,561	196,967	8,945	19,604	4,916	3,429,197

10.2.1 Valuation of properties

Land and building held by Sunu Assurances Plc was independently valued by Timothy Oyeyemi & Partners, Estate surveyors and valuers with FRC/2015/NIESV/000000004761 on December 29, 2021 to ascertain the open market value of the land and building.

The fair value of land and buildings is determined by discounting the expected cash flows of the properties based upon internal plans and assumptions and comparable market transactions.

10.2.2 Assets pledged as security

None of the Company's property, plant and equipment was pledged as security for facility.

10.2.3 Capital commitment

The Group had no commitments for capital expenditure as at the statement of financial position date (2022: Nil) and no borrowing costs was capitalised in the current period (2022: Nil)

10.2.4 There were no impairment losses recognized during the period (2022:Nil).

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

11 STATUTORY DEPOSIT	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Closing balance	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000

This represents deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria in accordance with Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act CAP I17 LFN 2004

12 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	1,900,123	1,844,893	1,900,123	1,844,893
Claims incurred but not reported	190,013	398,161	190,013	398,161
Unearned premiums	1,696,776	1,217,055	1,696,776	1,217,055
Total Insurance contract iabilities, gross	3,786,912	3,460,109	3,786,912	3,460,109
Reinsurance receivables	704,553	1,123,054	704,553	1,123,054
Net insurance contract liabilities	3,082,359	2,337,055	3,082,359	2,337,055

13 TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables represent liabilities to Agents, Brokers and Re-insurers as at year end.

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Reinsurance and coinsurance payable	- 39,067	42,084 -	39,067	42,084
Deposit for premium	52,148	120,636	52,148	120,636
Commission payable	12,094	962	12,094	962
Other trade payables	-	0	-	-
	25,175	163,682	25,175	163,682

14 OTHER PAYABLES	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	Dec 2022	Dec 2021
Due to related parties (Note 14.1)	16,052	28,232	22,185	184,380
Deferred income (Note 14.2)	497,176	96,346	-	-
Dividend payable	26,491	26,491	26,491	26,491
Withholding tax payable	23,282	23,490	7,830	13,417
Staff pension & gratuity	2,919	4,295	2,919	4,295
Unclaimed dividend	30,790	30,790	30,790	30,790
Interest received in advance	9,153	4,952	0	4,885
Unearned commission	113,489	58,508	113,489	58,508
Sundry creditors	191,783	249,348	68,250	92,604
Accrued expenses	213,410	201,107	88,214	44,982
	1,124,544	723,559	360,168	460,352
Current	627,368	627,213	360,168	460,352
Non-current	497,176	96,346	-	-

14.1 DUE TO RELATED PARTIES				
EA Capital Management Limited	-	-	5,358	156,148
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited formerly Managed Healthcare Services Limited	-	-	0	-
Sunu Group	16,052	28,232	16,827	28,232
	16,052	28,232	22,185	184,380

14.2 This represents unearned income from the businesses of EA Capital Management Limited- N11.171Million (December 31, 2022-N45.798Million) and Sunu Health Nigeria Limited- N85.175Million (December 31, 2022-N451.377Million).

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

15 DEPOSIT FOR SHARES

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
At January 1	-	3,010,800	-	3,010,800
Daewoo bond repayment in consideration of shares in Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc by:				
Sunu Assurances vie Cote D'ivoire		-		-
Sunu Participation Holding SA		-		-
Utilised as follows:				
Transfer to share capital	-	(1,505,400)	-	(1,505,400)
Transfer to share premium	-	(1,505,400)	-	(1,505,400)
Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Subsequent to year end, upon receipt of NAICOM's Capital verification report, SEC approved the allotment of shares to Sunu Participations Holding SA and SUNU Assurances vie Cote DÍvoire. The result of the allotment was published in The Guardian and the Punch Newspapers on February 9, 2021 and their CSCS accounts have been credited.

