# SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

## UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
## 30 JUNE, 2023

**SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC**

**Introduction**

Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc's unaudited interim Financial Statements at as 30 June, 2023 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 30th June, 2023.

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

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**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 | | |
| Mrs. Abubakar Aisha | | |

**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 30 JUNE, 2023**

## 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 June 30, 2023 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 July, 2023

## 2 SHAREHOLDING PATTERN AS AT JUNE 30, 2023

| S/N | HOLDERS TYPE | No of Shareholders | % holding | No of holdings | % holdings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nigerian Shareholders | 41,468 | 99.94 | 970,784,058 | 16.71 |
| 2 | Foreign Shareholders | 26 | 0.06 | 4,840,015,942 | 83.29 |
| | | **41,494** | **100.00** | **5,810,800,000** | **100.00** |

**SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE AS AT JUNE 30, 2023**

| S/N | HOLDERS TYPE | No of Shareholders | % holding | No of holdings | % holdings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Individual | 40,695 | 98.07 | 562,379,994 | 9.68 |
| 2 | Corporate body | 799 | 1.93 | 5,248,420,006 | 90.32 |
| | | **41,494** | **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.

## 4 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.

### 4.1 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.

**4.2 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.

**4.3 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

**4.4.1 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.

**4.4.2 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.

**4.4.3 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

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

**4.4.4 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.

**4.4.5 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.

**4.4.6 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.

**4.4.7 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.

**4.4 REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS**

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.

## 4.5 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.

## 4.6 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

## 4.7 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

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

## 4.8 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.

## 4.9 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.

## 4.10 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.

**4.11 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.

**4.12 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.

**4.13 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

**4.14 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 adequacy test.

**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.

## 4.15 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.

## 4.16 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.

## 4.17 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.

**4.18 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.

**4.19 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.

## SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
## FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

### 4.19.1 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.

### 4.19.2 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.

### 4.20 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.

### 4.21 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.

### 4.22 RETAINED EARNINGS

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

### 4.23 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.

**4.24 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.

**5 Recognition and Measurement of Insurance Contracts**

**5.1 Key types of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held**

The Group issues Non-life insurance contracts to individual and businesses. The insurance contracts are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. The Non-life insurance products offered include Bond, Oil & Gas, Engineering, Motor, Aviation, Marine, Fire and General Accident. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of a policyholder's accident. The Group accounts for these contracts applying the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA). The Group also holds reinsurance contracts to mitigate risk exposure. The reinsurance contracts comprises of facultative (excess of individual loss) reinsurance policies and quota share reinsurance contracts accounted for applying PAA.

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 on business ceded on treaty and facultative and is recognized on part apportionment basis.

5.2 **Definitions and classifications**

Products sold by the Group are classified as insurance contracts when the Group accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified future event adversely affects the policyholder. This assessment is made on a contract-by-contract basis at the contract issue date. In making this assessment, the Group considers all its substantive rights and obligations, whether they arise from contract, law or regulation. The Group determines whether a contract contains significant insurance risk by assessing if an insured event could cause the Group to pay to the policyholder additional amount that are significant in any single scenario with commercial substance even if the insured event is extremely unlikely or the expected present value of the contingent cash flows is a small proportion of the expected present value of the remaining cash flows from the insurance contract.

**Combining a set or series of contracts**

Sometimes, the Group enters into two or more contracts at the same time with the same or related counterparties to achieve an overall commercial effect. The Group accounts for such a set of contracts as a single insurance contract when this reflects the substance of the contracts. When making this assessment, the Group considers whether:The rights and obligations are different when looked at together compared to when looked at individually The Group is unable to measure one contract without considering the other

**Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts**

The Group assesses its insurance and reinsurance products to determine whether they contain components which must be accounted for under another IFRS rather than IFRS 17. After separation, an entity must apply IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract. Currently, the Group do not have products that require sepereations (distinct components).

5.3 **Level of aggregation**

IFRS 17 requires an entity to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The Group identifies portfolis by aggregating insurance contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together. In grouping insurance contracts into portfolios, the Group considers the specific labelling of the risks into product lines. The Group has determine that all contracts within each product line, as define for management purposes, have similar arisks, Therefore, when contracts re managed together, they represent a portfolio of contracts.

Each portfolio is subdivided into groups of contracts to which the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS 17 are applied.

At initial recognition, the Group segregates contracts based on when they were issued. A cohort contains all contacts that were issued within a 12-month period. Each cohort is then further disaggregated into three groups of contracts:

* Contracts that are onerous on initial recognition
* Contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently
* Any remaining contracts

Non-life short term contracts accounted for applying the PAA, the Group determines that contracts are not onerous on initial recognition, unless there are facts and circumstances indicating otherwise. As IFRS 17 does not define what facts/circumstances entail, the following are considered on their impact on expected cashflows and resulting profitability:

- Significant changes in external conditions including economic or regulatory changes e.g. (PRAN rate review)
- Changes to the organisation or processes
- Changes in underwriting and pricing strategies
- Trends in experience and expected variability in cashflows

This consideration is only required for LRC and not LIC which is already measured at current fulfilment value. Fulfilment cashflows can be estimated at whichever aggregate level is deemed appropriate and then subsequently allocated into IFRS 17 portfolios and groups. The fact that incurred claims of a particular cohort is loss-making does not mean the LRC will be onerous as well. Judgement is applied to determine whether each cohort's LRC will be similar to this incurred experince and hence onerous . For example, action taken to improve profitability a historically loss-making cohort may indicate that the cohort will be non-onerous going forward.

All non-life short term contracts have currently been assessed as having no possibility of becoming onerous.
Reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation on an individual contract basis and are assessed separately from insurance contracts. The smallest unit of account is a reinsurance contract, even where this contract covers more than one type of insurance product. However, there are cases where a reinsurance contract covers separate and identifiable product lines which are only included in the same legal document for administrative convenience. These contracts have been separated into its different component. An example is the NLIP reinsurance contract covering Motor, Casualty and Employer's Liability Product Lines. Each reinsured line is managed separately and priced separately so they treated as separate reinsurance contracts.
If two or more reinsurance contracts are written on a particular product line, these may be grouped together in the same covering risks of the same nature and will be managed together. For example, the Surplus contracts on Fire have been grouped together as they cover risks of the same nature and can be measured under the same mesurement approach (PAA) because they have a contract boundary of 1 year. While, facultative and excess of loss contracts are in separate groups, though they cover the same risks and are even managed together, differing mesurement approaches as well as recognition requirements may apply.

**5.4 Recognition**

The Group recognizes groups of insurance contracts issued from the date when the first payment from policyholder in the group becomes due. As Sunu Asurances Nigeria Plc adheres to the statutory no premium no cover, the date premium in received from the policyholder will always be earlier or on the same date as the coverage period. This premiunm receipt date would then be used to separate the groups of insurance contracts into yearly cohorts. The contract groupings shall not be reassessed until they are derecognized.

**5.5 Contract Boundaries**

The Group includes in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or in which the Group has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services . A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when :

* The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks OR

* Both of the following criteria are satisfied

* The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio

* The pricing of the premiums up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

A liability or asset relating to expected premiums or claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract are not recognized. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

5.6 **Measurement of insurance contracts issued**

**General Model - Initial Measurement**

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

**Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary**

The fulfilment cash flows are the current unbiased and probability-weighed estimates of the present value of the future cash flows, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. In arriving at a probability-weighted mean, the Group considereds a range of scenarios to establish a full range of possible outcomes incorporating all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of expected future cash flows. The estimates of future cash flows reflect conditions existing at the measurement date, including assumptions at that date about the future. The Group estimates expected future cash flows for a group of contracts at a portfolio level and allocates them to the groups in that portfolio in a systematic and rational way

When estimating future cash flows, the Group includes all cash flows within the contract boundary including:

* Premiums and any additional cash flows resulting from those premiums
* Reported claims that have not yet been paid, claims incurred but not yet reported, future claims expected to arise from the policy and potential cash infolws from recoveries on future claims covered by existing insurance contracts
* An allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows attributable to the portfolio to which the issued contract belongs
* Claim handling costs
* Maintenance costs including recurring commissions expected to be paid to intermediaries for services ( recurring commissions that are insurance acquisition cash flows, are treated as such in the estimate of future cash flows)
* Transaction - based taxes e.g VAT
* An allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts including overhead costs such as accounting, human resources, information technology and support, legal, internal audit & control, PPE depreciation, rent, and utilities and maintenance.

The Company incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows. The Company estimates the probabilities and amounts of future payments under existing contracts based on information obtained, including:

* Information about claims already reported by policyholders
* Other information about the known or estimated characteristics of the insurance contracts
* Historical data about the Company's own experience, supplemented, when necessary, with data from other sources. Historical data is adjusted to reflect current conditions.

The measurement of fulfilment cash flows includes insurance acquisition cash flows which are allocated as a portion of premium to profit or loss (through insurance revenue) over the period of the contract in a systematic and rational way on the basis of the passage of time.

5.7 **Discount Rate**

The Group measures the time value of money using discount rates that reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts and the characteristics of the cash flows, consistent with observable current market prices.

In determining discount rates for cash flows, the Group uses the bottom-up approach to estimate discount rates starting from a risk-free rate with similar characteristics. Risk free rates are determined by reference to the yields of highly liquid FGN Bonds.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

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

For the purpose of 2022 AFS IFRS 17 closing valuation of Insurance Assets and Liabilities , the Group uses the quantile techniques approach in estimating the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. For future valuation, the cost of capital method will be use in estimating the risk adjustment.

5.8 **Contractual Service Margin (CSM)**

The CSM is a component of the overall carrying amount of a group of insurance contract representing unearned profit that the Group will recognize as it provides insurance contract services over the coverage period.

At initial recognition, the Group measures the CSM as an amount that, unless a group of insurance contract is onerous, results in no gains recognized in profit or loss arising from:

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

If a group of contract is onerous, the Group recognizes a loss on initial recognition. This results in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows, and the CSM of the group being nil. A loss component is recognized for any loss on initial recognition of the group of insurance contracts.

The Group determine at initial recognition the group's coverage units. The Group then allocates the group's CSM based on the coverage units provided in the period.

**General Model - Subsequent Measurement**

In estimating the total future fulfilment cash flows , the Group distinquishes between those relating to already incurred claims and those relating to future service. At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts will reflect a current estimate of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) as at that date and a current estimate of the liability for incurred claims (LIC).

The LRC represents the Group's obligation to investigate and pay valid claims under existing contracts for insured events that have not yet occurred, amounts that relate to other insurance contract services not yet provided and other amounts not related to insurance contract services that have not yet been

The LRC comprised of:

a the fulfilment cash flows relating to future service

b the CSM yet to be earned and

c any outstanding premiums for insurance contract services already provided

The LIC includes the Group's liability to pay valid claims for insured events that have already incurred, other incurred insurance expenses arising from past coverage service and the liability for claims incurred but not yet reported. The current estimate of LIC comprises the fulfilment cash flows related to current and past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Group updates the fulfilment cash flows for both LIC and LRC to reflect the current estimates of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows, as well as discount rates.

Adjustments to the CSM

The changes in fulfilment cash flows are considered to be related to future service and adjust the CSM of the group of insurance contracts

The following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

* Changes in fulfilment cash flows for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof

* Changes in the fulfilment cash flows relating to the LIC

* Adjustments relating to insurance service expenses ( excluding insurance acquisition cash flows)

Any further increase in fulfilment cash flows relating to future coverage are recognized in profit or loss as they occur, increasing the loss component of the group of insurance contracts. Any subsequent decrease in fulfilment cash flows related to future coverage do not adjust the CSM until the loss component of the group is fully reversed through profit or loss

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of the CSM for a group of insurance contracts is the carrying amount at the beginning of the period adjusted for:

* The effect of any new contracts added to the group

* The changes in fulfilment cash flows related to future service, except:

* Increase in fulfilment cash flows that exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, giving rise to a loss that results in the group of contracts becoming onerous or more onerous

* Decrease in fulfilment cash flows that reverse a previously recognized loss on a group of onerous contracts

* The effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM

* The amount recognized as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period, determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining coverage period

**Recognition of the CSM in profit or loss**

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

In determining the amount of the CSM to be release in each period, the Group follows three steps:

* Determine the total number of coverage units in the group. The amount of coverage units in the group is determined by considering the quantity of benefits provided under the contract and the expected coverage period for each contract

* Allocate the CSM at the end of the period (before any of it is release to profit or loss to reflect the insurance contract services provided in the period) equally to each of the coverage units provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future

* Recognized in profit or loss the amount of CSM allocated to the coverage units provided during the period

The number of coverage units change as insurance contract services are provided, contracts expire and new contracts are added to the group. The total number of coverage units depends on the expected duration of the obligations that the group has from its contracts.

By determining a number of coverage units, the Group exercises judgement in estimating the likelihood of insured events occurring and policyholder bahaviour to the extent that they affect expected period of coverage in the group, the different levels of service offered across periods and the quantity of

**Premium Allocation Approach**

This is a simplification of the general model. The Group applies the PAA to the measurement of non-life insurance contracts with a coverage period of each contract in the group of one year or less.

Contracts with coverage period above one year which are not immediately eligible for the PAA, will be subjected to a PAA eligibility by assessing the expected LRC cashflows under both the PAA and General Model approaches. However, there is no material difference in the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage between PAA and the Genral Model, therefore, these qualify for PAA.

On initial recognition, the Group measures the carrying amount of the Liability for remaining coverage for insurance contracts held as the premiums received - Gross Written Premium. At subsequent measurement, the LRC is effectively the unearned premium reserve (UPR) under IFRS 4 less the deferred acquisition costs (DAC). Unlike IFRS 4, DAC will not be presented as an asset under IFRS 17. It is instead reflected in the overall insurance contract liability for remaining coverage, without being identified as a seperate component in the Statement of Financial Position.

5.9 **Premium Experience Adjustment**

Where premium experience adjustments relate to current/past service and are treated at the end of the period, this will be immediately recognized in the P&L as insurance revenue.

**Insurance acquisition cash flows**

IFRS 17 defines insurance acquisition cash flows as cash flows arising from the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. These include direct and indirect costs incurred in originating insurance contracts, including cashflows related to unsuccessful efforts to obtain new business.

Under the PAA, an entity can choose to immediately expense insurance acquisition cash flows in the P&L , when incurred if and only if each insurance contract in a group has a coverage period of one year or less.

Sunu Assurances has opted not to expense acquisition cash flows immediately when incurred. Alternatively, an entity can recognize insurance acquisition cash flows in the measurement of liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and amortize insurance acquisition cash flows in the P&L (systematically - in line with earning pattern of premium revenue OR passage of time. Sunu Assurances has adopted the method to amortize insurance acquisition cash flows in the P&L in line with earning pattern of premium revenue OR passage of time

The existing IFRS 4 approach is to recognize a separate deferred acquisition cost (DAC) assets for costs sssociated with writing new insurance contracts (e. g. commission paid to brokers). Under IFRS 17 , if acquisition costs are paid before the related insurance groups are recognized, an entity shall recognize an asset. These assets are derecognized when the group of insurance contracts are recognized. If insurance acquisition cash flows are expected to be paid after the related group is recognized, then they are included as part of the measurement of insurance contracts (LRC).

IFRS 17 allows for the deferral of acquisition costs to smooth out the recognition of profits. Paid acquisition costs are an asset that is amortized or derecognized when they are included in the measurement of the related group of insurance contracts. Sunu Assurances has choosen to defer all insurance acquisition cash flows and recognize them over the coverage period of contracts or groups they are attributed to. Therefore, acquisition costs and related revenue are recognize over the same periods and in the same pattern , based on the passage of time. Also, the expensing acquisition costs policy choice only applies for contracts with coverage period one year or less

For contracts measured under PAA in the Group, insurance acquisition costs comprise of costs:

* that are directly attributable to individual contracts or group of contracts in a portfolio

* that are not directly attributable to individual contracts but , directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs, with the costs being allocated to groups on a systematic and rationale method.

**5.10 Onerous contracts**

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

On initial recognition, the onerous assessment is done on an individual contract level assessing future expected cash flows on a probability-weighted basis including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Contracts expected on initial recognition to be loss-making are group together and such groups are measured and presented seperately. once contracts are allocated to a group , they are not re-allocated to another group, unless they are substantively modified.

On initial recognition, the CSM of the group of onerous contracts is nil and the group's measurement consists entirely of fulfilment cash flows. A net outflow expected from a group of contracts detemined to be onerous is considered to be the group's loss component. It is initially calculated when the group is first considered to be onerous and is recognized at that date in profit or loss. The amount of the group's loss component is tracked for the purposes of presentation and subsequent measurement.

After the loss component is recognized, the Group allocates any subsequent changes in fulfilment cash flows of the LRC on a systematic basis between the loss component and the LRC excluding the loss component. For groups of onerous contracts, without direct participating features, the Group uses locked - in discount rates. They are determined at initial recognition to calculate the changes in the estimate of future cash flows relating to future service .

For all issued contracts, other than those accounted for applying the PAA, the subsequent changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the LRC to be allocated are :

* Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk recognized in profit or loss representing release from risk in the period

* Estimates of the present value of future cash flows for claims and expenses related from the LRC because of incurred insurance service expenses in the period.

For contracts that are measureed under PAA, the assumption is that there are no onerous contracts at initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. If the measurement of the LIC result in a loss-making group, this does not translate to the LRC being onerous. In this case, the group will be assessed as to whether its LRC will be similar to the incurred experience and hence considered to be onerous.

If facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous during the coverage period, the onerous liability is calculated as the difference between :

* the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage, and

* the FCF that relates to remaining coverage similar to what is needed under the GMM

This difference is recognized as a loss and shall increase the liability for remaining coverage.

**5.11 Measurement of Reinsurance Contracts Issued**

**Recognition**

Proportional reinsurance contracts held will be first recognized on the later of the beginning of the coverage period of the reinsurance contract or the date that the first underlying insurance contract in the treaty is initially recognized.

For example, if we enter a surplus engineering reinsurance contract on 1 January, 2022 and the first engineering insurance policy in the treaty is written in February 2022, then the date of recognition of the surplus reinsurance contract will be February 2022. Though the contract agreement is in place in January, cashflows on the contract do not start until February.

Non-Proportionate reinsurance for example M&D, Fac and Liability Pool reinsurance coverage will be recognized at the beginning of the coverage period of the contract.