16 CURRENT INCOME TAX LIABILITIES

The movement in this account during the period was as follows:	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Balance as at January 1	110,054	55,904	76,078	26,514
WHT tax credit offset	(37,346)	-	(37,346)	-
Charge for the period	191,603	223,657	129,638	197,986
Payment during the period	(136,665)	(169,507)	(109,560)	(148,422)
Closing balance	127,646	110,054	58,810	76,078

16.1 The tax charge for the period comprises:

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Company income tax				
-Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc	51,069	197,986	51,069	197,986
-Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	60,822	25,639	-	-
-EA Capital Management Limited	1,142	32	-	-
Underprovision in previous year- Sunu Assurances	78,569		78,569	
	191,603	223,657	129,638	197,986
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-
Total tax charge for the Period	191,603	223,657	129,638	197,986

17 DEFERRED TAX

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Balance as at January 1	119,790	91,038	48,851	48,994
Charge for the period	-	-	-	(143)
income statement		30,955		
other comprehensive income		(2,203)		
Closing balance	119,790	119,790	48,851	48,851

18 SHARE CAPITAL

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL				
5,810,800,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400
Issued and fully paid				
5,810,800,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400

The movement in issued and fully paid up share capital is as follows:

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Opening balance	2,905,400	1,400,000	2,905,400	1,400,000
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Transfer from deposit for shares	-	1,505,400	-	1,505,400
Closing balance	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

19 SHARE PREMIUM	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
Opening balance	2,453,326	1,023,465	2,453,326	1,023,465
Transfer from deposit for shares	-	1,505,400	-	1,505,400
	2,453,326	2,528,865	2,453,326	2,528,865
Private placement costs		(75,539)		(75,539)
Closing balance	**2,453,326**	**2,453,326**	**2,453,326**	**2,453,326**

Share premium comprises additional paid up capital in excess of the par value. The reserve is not ordinarily available for distribution

20 CONTINGENCY RESERVES

In compliance with section 21(1) of Insurance Act 2003, the contingency reserve for general insurance business is credited with the higher of 3% of total premiums during the year or 20% of the profits until it reaches the higher of the minimum paid up share capital or 50% of net premium.

The movement in this account during the period is as follows:

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
At 1 January	1,258,875	1,112,741	1,258,875	1,112,741
Transfer from retained earnings	173,217	146,134	173,217	146,134
Closing balance	1,432,092	1,258,875	1,432,092	1,258,875

21 ASSETS REVALUATION RESERVES	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	Dec 2022	Dec 2021
As at 1 January	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089
Movement during the period	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089

22 FAIR VALUE RESERVE	Dec 2022	Dec 2021	Dec 2022	Dec 2021
As at 1 January	(282)	22	(282)	22
Gain on financial assets	(233)	(304)	(233)	(304)
Closing balance	(515)	(282)	(515)	(282)

This represents gain on financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income

23 RETAINED EARNINGS

The retained earnings represents the amount available for dividend distribution to the equity shareholders of the Company. The movement in the retained earnings is shown in the statement of changes in equity.

	Group Dec 2022	Group Dec 2021	Company Dec 2022	Company Dec 2021
At 1 January	385,485	361,447	41,919	61,278
Total Dividend paid	(84,874)	(28,561)	-	-
Dividend due to non-controlling shares	27,754	-	-	-
Transfer from share capital	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	525,825	198,733	388,232	126,775
Transfer to contingency reserves	(173,217)	(146,134)	(173,217)	(146,134)
Closing balance	680,973	385,485	256,934	41,919

24 NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	Group	Group
Balance as at 1 January	262,730	241,791
Dividend received	(27,754)	(13,878)
Transfer from NCI due to acquisition of additional shares in Sunu Health	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings due to additional shares in Sunu Health	-	-
Transfer from the profit or loss account	41,746	34,817
Closing balance	276,722	262,730

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

25 NET PREMIUM INCOME

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Gross direct premium written	6,608,241	6,059,644	1,397,800	985,745
Inward reinsurance premium	79,146	86,449	12,016	16,427
Gross premium written	6,687,387	6,146,093	1,409,816	1,002,172
Increase in unearned premiums	(479,721)	(354,461)	280,562	522,523
Gross Premium income	6,207,666	5,791,632	1,690,378	1,524,695
Less: Reinsurance costs	(1,596,292)	(1,329,275)	(617,432)	(573,135)
Net Premium income	4,611,374	4,462,357	1,072,946	951,560

26 COMMISSION INCOME

Commission income represents commission received on transactions ceded to reinsurance Companies during the year under review

27 NET CLAIMS EXPENSES

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Claims paid during the period	1,491,833	2,565,536	521,341	526,293
Less:Salvages & subrogation	(25,757)	(16,607)	(25,757)	(16,607)
Net claims paid	1,466,076	2,548,929	495,584	509,686
Changes in Outstanding claims	55,230	472,697	(139,865)	(86,599)
Changes in IBNR	(208,148)	48,346	(208,148)	48,346
Total claims and loss adjustment expenses	1,313,158	3,069,972	147,571	471,433
Recoverable from re-insurance	(204,345)	(1,711,423)	116,594	(257,089)
	1,108,813	1,358,549	264,165	214,344

28 UNDERWRITING EXPENSES

Underwriting expenses can be sub-divided into acquisition and other underwriting expenses. Acquisition expenses are those incurred in obtaining and renewing insurance contracts. They include commissions or brokerage paid to agents and brokers and indirect expenses. Other underwriting expenses are those incurred in servicing existing policies. These include processing costs, preparation of statistics and reports and other incidental costs attributable to maintenance.