**Reinsurance contracts held measured under PAA**

All reinsurance contracts with contract boundaries not exceeding one year are automatically considered to meet PAA eligibility. Most of the Group's Surplus reinsurance contracts are immediately eligible for PAA as they are written on a clean-cut basis. At the end of the period, if there is change in reinsurer, the reinsurer will withdraw from the contract and the reinsurance held portfolio (including outstanding recoveries and ceded portion of unexpired premiums) is

A smaller number of surplus reinsurance contracts and Facultative contracts are written on an underwriting year basis. This basis extends the contract boundary beyond one year as coverage of contracts ceded to the treaty may continue even after the underwriting year has ended

For example, if an insurance contract incepted in April 2022 and ceded to the Fire Surplus reinsurance treaty ( which incepted 1 January, 2022), the contract boundary extends till April 2023 when the insurance contract will expire. So, the contract boundary for the reinsurance contract is beyond one year ie 1 Jan 2022 - 30 April 2023

Where the reinsurance contracts held covers a group of onerous underlying insurance contracts, the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage and recognizes a gain when, in the same period, it reports a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to a group. The recognition of this gain results in the recognition for the loss recovery component of the asset for the remaining coverage of a group of reinsurance contracts held.

**Modification and Derecognition**

The Group derecognizes the original contract and recognizes the modified contract as a new contract. If the terms of insurance contracts are modified and the following conditions are met:

* If the modified terms were included at contract inception and the Group would have concluded that the modified contract

Is outside of the scope of IFRS 17

- Results in a different insurance contract due to separating components from the host contract
- Results in a substantially different contract boundary
- Would be included in a different group of contracts

* The original contract was accounted for applying the PAA, but the modified contract no longer meets the PAA eligibility criteria for that approach

If the contract modification meets any of the conditions, the Group performs all assessments applicable at initial recognition, derecognizes the original contract and recognizes the new modified contract as if it was entered for the first time.

If the contract modification does not meet any of the conditions, the Group treats the effect of the modification as changes in the estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

For insurance contracts accounted for applying the PAA, the Company adjusts insurance revenue prospectively from the time of the contract modification.

The Company derecognizes an insurance contract when, and only when the contract is:

* Extinquished ( when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled)

* Modified and the derecognition criteria are met

When the Group derecognizes an insurance contract from within a group of contracts, it

* Adjusts the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the group to eliminate the present value of the future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations that have been derecognized from the group

* Adjust the CSM of the group for the change in the fulfilment cash flows (unless it relates to the increase or reversal of the loss component)

* Adjusts the number of coverage units for expected remaining insurance contract services to reflect the coverage units derecognized from the group and recognizes in profit or loss in the period the amount of CSM based on that adjusted number.

When the Group derecognizes an insurance contract due to modification, it derecognizes the original insurance contract and recognizes a new one. The Group adjusts the CSM of the group from which the modified contract has been derecognized for the difference between the change in the carrying amount of the group as a result of adjustment to fulfilment cash flows due to derecognition and the premium the Group would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium actually charged for the mdification.

6 **Presentation**

The Group has presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position the carrying amount of portfolio of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities and the portfolio of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and those that are liabilities

6.1 **Insurance Revenue**

As the Group provides insurance services under a group of insurance contracts issued, it reduces its LRC and recognizes insurance revenue, which is measured at the amount of consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services

For groups of insurance contracts measured under the General Model, insurance revenue consists of the sum of the changes in LRC due to:

* The insurance service expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding :

Amounts allocated to the loss component

Repayments of investment components

Amounts that relate to transaction-based taxes collected on behalf of third parties

Insurance acquisition expenses

Amounts relating to risk adjustment for non-financial risk

* The changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding

Changes that relate to future service that adjust the CSM

Amounts allocated to the loss component

* The amount of CSM for the services provided in the period

Insurance revenue also includes the portion of premiums that relate to recovering those insurance acquisition cash flows included in the insurance service expenses in each period.

Both amounts are measured in a systematic way on the basis of the passage of time.

When applying the PAA, the Group recognizes insurance revenue for the period based on the passage of time by allocating expected premium receipts including premium experience adjustments to each period of service

6.2 **Insurance service expenses**

Insurance service expenses arising from a group of insurance contracts issued comprises:

* Changes in the LIC related to claims and expenses incurred in the period

* Changes in the LIC related to claims and expenses incurred in prior period (related to past service)

* Other directly attributable insurance service expenses incurred in the period

* Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows, which is recognized at the same amount in insurance service expenses

* Loss component of onerous groups of contracts initially recognizes in the period

* Changes in the LRC related to future service that do not adjust the CSM , because they are changes in the loss components of onerous groups of contracts

6.3 **Income or expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held**

The Group presents income or expenses from a group of reinsurance contracts held in profit or loss for the period separately. Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held are split into the following two amounts:

* Amount recovered from reinsurers

* An allocation of the premium paid

The Group presents cash flows as a result of claims as part of the amount recovered from reinsurers. Ceding commission emanating from reinsurance ceded are presented as a deduction in the premiums to be paid to the reinsurer which is then allocated to profit or loss

The Group establishes a loss recovery component of the asset for the remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held. This depicts the recovery of losses recognized on the initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to a group . The loss recovery component adjusts the CSM of the group of reinsurance contracts held. The loss recovery component is then adjusted to reflect:

* Changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the underlying insurance contracts that ralate to future service and do not adjust the CSM of the respective groups to which the underlying insurance contracts belong to.

* Reversals of loss recovery component to the extent those reversals are not changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts held

* Allocations of the loss recovery component against the amounts recovered from reinsurers reported in line with the associated reinsured incurred claims or expenses

When applying the PAA, the Group does not discount the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and financial risk for non-life policies with a coverage period of one year or less. For those claims that the Group expects to be paid within one year or less from the date of incurrence, the Group does not adjust future cash flows for time value of money and the effects of financial risks. However, claims expected to take more than one year to settle are discounted applying the discount rate at the time the incurred claims is initially recognized.

7 **Contracts existing at transition date**

On transition date, 1 January, 2022, the Group:

* Has identified, recognized and measured each group of insurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always applied
* Has identified, recognized and measured assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as if IFRS 17 had always applied.

* Derecognized any existing balances that would not exist had IFRS 17 always applied

* Recognized any resulting net difference in equity

In determining the appropriate transition approach, the following were considered:

* the coverage period of the in-force policies

* the availability of historical data and assumptions driving measurement and the ability to obtain these without undue cost and effort

8 **Full Retrospective approach**
On transition to IFRS 17, the Group applied the full retrospective approach.

The Group has applied the full retrospective approach on transition to all non-life short-term business in force at the transition date.

**9 REINSURANCE EXPENSES**

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

**10 COMMISSION INCOME**

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

**11 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.

**12 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.

**13 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.

**14 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.

**15 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.

**16 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.

## 17 SEGMENT REPORTING

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.

## 18 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.

## 19 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 30 JUNE, 2023**
**(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)**

| | NOTES | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Restated | Restated | | Restated | Restated |
| **ASSETS** | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1 | 7,117,812 | 4,506,236 | 3,108,858 | 6,840,315 | 3,732,292 | 2,890,949 |
| Financial assets | | | | | | | |
| - At fair value through profit or loss | 2.1 | 117,184 | 89,303 | 98,437 | 49,134 | 35,933 | 40,465 |
| - At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income | 2.2 | 1,251 | 1,251 | 1,483 | 1,251 | 1,251 | 1,483 |
| - At Amortised cost | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 209,071 | 0 | 0 | 209,071 |
| Trade receivables | 3 | 904,542 | 852,201 | 530,496 | 99,503 | 64,769 | 5,205 |
| Reinsurance contract assets | 4 | 2,199,029 | 1,581,035 | 1,735,360 | 2,199,029 | 1,581,035 | 1,735,360 |
| Deferred acquisition costs | 5 | 533,601 | 285,135 | 224,803 | 533,601 | 285,135 | 224,803 |
| Prepayments and other receivables | 6 | 886,160 | 543,061 | 698,421 | 463,976 | 431,577 | 443,501 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | 7 | - | - | | 677,045 | 677,045 | 677,045 |
| Investment properties | 8 | 447,721 | 410,870 | 403,491 | 391,820 | 354,969 | 347,590 |
| Intangible assets | 9 | 565,471 | 606,503 | 654,740 | 555,567 | 579,740 | 617,005 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 10 | 3,857,223 | 3,914,049 | 3,930,933 | 3,380,693 | 3,418,692 | 3,429,197 |
| Right of use asset | 10.1.1 | 14,998 | 16,696 | | | | |
| Statutory deposit | 11 | 315,000 | 315,000 | 315,000 | 315,000 | 315,000 | 315,000 |
| **Total assets** | | 16,959,992 | 13,121,340 | 11,911,093 | 15,506,934 | 11,477,439 | 10,936,674 |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 12 | 5,429,739 | 4,057,008 | 3,345,851 | 5,429,739 | 4,057,008 | 3,345,851 |
| Trade payables | 13 | 261,397 | 62,720 | 163,682 | 246,516 | 62,720 | 163,682 |
| Other payables | 14 | 1,409,174 | 1,052,623 | 723,559 | 726,974 | 207,681 | 460,352 |
| Deposit for shares | 15 | - | - | | - | - | |
| Income tax liabilities | 16 | 161,503 | 113,572 | 110,054 | 112,741 | 54,572 | 76,078 |
| Deferred tax | 17 | 119,714 | 119,714 | 119,790 | 48,775 | 48,775 | 48,851 |
| **Total liabilities** | | 7,381,527 | 5,405,637 | 4,462,936 | 6,564,745 | 4,430,755 | 4,094,814 |
| **EQUITY** | | | | | | | |
| Paid up share capital | 18 | 2,905,400 | 2,905,400 | 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 | 2,453,326 | 2,453,326 |
| Contingency reserves | 20 | 1,567,466 | 1,432,092 | 1,258,875 | 1,567,466 | 1,432,092 | 1,258,875 |
| Revaluation reserves | 21 | 63,089 | 63,089 | 63,089 | 63,089 | 63,089 | 63,089 |
| Fair value reserve | 22 | (439) | (439) | (282) | (439) | (439) | (282) |
| Retained earnings | 23 | 2,324,718 | 582,524 | 505,019 | 1,953,346 | 193,216 | 161,453 |
| | | 9,313,560 | 7,435,992 | 7,185,427 | 8,942,188 | 7,046,684 | 6,841,861 |
| **Non controlling interest** | 24 | 264,904 | 279,712 | 262,730 | - | - | |
| **Total Equity** | | 9,578,464 | 7,715,704 | 7,448,157 | 8,942,188 | 7,046,684 | 6,841,861 |
| **Total liabilites and equity** | | 16,959,992 | 13,121,340 | 11,911,093 | 15,506,934 | 11,477,439 | 10,936,674 |

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on July 27, 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 30 JUNE , 2023**
**(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)**

| | NOTES | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance Revenue | 25 | 3,899,895 | 3,282,418 | 2,258,140 | 1,753,097 |
| Insurance Service Expenses | 26 | (2,076,360) | (1,772,559) | (1,452,529) | (998,873) |
| Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contract | 27 | (363,878) | (460,844) | (120,936) | (342,724) |
| **Insurance service result** | | **1,459,657** | **1,049,015** | **684,675** | **411,500** |
| Profit from concessionary arrangement | | 2,958 | (23,102) | 9,403 | (14,269) |
| Net income from non-insurance subsidiaries | 31 | 189,681 | 93,338 | 142,572 | 93,338 |
| Investment income | 32 | 286,022 | 184,831 | 186,722 | 123,961 |
| Net realised gain/(loss) on financial assets | 2.1b | - | - | - | - |
| Net realised gain/(loss) on fixed assets | | | | | - |
| Net fair value (loss) on financial assets | 33 | 27,881 | (9,061) | 22,510 | (4,757) |
| Other operating income | 34 | 1,779,439 | 34,051 | 1,649,723 | 16,138 |
| Employee benefit expenses | | (517,470) | (428,424) | (253,049) | (221,433) |
| Impairment loss | 35 | (4,969) | (4,784) | 22,686 | 10,229 |
| Other operating expenses | 36 | (942,441) | (726,249) | (504,134) | (398,394) |
| Results of operating activities | | 2,280,758 | 169,615 | 1,961,108 | 16,313 |
| Finance costs | 37 | (997) | - | (479) | - |
| Profit/(loss) before tax | | 2,279,761 | 169,615 | 1,960,629 | 16,313 |
| Income tax expense | | (136,577) | (114,562) | (109,148) | (48,672) |
| Profit/(loss) for the period | | 2,143,183 | 55,053 | 1,851,481 | (32,359) |
| Profit attributable to: | | | | | |
| Owners of the parent | | 2,123,297 | 36,055 | 1,841,869 | (41,268) |
| Non-controlling interests | | 19,886 | 18,998 | 9,612 | 8,909 |
| | | 2,143,183 | 55,053 | 1,851,481 | (32,359) |
| **Other comprehensive income:** | | | | | |
| ***Items within OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss*** | | | | | |
| Loss on available for sale financial assets | | - | - | - | - |
| ***Items within OCI that may not be reclassified to profit or loss*** | | | | | |
| **Other comprehensive income for the period** | | - | - | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive income for the period** | | 2,143,183 | 55,053 | 1,851,481 | (32,359) |
| Attributable to: | | | | | |
| Owners of the parent | | 2,123,297 | 36,055 | 1,841,869 | (41,268) |
| Non-controlling interests | | 19,886 | 18,998 | 9,612 | 8,909 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | | 2,143,183 | 55,053 | 1,851,481 | (32,359) |
| Earnings/(loss) per share: | | | | | |
| Basic Earnings /(loss) per share | 38 | 36.5 | 0.6 | 31.7 | (0.7) |
| Diluted Earnings/ (loss) per share | 38 | 36.5 | 0.6 | 31.7 | (0.7) |

**SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE , 2023**
**(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)**

| | NOTES | Company<br>6 Months ended<br>June 30, 2023 | Company<br>6 Months ended<br>June 30, 2022 | Company<br>3 Months ended<br>June 30, 2023 | Company<br>3 Months ended<br>June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance Revenue | 39 | 3,024,442 | 2,462,628 | 1,645,266 | 1,315,020 |
| Insurance Service Expenses | 40 | (1,481,170) | (1,262,350) | (927,963) | (659,567) |
| Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contract | 41 | (363,878) | (460,844) | (120,936) | (342,724) |
| **Insurance service result** | | **1,179,394** | **739,434** | **596,367** | **312,729** |
| Profit from concessionary arrangement | | 2,958 | (23,102) | 9,403 | (14,269) |
| Net income from non-insurance subsidiaries | 43 | - | - | - | - |
| Investment income | 46 | 266,915 | 170,087 | 176,674 | 114,041 |
| Net realised gain/(loss) on financial assets | 2.1b | - | - | | - |
| Net realised gain/(loss) on fixed assets | | | | | - |
| Net fair value (loss) on financial assets | 47 | 13,201 | (2,791) | 11,486 | (1,075) |
| Other operating income | 48 | 1,771,475 | 30,392 | 1,643,832 | 12,842 |
| Employee benefit expenses | | (283,287) | (251,159) | (129,805) | (137,217) |
| Impairment loss | 49 | (4,969) | (4,783) | 22,687 | 9,994 |
| Other operating expenses | 50 | (769,044) | (578,190) | (417,040) | (325,279) |
| **Results of operating activities** | | **2,176,643** | **79,888** | **1,913,604** | **(28,234)** |
| Finance costs | 51 | - | - | - | - |
| Profit/(loss) before tax | | 2,176,643 | 79,888 | 1,913,604 | (28,234) |
| Income tax expense | | (106,815) | (87,222) | (94,566) | (35,851) |
| **Profit/(loss) for the period** | | **2,069,828** | **(7,334)** | **1,819,038** | **(64,085)** |
| Profit attributable to: | | | | | |
| Owners of the parent | | 2,069,828 | (7,334) | 1,819,038 | (64,085) |
| Non-controlling interests | | - | - | - | - |
| | | 2,069,828 | (7,334) | 1,819,038 | (64,085) |
| **Other comprehensive income:** | | | | | |
| ***Items within OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss*** | | | | | |
| ;Losss on available for sale financial assets | | - | - | - | - |
| ***Items within OCI that may not be reclassified to profit or loss*** | | | | | |
| **Other comprehensive income for the period** | | - | - | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive income for the period** | | 2,069,828 | (7,334) | 1,819,038 | (64,085) |
| Attributable to: | | | | | |
| Owners of the parent | | 2,069,828 | (7,334) | 1,819,038 | (64,085) |
| Non-controlling interests | | - | - | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | | 2,069,828 | (7,334) | 1,819,038 | (64,085) |
| Earnings/(loss) per share: | | | | | |
| Basic Earnings /(loss) per share | 52 | 35.6 | (0.1) | 31.3 | (1.1) |
| Diluted Earnings/ (loss) per share | 52 | 35.6 | (0.1) | 31.3 | (1.1) |

**SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES**
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE , 2023**
**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 2023** | 2,905,400 | 2,453,326 | 63,089 | (439) | 1,432,092 | 582,524 | 7,435,992 | 279,712 | 7,715,704 |
| **Total Comprehensive income for the period** | | | | | | | | | |
| Profit/(loss) for the period | - | - | - | - | - | 2,123,297 | 2,123,297 | 19,886 | 2,143,183 |
| IFRS 17 Opening Transition | | | | | | - | - | | - |
| Transfer to contingency reserves | - | - | - | - | 135,374 | (135,374) | - | - | - |
| **Other comprehensive income:** | | | | - | | | - | | - |
| Fair value adjustment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | - | - | - | - | 135,374 | 1,987,923 | 2,123,297 | 19,886 | 2,143,183 |
| **Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity contributions by and distributions to owners** | | | | | | | | | |
| Dividend Paid | - | - | - | - | - | (245,729) | (245,729) | (34,694) | (280,423) |
| Transfer from non-controlling interest | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total transactions with owners | - | - | - | - | - | (245,729) | (245,729) | (34,694) | (280,423) |
| **Balance at 30 June, 2023** | 2,905,400 | 2,453,326 | 63,089 | (439) | 1,567,466 | 2,324,718 | 9,313,560 | 264,904 | 9,578,464 |

| **Group** | **Share capital** | **Share premium** | **Revaluation reserves** | **Fair value reserve** | **Contingency reserves** | **tained Earnin** | **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** | - | - | - | - | - | 55,053 | 55,053 | 18,998 | 74,051 |
| Transfer to contingency reserves | - | - | - | - | 103,842 | (103,842) | - | - | |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | | |
| Fair value adjustment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| **Total comprehensive income for the period** | **-** | **-** | - | - | 103,842 | (48,789) | 55,053 | 18,998 | 74,051 |
| Prior year adjsutment | | | | | | | | | |
| Transactions with owners, recorded directly in | | | | | | | | | |
| Increase in share capital & share premium | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Transfer from non-controlling interest | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total transactions with owners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Balance at 30 June 2022 | 2,905,400 | 2,453,326 | 63,089 | (282) | 1,362,717 | 336,696 | 7,120,946 | 281,728 | 7,402,674 |