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Acquisition costs	982,865	850,299	220,297	32,041
Other underwriting expenses	411,669	285,730	197,489	148,850
Total underwriting expenses	1,394,534	1,136,029	417,786	180,891

29 NET INCOME FROM NON-INSURANCE COMPANIES

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
EA Capital Management Limited	9,126	1,715	4,889	7,799
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	165,800	-	41,679	- 62,929
	174,926	1,715	46,568	- 55,130

30 INVESTMENT INCOME

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents interest income	268,589	200,288	82,972	57,820
Dividend income	61,781	30,487	64	368
Rental income	27,764	16,511	11,653	4,372
	358,134	247,286	94,689	62,560

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
The investment income comprises the following:				
Investment income attributable to shareholder	89,545	46,998	11,717	4,740
Investment income attributable to policyholde	268,589	200,288	82,972	57,820
	358,134	247,286	94,689	62,560

31 NET FAIR VALUE LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

Net fair value (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(9,134)	6,197	10,062	7,395

32 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Profit/(loss) from sale of property, plant & equ	4,211	4,034	(48)	4,034
Bank interest	6,912	-	1,790	(18)
Exchange gain	239,551	97,404	157,415	21,413
Other income	56,983	150,421	9,422	81,030
	307,657	251,859	168,579	106,459

33 IMPAIRMENT LOSS

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Impairment on trade receivables		18,391		18,391
Impairment loss - on Other receivables	11,450	(9,114)	3,829	(18,454)
Impairment loss - reinsurance receivables		88,461		88,461
Impairment no longer required on Tbills	(41)	(357)	-	45
Impairment no longer required on placement	(4,842)	(8,662)	-	122
Impairment on placement	3,525	4,844	(16,034)	(12,800)
Impairment on Tbills	-	41	(17)	(249)
	10,092	93,604	(12,222)	75,516

34 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Depreciation and amortization charges	219,952	212,762	60,754	53,229
Auditors remuneration	13,908	12,608	3,477	2,346
Directors expenses	60,806	58,855	14,989	16,548
Professional fees	76,491	122,480	13,700	24,851
Bank charges	17,121	14,841	5,390	4,922
Training expenses	24,776	47,700	11,245	33,822
Communication expenses	159,049	164,120	42,222	63,637
Marketing expenses	113,557	118,325	- 152,319	- 171,600
Statutory fees	75,194	79,229	19,345	40,721
Repairs and maintenance	147,244	91,053	78,421	28,070
Diesel and electricity	126,027	102,614	83,517	85,675
Rent and rates	28,813	60,827	10,464	6,240
Insurance expenses	18,162	9,895	- 1,359	3,480
Pension and gratuity	72,296	100,412	15,865	- 4,714
Printing and stationery	29,376	13,458	19,483	5,975
Travelling and accomodation	131,423	90,671	57,301	38,700
Other administrative expenses	190,179	135,865	94,415	95,330
	1,504,374	1,435,715	376,910	327,232

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

35 FINANCE COSTS

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Interest on Daewoo loan	-	0	-	0
Exchange difference on Daewoo loan	-	0	-	0
Restructuring fees on Daewoo loan	-	-	-	-
	-	0	-	0

36 EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

(Loss)/earnings per share is calculated by dividing the (loss)/profit attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
(Loss)/Profit attributable to the equity holders	525,825	198,733	200,106	88,319
Total number of ordinary shares of 50k each in issue	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (kobo per share)	9.0	3.4	3.4	1.5
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (kobo per share)	9.0	3.4	3.4	1.5

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

37 NET PREMIUM INCOME

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Gross direct premium written	5,694,761	4,784,695	1,138,955	826,057
Inward reinsurance premium	79,146	86,449	12,016	16,427
	-	-		-
Gross premium written	5,773,905	4,871,144	1,150,971	842,484
Increase in unearned premiums	(479,720)	(354,461)	280,563	509,574
	-	-		-
Gross Premium income	5,294,185	4,516,683	1,431,534	1,352,058
Less: Reinsurance costs	(1,596,292)	(1,329,275)	(617,432)	(573,135)
Net Premium income	3,697,893	3,187,408	814,102	778,923