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**
**IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA**

| Company | Share capital | Share premium | Fair Value reserves | Revaluation reserves | Contingency reserves | Retained Earnings | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January 2023** | 2,905,400 | 2,453,326 | (439) | 63,089 | 1,432,092 | 193,216 | 7,046,684 |
| **Total Comprehensive income for the period** | | | | | | | |
| Profit for the period | - | - | - | - | - | 2,069,828 | 2,069,828 |
| IFRS 17 Opening Transition | | | | | | | |
| Transfer to contingency reserves | - | - | - | - | 135,374 | (135,374) | - |
| **Other comprehensive income:** | | | - | | | - | - |
| Fair value adjustment | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive income for the period** | - | - | - | - | 135,374 | 1,934,455 | 2,069,828 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity** | | | | | | | |
| **contributions by and distributions to owners** | | | | | | (174,324) | (174,324) |
| Dividend Paid | | | | | | | |
| Increase in share capital and share premium | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total transactions with owners** | - | - | - | - | - | (174,324) | (174,324) |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Balance at 30 June 2023** | **2,905,400** | **2,453,326** | **(439)** | **63,089** | **1,567,466** | **1,953,347** | **8,942,188** |

| 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** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Loss for the period** | - | - | - | - | - | (7,334) | (7,334) |
| Transfer to contingency reserves | - | - | - | - | 103,842 | (103,842) | - |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | | | | | |
| **Fair value adjustment** | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | - | - | - | - | 103,842 | (111,176) | (7,334) |
| 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 30 June 2022** | **2,905,400** | **2,453,326** | **(282)** | **63,089** | **1,362,717** | **(69,257)** | **6,714,993** |

**STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS**
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE , 2023**
**(IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)**

| | NOTES | Group 2023 | Group 2022 | Company 2023 | Company 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premium received from policy holders | | 5,084,473 | 4,053,555 | 4,426,627 | 3,274,104 |
| Deposit for premium | | 18,747 | 103,405 | 18,747 | 103,405 |
| Commission received | | 255,723 | 146,442 | 255,723 | 146,442 |
| Receipt from reinsurance recovery | | 365,465 | 254,454 | 365,465 | 254,454 |
| Claims paid | | (1,414,411) | (659,481) | (901,134) | (610,172) |
| Commission paid | | (875,453) | (1,108,278) | (800,421) | (653,781) |
| Maintenance cost | | (149,942) | (94,552) | (143,061) | (94,552) |
| Reinsurance premium paid | | (1,420,608) | (866,321) | (1,420,608) | (866,321) |
| Other operating income | | 18,524 | 20,783 | 13,875 | 20,754 |
| Operating costs and payment to employees | | (1,399,608) | (1,051,372) | (969,146) | (754,029) |
| Tax paid | | (53,144) | (135,523) | (13,144) | (109,560) |
| **Net cash inflow from operating activities** | | 429,766 | 663,112 | 832,923 | 710,744 |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | | | | |
| Additions to investment in subsidiaries | | - | - | - | - |
| Additions to Investment properties | | - | - | - | - |
| Additions to Intangible assets | 9 | - | (1,000) | - | (1,000) |
| Rental income | | 21,890 | 8,292 | 19,286 | 5,003 |
| Interest income received | | 175,639 | - | 164,226 | - |
| Dividend received | | 68,978 | 3,938 | 65,156 | 847 |
| Exchange gain | | 2,221,769 | | 2,221,769 | |
| Proceeds from disposal of Property Plant & Equipment | | - | 4,933 | - | 4,933 |
| Additions to property, plant and equipment | 10 | (26,042) | (96,165) | (21,013) | (58,363) |
| Additions to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | - | - | - | - |
| Addition to Financial assets at amortised costs | | - | (53,449) | - | (53,449) |
| Disposal of Financial assets at amortised costs | | - | 209,071 | - | 209,071 |
| Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | - | - | - | - |
| **Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities** | | 2,462,234 | 75,620 | 2,449,424 | 107,042 |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | | | | |
| Cost of private placement | | - | - | - | - |
| Repayment of borrowings | | - | - | - | - |
| Dividend Paid | | (280,423) | - | (174,324) | - |
| **Net cash outflow from financing activities** | | (280,423) | - | (174,324) | - |
| **Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash** | | 2,611,577 | 738,732 | 3,108,023 | 817,786 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents brought forward** | | 4,506,236 | 3,108,858 | 3,732,292 | 2,890,949 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents carried forward** | | 7,117,813 | 3,847,590 | 6,840,315 | 3,708,735 |

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023
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 June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash in hand** | 0 | 153 | 292 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| **Cash at bank** | 874,524 | 693,183 | 354,895 | 808,892 | 318,564 | 171,899 |
| **Placements with financial institutions** | 6,251,966 | 3,816,609 | 2,758,515 | 6,039,916 | 3,417,252 | 2,723,866 |
| | 7,126,490 | 4,509,945 | 3,113,702 | 6,848,808 | 3,735,816 | 2,895,791 |
| **Less: Impairment on placements** | (8,678) | (3,709) | (4,844) | (8,493) | (3,524) | (4,842) |
| | **7,117,812** | **4,506,236** | **3,108,858** | **6,840,315** | **3,732,292** | 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:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash at bank and in hand** | 7,117,812 | 4,506,236 | 3,108,858 | 6,840,315 | 3,732,292 | 2,890,949 |
| **Bank overdraft** | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **7,117,812** | **4,506,236** | **3,108,858** | **6,840,315** | **3,732,292** | 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 | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: | | | | | | |
| Quoted shares | **117,184** | **89,303** | **98,437** | **49,134** | **35,933** | 40,465 |

**2.1a Details of fair value through profit or loss**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 89,303 | 98,437 | 92,777 | 35,933 | 40,465 | 42,688 |
| Purchases during the period | - | - | 7,675 | - | - | |
| Disposal during the period | - | - | (8,212) | - | - | (8,212) |
| Net fair value gain/(loss) | 27,881 | (9,134) | 6,197 | 13,201 | (4,532) | 5,989 |
| Closing balance | 117,184 | 89,303 | 98,437 | 49,134 | 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 | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trustbond mortgage bank | 1,251 | 1,251 | 1,483 | 1,251 | 1,251 | 1,483 |
| | **1,251** | **1,251** | **1,483** | **1,251** | **1,251** | 1,483 |
| Fair value as at January 1 | 1,251 | 1,483 | 1,931 | 1,251 | 1,483 | 1,931 |
| Fair value gain | - | ( 232 ) | ( 448 ) | - | ( 232 ) | ( 448 ) |
| | 1,251 | 1,251 | 1,483 | 1,251 | 1,251 | 1,483 |

| 2.3 - Held at Amortised cost | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Insurance receivables (see below)** | 99,503 | 64,769 | 5,205 | 99,503 | 64,769 | 5,205 |
| **Other trade receivables** | 869,047 | 851,440 | 588,924 | - | - | |
| **Less: Provision for impairment:** | | | | | | |
| **Insurance receivables** | - | - | | - | - | |
| **Other trade receivables** | (64,008) | (64,008) | (63,633) | - | - | |
| **TRADE RECEIVABLES** | 904,542 | 852,201 | 530,496 | 99,503 | 64,769 | 5,205 |

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

| | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Brokers** | 92,983 | 57,743 | 5,205 | 92,983 | 57,743 | 5,205 |
| **Coinsurance** | 6,520 | 7,026 | | 6,520 | 7,026 | |
| **Agents** | - | - | | - | - | |
| **Total** | 99,503 | 64,769 | 5,205 | 99,503 | 64,769 | 5,205 |

## 4.0 REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS

| | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 Restated | Group 1 Jan 2022 Restated | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 Restated | Company 1 Jan 2022 Restated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims | 846,736 | 640,503 | 897,456 | 846,736 | 640,503 | 897,456 |
| Reinsurers' share of IBNR | 84,674 | 226,880 | 225,598 | 84,674 | 226,880 | 225,598 |
| Reinsurers' share of claims paid | 60,590 | 66,484 | 106,909 | 60,590 | 66,484 | 106,909 |
| IFRS 17 Adjustments | 54,299 | 54,299 | 5,276 | 54,299 | 54,299 | 5,276 |
| Prepaid re-insurance | 1,152,730 | 592,870 | 500,121 | 1,152,730 | 592,870 | 500,121 |
| | **2,199,029** | 1,581,035 | 1,735,360 | 2,199,029 | 1,581,035 | 1,735,360 |

| | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The movement in prepaid reinsurance is as follows: | | | | | | |
| Balance at January 1 | 592,870 | 500,121 | 302,113 | 592,870 | 500,121 | 302,113 |
| Additions during the period | 1,420,608 | 1,821,419 | 1,527,283 | 1,420,608 | 1,821,419 | 1,527,283 |
| Released in the period | (860,747) | (1,728,670) | (1,329,275) | (860,747) | (1,728,670) | (1,329,275) |
| Closing balance | 1,152,731 | 592,870 | 500,121 | 1,152,730 | 592,870 | 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 June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At 1 January | 285,135 | 224,803 | 157,227 | 285,135 | 224,803 | 157,227 |
| Additions in the period | 844,819 | 1,059,085 | 917,875 | 844,819 | 1,059,085 | 917,875 |
| Expensed during the period | (596,353) | (998,753) | (850,299) | (596,353) | (998,753) | (850,299) |
| Closing balance | 533,601 | 285,135 | 224,803 | 533,601 | 285,135 | 224,803 |

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

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| 6.0 | OTHER RECEIVEABLES AND PREPAYMENT | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Other receivables (Note 6.1) | 98,130 | 126,398 | 240,340 | 65,041 | 104,708 | 146,377 |
| | Due from related companies (Note 6.2) | 73,919 | 64,113 | 34,887 | 67,393 | 64,113 | 34,887 |
| | Due from Equity Resort hotel (Note 6.3) | 344,233 | 338,589 | 401,125 | 261,930 | 256,285 | 236,518 |
| | Prepayments - staff | 177,480 | 3,066 | 7,935 | 3,043 | 3,066 | 7,935 |
| | Prepayments - others | 221,661 | 44,408 | 57,780 | 92,182 | 29,018 | 57,780 |
| | | 915,423 | 576,574 | 742,067 | 489,589 | 457,190 | 483,497 |
| | Less: Impairment | (29,263) | (33,513) | (43,646) | (25,613) | (25,613) | (39,996) |
| | | 886,160 | 543,061 | 698,421 | 463,976 | 431,577 | 443,501 |
| | Current | 571,190 | 237,985 | 340,942 | 227,659 | 200,905 | 246,979 |
| | Non-current | 344,233 | 338,589 | 401,125 | 261,930 | 256,285 | 236,518 |

| 6.1 | OTHER RECEIVABLES | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Investment receivables | 7,403 | 7,403 | 3,315 | 7,403 | 7,403 | 3,315 |
| | Withholding tax receivables | 51,677 | 77,522 | 85,078 | 44,070 | 70,012 | 85,078 |
| | Sundry receivables | 39,050 | 41,473 | 151,947 | 13,568 | 27,293 | 57,984 |
| | | 98,130 | 126,398 | 240,340 | 65,041 | 104,708 | 146,377 |

| 6.2 | DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Equity Micro Life Insurance Company Limited | 2,062 | 2,062 | 2,062 | 2,062 | 2,062 | 2,062 |
| | Sunu Assurance Limited, Ghana | 34,126 | 33,989 | 27,334 | 34,126 | 33,989 | 27,334 |
| | EA Capital Management Limited | 20,834 | 20,058 | | 20,834 | 20,058 | |
| | Sunu Assurances vie Cotedívoie | - | | | | | |
| | Sunu Health Nigeria Limited | 10,538 | 1,645 | 609 | 4,012 | 1,645 | 609 |
| | Equity Assurance Limited, Liberia | 6,359 | 6,359 | 4,882 | 6,359 | 6,359 | 4,882 |
| | | 73,919 | 64,113 | 34,887 | 67,393 | 64,113 | 34,887 |

| 6.3 | DUE FROM EQUITY RESORT HOTEL LIMITED | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At 1 January | 338,588 | 401,125 | 248,771 | 256,285 | 236,518 | 166,468 |
| | Reimbursable expenses incurred | 2,687 | (50,945) | 144,811 | 2,687 | 31,358 | 62,507 |
| | Repayment during the period | - | (6,001) | (4,000) | - | (6,001) | (4,000) |
| | Profit/(loss) from concessionary arrangement | 2,958 | (5,590) | 11,543 | 2,958 | (5,590) | 11,543 |
| | **Closing balance** | 344,233 | 338,588 | 401,125 | 261,930 | 256,285 | 236,518 |

| 7 | INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EA Capital Management Limited | - | - | | 278,294 | 278,294 | 278,294 |
| | Sunu Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed HealthCare Services Limited (MHS)) | - | - | | 398,751 | 398,751 | 398,751 |
| | | | - | | 677,045 | 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 Jun-23 | Dec-22 | 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EA Capital Management Limited | Asset management | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Sunu Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed HealthCare Services Limited (MHS)) | Health management | 67.3 | 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.

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**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 June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | 410,870 | 403,491 | 397,901 | 354,969 | 347,590 | 342,000 |
| Additions | 36,851 | 7,379 | 5,590 | 36,851 | 7,379 | 5,590 |
| Revaluation | | - | | - | - | |
| Closing balance | 447,721 | 410,870 | 403,491 | 391,820 | 354,969 | 347,590 |

The investment properties are being held as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investment properties held by the Company: | 391,820 | 354,969 | 347,591 | 391,820 | 354,969 | 347,590 |
| Investment properties held by EA Capital | 55,900 | 55,900 | 55,900 | - | - | - |
| | 447,720 | 410,870 | 403,491 | 391,820 | 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, 2022 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 June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COST** | | | | | | |
| **Balance at 1 January** | 1,352,148 | 1,328,232 | 1,295,823 | 1,260,026 | 1,248,117 | 1,245,242 |
| Additions | - | 23,916 | 32,409 | - | 11,909 | 2,875 |
| **Closing balance** | 1,352,148 | 1,352,148 | 1,328,232 | 1,260,026 | 1,260,026 | 1,248,117 |
| **ACCUMMULATED AMORTISATION** | | | | | | |
| **Balance at 1 January** | 745,645 | 673,492 | 611,497 | 680,286 | 631,112 | 581,998 |
| Amortisation charge for the period | 41,032 | 72,153 | 61,995 | 24,173 | 49,174 | 49,114 |
| **Closing balance** | 786,677 | 745,645 | 673,492 | 704,459 | 680,286 | 631,112 |
| | | - | | | | |
| **Carrying value** | 565,471 | 606,503 | 654,740 | 555,567 | 579,740 | 617,005 |
| The closing net book of the intangible assets comprises the following: | | | | | | |
| Computer Software | 23,480 | 40,947 | 42,054 | 13,576 | 14,184 | 4,319 |
| Leasehold improvements on Equity Resort hotels | 541,991 | 565,556 | 612,686 | 541,991 | 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.

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## 10.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (GROUP)

| | Leasehold Land | Buildings | Office Equipment | Motor Vehicles | Furniture and Fittings | ICT Equipment | Bill Board | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COST** | | | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2023 | 1,199,812 | 2,506,693 | 177,767 | 644,777 | 83,955 | 83,603 | 15,090 | 4,711,697 |
| Additions | - | 1,903 | 6,199 | 9,568 | 3,819 | 4,553 | - | 26,042 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| At 30 June 2023 | 1,199,812 | 2,508,596 | 183,966 | 654,345 | 87,774 | 88,156 | 15,090 | 4,737,739 |
| At 1 January 2022 | 1,199,812 | 2,474,417 | 156,180 | 609,571 | 75,373 | 68,993 | 10,411 | 4,594,757 |
| Additions | - | - | 13,072 | 70,105 | 6,096 | 6,892 | - | 96,165 |
| Disposals | - | - | (60) | (66,315) | - | (110) | - | (66,485) |
| At 30 June 2022 | 1,199,812 | 2,474,417 | 169,192 | 613,361 | 81,469 | 75,775 | 10,411 | 4,624,437 |
| **ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION** | | | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2023 | - | 133,158 | 133,934 | 403,021 | 65,674 | 53,793 | 7,609 | 797,190 |
| Charge for the period | - | 23,120 | 6,714 | 44,635 | 3,814 | 3,685 | 1,358 | 83,326 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| At 30 June 2023 | - | 156,278 | 140,648 | 447,656 | 69,488 | 57,478 | 8,967 | 880,516 |
| At 1 January 2022 | - | 87,456 | 124,994 | 338,130 | 58,405 | 49,344 | 5,495 | 663,824 |
| Charge for the period | - | 22,798 | 5,195 | 36,531 | 3,419 | 2,989 | 937 | 71,869 |
| Disposals | - | - | (57) | (9,586) | - | (99) | - | (9,742) |
| At 30 June 2022 | - | 110,254 | 130,132 | 365,075 | 61,824 | 52,234 | 6,432 | 725,951 |
| **CARRYING VALUE** | | | | | | | | |
| At 30 June 2023 | 1,199,812 | 2,352,318 | 43,318 | 206,689 | 18,286 | 30,677 | 6,123 | 3,857,223 |
| At 30 June, 2022 | 1,199,812 | 2,364,163 | 39,060 | 248,286 | 19,645 | 23,541 | 3,979 | 3,898,486 |
| At 31 December, 2023 | 1,199,812 | 2,373,534 | 43,450 | 241,887 | 18,267 | 29,619 | 7,481 | 3,914,049 |
| At 31 December, 2022 | 1,199,812 | 2,386,970 | 31,734 | 270,868 | 16,990 | 19,643 | 4,916 | 3,930,933 |

| 10.1.1 **Right of use Asset** | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| At 1 January, 2023 | 16,979 | 16,979 |
| Additions | - | - |
| At 30 June, 2023 | 16,979 | 16,979 |
| Accumulated Depreciation: | | |
| At 1 January, 2023 | 283 | 283 |
| Charge for the year | 1,698 | - |
| At 30 June, 2023 | 1,981 | 283 |
| **Carrying amount** | | |
| At 30 June, 2023 | 14,998 | 16,696 |