38 COMMISSION INCOME

Commission income represents commission received on transactions ceded to reinsurance Companies during the year under review

39 NET CLAIMS EXPENSES

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Claims paid during the period	1,470,846	2,065,666	524,748	424,190
Less:Subrogation and salvges	(25,757)	(16,607)	(25,757)	(16,607)
Net claims paid	1,445,089	2,049,059	498,991	407,583
Changings in Outstanding claims	55,230	472,697	(139,865)	(86,599)
Changing in IBNR	(208,147)	48,346	(208,147)	48,346
Total claims and loss adjustment expenses	1,292,172	2,570,102	150,979	369,330
Recoverable from re-insurance	204,345	(1,711,423)	116,594	(257,089)
			-	
	1,087,827	858,679	267,573	112,241

40 UNDERWRITING EXPENSES

Underwriting expenses can be sub-divided into acquisition and other underwriting expenses. Acquisition expenses are those incurred in obtaining and renewing insurance contracts. They include commissions or brokerage paid to agents and brokers and indirect expenses. Other underwriting expenses are those incurred in servicing existing policies. These include processing costs, preparation of statistics and reports and other incidental costs attributable to maintenance.

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Acquisition costs	982,865	850,299	220,297	142,324
Other underwriting expenses	244,613	215,392	115,809	78,512
Total underwriting expenses	1,227,478	1,065,691	336,106	220,836

41 NET INCOME FROM NON-INSURANCE COMPANIES

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
EA Capital Management Limited	-	-	-	-
Sunu Health Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

42 INVESTMENT INCOME

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents interest income	251,750	187,396	75,815	56,899
Dividend income	58,359	26,964	65	18
Rental income	20,195	7,800	7,387	1,950
	330,304	222,160	83,267	58,867

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
The investment income comprises the following:				
Investment income attributable to shareholders	78,554	34,764	7,452	1,968
Investment income attributable to policyholders	251,750	187,396	75,815	56,899
	330,304	222,160	83,267	58,867

43 NET FAIR VALUE LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

Net fair value (loss) on financial assets at fair value	(4,532)	5,989	(2,326)	4,006

44 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Profit/(loss) from sale of property, plant & equipmen	3,928	2,975	-	2,975
Bank interest	25	39	6	27
Exchange gain	239,552	97,404	157,416	21,413
Other income	53,666	144,317	7,409	74,952
	297,171	244,735	164,831	99,367

45 IMPAIRMENT LOSS

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Impairment on Other receivables	11,450	96,387	3,829	96,387
Impairment no longer required on Tbills	(41)	(357)	-	-
Impairment no longer required on placement	(4,842)	(8,396)	-	-
Impairment on placement	3,524	4,842	(16,033)	(12,746)
Impairment on Tbills	-	41	(17)	17
	10,091	92,517	(12,221)	83,658

46 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Depreciation and amortization charges	148,479	159,256	38,231	39,377
Auditors remuneration	9,000	7,700	2,250	1,306
Directors expenses	40,316	41,756	10,871	13,623
Professional fees	63,377	113,696	9,084	22,336
Bank charges	11,436	11,705	3,082	3,804
Training expenses	18,703	26,124	9,319	17,000
Communication expenses	144,185	152,809	38,141	61,054
Exchange loss		-	-	-
Marketing expenses	65,484	99,058	- 177,896	- 161,289
Statutory fees	56,823	51,752	13,285	13,259
Repairs and maintenance	108,589	66,140	71,767	34,322
Diesel and electricity	111,069	81,704	82,657	69,057
Rent and rates	22,550	56,101	8,948	5,711
Insurance expenses	12,830	8,685	4,083	2,270
Pension and gratuity	45,096	77,836	8,805	57,112
Printing and stationery	17,553	6,528	14,966	4,212
Travelling and accomodation	127,243	84,175	53,144	38,100
Other administrative expenses	181,282	101,509	105,239	67,118
	1,184,015	1,146,534	295,976	288,372

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

47 FINANCE COSTS

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
Interest on Daewoo loan	-	0	-	0
Exchange difference on Daewoo loan	-	0	-	0
Restructuring fees on Daewoo loan	-	-	-	-
	-	0	-	0

48 EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

(Loss)/earnings per share is calculated by dividing the (loss)/profit attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2021	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2021
(Loss)/Profit attributable to the equity	388,232	126,775	149,806	(203,665)
Total number of ordinary shares of 50k	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800
Weighted average number of ordinary	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (kobo pe	6.7	2.2	2.6	(3.5)
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (kobo p	6.7	2.2	2.6	(3.5)