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## 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 2023 | 1,199,812 | 2,061,218 | 83,346 | 436,230 | 54,904 | 83,603 | 15,090 | 3,934,203 |
| Additions | - | 1,903 | 1,430 | 9,568 | 3,559 | 4,553 | - | 21,013 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| At 30 June 2023 | 1,199,812 | 2,063,121 | 84,776 | 445,798 | 58,463 | 88,156 | 15,090 | 3,955,216 |
| At 1 January 2022 | 1,199,812 | 2,028,950 | 75,972 | 424,800 | 49,566 | 68,219 | 10,411 | 3,857,730 |
| Additions | - | - | 724 | 46,614 | 4,133 | 6,892 | - | 58,363 |
| Disposals | - | - | | (66,315) | | (110) | | (66,425) |
| At 30 June 2022 | 1,199,812 | 2,028,950 | 76,696 | 405,099 | 53,699 | 75,001 | 10,411 | 3,849,668 |
| **ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION** | | | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2023 | - | 85,245 | 64,873 | 261,134 | 43,507 | 53,143 | 7,609 | 515,511 |
| Charge for the period | - | 20,612 | 2,126 | 29,476 | 1,755 | 3,685 | 1,358 | 59,012 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| At 30 June 2023 | - | 105,857 | 66,999 | 290,610 | 45,262 | 56,828 | 8,967 | 574,523 |
| At 1 January 2022 | - | 44,558 | 61,433 | 227,833 | 40,600 | 48,614 | 5,495 | 428,533 |
| Additions | - | 20,290 | 1,541 | 21,329 | 1,471 | 2,989 | 937 | 48,557 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (9,586) | - | (99) | - | (9,685) |
| At 30 June 2022 | - | 64,848 | 62,974 | 239,576 | 42,071 | 51,504 | 6,432 | 467,405 |
| **CARRYING VALUE** | | | | | | | | |
| At 30 June 2023 | 1,199,812 | 1,957,264 | 17,777 | 155,188 | 13,201 | 31,328 | 6,123 | 3,380,693 |
| At 30 June, 2022 | 1,199,812 | 1,964,102 | 13,722 | 165,523 | 11,628 | 23,497 | 3,979 | 3,382,263 |
| At 31 December, 2022 | 1,199,812 | 1,975,973 | 18,473 | 175,096 | 11,397 | 30,460 | 7,481 | 3,418,692 |
| 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, 2022 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

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 (2023: Nil) and no borrowing costs was capitalised in the current period (2023: Nil)

10.2.4 There were no impairment losses recognized during the period (2023:Nil).

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## 11 STATUTORY DEPOSIT

| | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Closing balance** | 315,000 | 315,000 | 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 June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Restated** | **Restated** | | **Restated** | **Restated** |
| Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses | 2,058,697 | 1,900,123 | 1,844,893 | 2,058,697 | 1,900,123 | 1,844,893 |
| Claims incurred but not reported | 352,456 | 626,318 | 398,161 | 352,456 | 626,318 | 398,161 |
| Unearned premiums | 3,018,586 | 1,530,568 | 1,217,055 | 3,018,586 | 1,530,568 | 1,217,055 |
| IFRS 17 Adjustment | | - | 114,258 | | - | 114,258 |
| Total Insurance contract iabilities, gross | 5,429,739 | 4,057,008 | 3,345,851 | 5,429,739 | 4,057,008 | 3,345,851 |
| Reinsurance receivables | 931,410 | 867,383 | 1,123,054 | 931,410 | 867,383 | 1,123,054 |
| Net insurance contract liabilities | 4,498,329 | 3,189,625 | 2,222,797 | 4,498,329 | 3,189,625 | 2,222,797 |

## 13 TRADE PAYABLES

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

| | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reinsurance and coinsurance payable | 221,861 | 10,616 | 42,084 | 221,861 | 10,616 | 42,084 |
| Deposit for premium | 18,747 | 51,099 | 120,636 | 18,747 | 51,099 | 120,636 |
| Commission payable | 20,789 | 1,005 | 962 | 5,908 | 1,005 | 962 |
| Other trade payables | - | 0 | | - | - | |
| | 261,397 | 62,720 | 163,682 | 246,516 | 62,720 | 163,682 |

## 14 OTHER PAYABLES

| **OTHER PAYABLES** | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Due to related parties (Note 14.1) | 6,742 | 36,687 | 28,232 | 12,415 | 24,425 | 184,380 |
| Deferred income (Note 14.2) | 303,051 | 498,143 | 96,346 | - | - | - |
| Deferred charges - Claims | 132,249 | | | | | |
| Dividend payable | 26,491 | 26,491 | 26,491 | 26,491 | 26,491 | 26,491 |
| Withholding tax payable | 14,383 | 19,282 | 23,490 | 5,408 | 4,000 | 13,417 |
| Staff pension & gratuity | 2,919 | 2,919 | 4,295 | 2,919 | 2,919 | 4,295 |
| Unclaimed dividend | 30,790 | 30,790 | 30,790 | 30,790 | 30,790 | 30,790 |
| Interest received in advance | - | 0 | 4,952 | 0 | 0 | 4,885 |
| Unearned commission | 198,597 | 54,344 | 58,508 | 198,597 | 54,344 | 58,508 |
| Sundry creditors | 363,086 | 182,460 | 249,348 | 176,882 | 55,743 | 92,604 |
| Accrued expenses | 330,866 | 201,507 | 201,107 | 273,472 | 8,969 | 44,982 |
| | 1,409,174 | 1,052,623 | 723,559 | 726,974 | 207,681 | 460,352 |
| Current | 1,106,123 | 554,480 | 627,213 | 726,974 | 207,681 | 460,352 |
| Non-current | 303,051 | 498,143 | 96,346 | - | - | - |

## 14.1 DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EA Capital Management Limited | - | 5,605 | | 5,673 | 5,605 | 156,148 |
| Sunu Health Nigeria Limited formerly Managed Healthcare Services Limited | - | 12,262 | | 0 | - | |
| Sunu Group | 6,742 | 18,820 | 28,232 | 6,742 | 18,820 | 28,232 |
| | 6,742 | 36,687 | | 12,415 | 24,425 | 184,380 |

**14.2** This represents unearned income from the businesses of EA Capital Management Limited- N42.347Million (December 31, 2022- N46.765Million) and Sunu Health Nigeria Limited- N260.703Million (December 31, 2022-N451.378Million).

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## 15 DEPOSIT FOR SHARES

| | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At January 1 | - | 3,010,800 | 3,010,800 | - | 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) | - | (1,505,400) | (1,505,400) |
| Transfer to share premium | - | (1,505,400) | (1,505,400) | - | (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 June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at January 1 | 113,572 | 110,054 | 55,904 | 54,572 | 76,078 | 26,514 |
| Adjustment | | | | | | |
| WHT tax credit offset | (35,502) | (37,345) | | (35,502) | (37,345) | |
| Charge for the period | 136,577 | 177,527 | 223,657 | 106,815 | 125,399 | 197,986 |
| Payment during the period | (53,144) | (136,664) | (169,507) | (13,144) | (109,560) | (148,422) |
| Closing balance | 161,503 | 113,572 | 110,054 | 112,741 | 54,572 | 76,078 |

### 16.1 The tax charge for the period comprises:

| | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Company income tax | | | | | | |
| -Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc | 106,815 | 125,399 | 197,986 | 106,815 | 125,399 | 197,986 |
| -Sunu Health Nigeria Limited | 29,704 | 51,771 | 25,639 | - | - | - |
| -EA Capital Management Limited | 58 | 57 | 32 | - | - | - |
| Underprovision in previous year- Sunu Assurances | 0 | | | - | | |
| | 136,577 | 177,227 | 223,657 | 106,815 | 125,399 | 197,986 |
| Deferred tax | - | - | | - | - | - |
| Total tax charge for the Period | 136,577 | 177,227 | 223,657 | 106,815 | 125,399 | 197,986 |

## 17 DEFERRED TAX

| | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at January 1 | 119,714 | 119,790 | 91,038 | 48,775 | 48,851 | 48,994 |
| Charge for the period | - | - | | - | - | (143) |
| income statement | | - | 30,955 | | | |
| other comprehensive income | | (76) | (2,203) | | (76) | |
| Closing balance | 119,714 | 119,714 | 119,790 | 48,775 | 48,775 | 48,851 |

## 18 SHARE CAPITAL

| | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL** | | | | | | |
| 5,810,800,000 ordinary shares of 50k each | 2,905,400 | 2,905,400 | 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 | 2,905,400 | 2,905,400 |

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

| | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 2,905,400 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 2,905,400 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 |
| Transfer to retained earnings | - | - | | - | - | |
| Transfer from deposit for shares | - | 1,505,400 | 1,505,400 | - | 1,505,400 | 1,505,400 |
| Closing balance | 2,905,400 | 2,905,400 | 2,905,400 | 2,905,400 | 2,905,400 | 2,905,400 |

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| 19 SHARE PREMIUM | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 2,453,326 | 2,453,326 | 1,023,465 | 2,453,326 | 2,453,326 | 1,023,465 |
| Transfer from deposit for shares | - | - | 1,505,400 | - | - | 1,505,400 |
| | 2,453,326 | 2,453,326 | 2,528,865 | 2,453,326 | 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** | **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 June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At 1 January | 1,432,092 | 1,258,875 | 1,112,741 | 1,432,092 | 1,258,875 | 1,112,741 |
| Transfer from retained earnings | 135,374 | 173,217 | 146,134 | 135,374 | 173,217 | 146,134 |
| Closing balance | 1,567,466 | 1,432,092 | 1,258,875 | 1,567,466 | 1,432,092 | 1,258,875 |

| 21 ASSETS REVALUATION RESERVES | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | 63,089 | 63,089 | 63,089 | 63,089 | 63,089 | 63,089 |
| Movement during the period | - | - | | - | - | |
| Closing balance | 63,089 | 63,089 | 63,089 | 63,089 | 63,089 | 63,089 |

| 22 FAIR VALUE RESERVE | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 | June 2023 | Dec 2022 | 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | (439) | (282) | 22 | (439) | (282) | 22 |
| Gain on financial assets | - | (157) | (304) | - | (157) | (304) |
| Closing balance | (439) | (439) | (282) | (439) | (439) | (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 June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 | Company June 2023 | Company Dec 2022 | Company 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Restated | Restated | | Restated | Restated |
| At 1 January | 582,524 | 505,019 | 361,447 | 193,216 | 161,453 | 61,278 |
| Total Dividend paid | (280,423) | (84,879) | (28,561) | (174,324) | - | |
| Dividend due to non-controlling shares | 34,694 | 27,755 | | - | - | |
| IFRS 17 Adjustments | | - | 119,534 | - | - | 119,534 |
| Transfer from Non-controlling interest | - | - | | - | - | |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | 2,123,297 | 307,846 | 198,733 | 2,069,828 | 204,980 | 126,775 |
| Transfer to contingency reserves | (135,374) | (173,217) | (146,134) | (135,374) | (173,217) | (146,134) |
| Closing balance | 2,324,718 | 582,524 | 505,019 | 1,953,346 | 193,216 | 161,453 |

| 24 NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST IN EQUITY OF MANAGED HEALTHCARE SERVICES LIMITED | Group June 2023 | Group Dec 2022 | Group 1 Jan 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 1 January | 279,712 | 262,730 | 241,791 |
| Dividend received | (34,694) | (27,755) | (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 | 19,886 | 44,737 | 34,817 |
| Closing balance | 264,904 | 279,712 | 262,730 |

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INSURANCE RESULT

**25 INSURANCE REVENUE**

Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage

| | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct premium | 5,346,027 | 4,229,924 | 2,014,478 | 1,613,592 |
| Inward reinsurance premium | 41,886 | 51,260 | 18,053 | 32,988 |
| Total premium | 5,387,913 | 4,281,184 | 2,032,531 | 1,646,580 |
| Increase in unearned premiums | (1,488,018) | (998,766) | 225,609 | 106,517 |
| PAA Premium Reserve Release | 3,899,895 | 3,282,418 | 2,258,140 | 1,753,097 |
| **Insurance Revenue** | **3,899,895** | **3,282,418** | **2,258,140** | **1,753,097** |

**26 INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES**

| | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross claims paid during the year | 1,414,411 | 659,479 | 907,227 | 199,823 |
| Less: Salvages & subrogation | (44,090) | (6,660) | (9,347) | (1,100) |
| Incurred claims and other expenses | 1,370,321 | 652,819 | 897,880 | 198,723 |
| Changes in Outstanding claims | 158,574 | 260,828 | 80,089 | 44,873 |
| Changes in IBNR | (273,862) | (187,589) | 8,008 | 4,487 |
| Changes to liabilities for incurred claims | (115,288) | 73,239 | 88,097 | 49,360 |
| Incurred claims and other expenses | 1,370,321 | 652,819 | 897,880 | 198,723 |
| Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows | 821,327 | 1,046,501 | 466,552 | 750,790 |
| Changes to liabilities for incurred claims | (115,288) | 73,239 | 88,097 | 49,360 |
| **Insurance service expenses** | **2,076,360** | **1,772,559** | **1,452,529** | **998,873** |

**27 NET EXPENSE FROM REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD**

| | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prepaid reinsurance at the beginning of the year | 592,869 | 500,121 | - | |
| Additions during the year | 1,420,608 | 866,829 | 652,271 | 447,847 |
| Total | 2,013,477 | 1,366,950 | 652,271 | 447,847 |
| Prepaid reinsurance at the end of the year | (1,152,730) | (689,487) | (191,606) | (15,777) |
| Loss Recovery Component | | | - | |
| | 860,747 | 677,463 | 460,665 | 432,070 |
| Less: Commission earned from reinsurance contracts held(Note 40) | (111,469) | (92,026) | (75,143) | (64,004) |
| Amounts relating to the changes in the assets for remaining coverage | 749,278 | 585,437 | 385,522 | 368,066 |
| Mis reinsurance premiums adjustment | | | - | |
| Allocation of reinsurance premiums | 749,278 | 585,437 | 385,522 | 368,066 |
| Amounts recoverable for claims and other expenses incurred in the period | (321,375) | (247,794) | (142,314) | (121,308) |
| Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liability for incurred claims | (64,025) | 123,201 | (122,272) | 95,966 |
| Increase in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid | - | | - | |
| Amounts recoverable from reinsurers | (385,400) | (124,593) | (264,586) | (25,342) |
| **Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held** | **363,878** | **460,844** | **120,936** | **342,724** |
| **Recoverable from re-insurances** | | | - | |
| Reinsurance share of claims paid during the year | (321,375) | (247,794) | (142,314) | (121,308) |
| Changes in the Reinsurance share of outstanding claims | (206,232) | (11,501) | (111,157) | 87,242 |
| Changes in Reinsurance share of IBNR | 142,207 | 134,702 | (11,115) | 8,724 |
| Increase in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims | | | - | |
| paid | - | | - | |
| **Amounts recoverable from reinsurers** | **(385,400)** | **(124,593)** | **(264,586)** | **(25,342)** |

**28 COMMISSION INCOME**

| | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commission received | 255,723 | 138,982 | 41,350 | 60,172 |
| Unearned commission b/f | 54,344 | 58,508 | - | - |
| Less: Unearned commission c/f | (198,598) | (105,464) | 33,793 | 3,831 |
| **Commission income** | **111,469** | **92,026** | **75,143** | **64,003** |

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

**29 NET CLAIMS EXPENSES**

| | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claims paid during the period | 1,414,411 | 659,479 | 907,227 | 199,823 |
| Less:Salvages & subrogation | (44,090) | (6,660) | (9,347) | (1,100) |
| Net claims paid | 1,370,321 | 652,819 | 897,880 | 198,723 |
| Changes in Outstanding claims | 158,574 | 260,828 | 80,089 | 44,873 |
| Changes in IBNR | (273,862) | (187,589) | 8,008 | 4,487 |
| Total claims and loss adjustment expenses | 1,255,033 | 726,058 | 985,977 | 248,083 |
| Recoverable from re-insurance | (385,400) | (124,593) | (264,586) | (25,342) |
| **Net Claims Expenses** | **869,633** | **601,465** | **721,391** | **222,741** |

**30 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 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acquisition costs | 671,385 | 491,047 | 396,010 | 266,526 |
| Other underwriting expenses | 149,942 | 555,454 | 70,542 | 484,264 |
| Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows | 821,327 | 1,046,501 | 466,552 | 750,790 |

**31 NET INCOME FROM NON-INSURANCE COMPANIES**

| | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EA Capital Management Limited | 10,030 | - | 5,036 | |
| Sunu Health Nigeria Limited | 179,651 | 93,338 | 137,536 | 93,338 |
| | 189,681 | 93,338 | 142,572 | 93,338 |

**32 INVESTMENT INCOME**

| | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and cash equivalents interest income | 195,154 | 115,480 | 106,251 | 58,153 |
| Dividend income | 68,978 | 61,059 | 68,978 | 61,059 |
| Rental income | 21,890 | 8,292 | 11,493 | 4,749 |
| | 286,022 | 184,831 | 186,722 | 123,961 |

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| | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The investment income comprises the following: | | | | |
| Investment income attributable | 90,868 | 69,351 | 80,471 | 65,808 |
| Investment income attributable | 195,154 | 115,480 | 106,251 | 58,153 |
| | 286,022 | 184,831 | 186,722 | 123,961 |

## 33 NET FAIR VALUE LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net fair value (loss) on financial assets at fair value | 27,881 | (9,061) | 22,510 | (4,757) |

## 34 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

| | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Profit/(loss) from sale of proper | - | 4,589 | - | 4,589 |
| Bank interest | 3,349 | 3,326 | 1,619 | 3,323 |
| Exchange gain | 1,757,566 | 5,353 | 1,641,826 | (4,073) |
| Other income | 18,524 | 20,783 | 6,278 | 12,299 |
| | 1,779,439 | 34,051 | 1,649,723 | 16,138 |

## 35 IMPAIRMENT LOSS

| | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Impairment on trade receivables | | - | | - |
| Impairment loss - on Other rece | - | - | - | (2,173) |
| Impairment loss - reinsurance receivables | | - | | - |
| Impairment no longer required ( | - | (41) | - | - |
| Impairment no longer required ( | (3,709) | (4,842) | - | - |
| Impairment on placement | 8,678 | 9,651 | 22,686 | (8,051) |
| Impairment on Tbills | - | 16 | - | (5) |
| | 4,969 | 4,784 | 22,686 | (10,229) |

## 36 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

| | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depreciation and amortization c | 126,059 | 103,298 | 64,925 | 52,202 |
| Auditors remuneration | 7,050 | 6,954 | 3,495 | 3,664 |
| Directors expenses | 36,538 | 30,591 | 18,263 | 15,291 |
| Professional fees | 28,380 | 42,694 | 17,834 | 20,479 |
| Bank charges | 3,488 | 7,902 | 2,300 | 5,862 |
| Training expenses | 11,316 | 8,251 | 6,937 | 3,369 |
| Communication expenses | 117,818 | 73,694 | 61,290 | 43,963 |
| Marketing expenses | 299,793 | 203,374 | 176,285 | 112,247 |
| Statutory fees | 44,236 | 37,735 | 22,470 | 18,235 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 50,592 | 32,707 | 30,537 | 8,701 |
| Diesel and electricity | 25,738 | 24,474 | 12,769 | 15,066 |
| Rent and rates | 11,884 | 21,120 | 5,623 | 15,427 |
| Insurance expenses | 11,493 | 17,998 | 5,344 | 15,694 |
| Pension and gratuity | 39,337 | 28,148 | 14,491 | 18,636 |
| Printing and stationery | 6,412 | 5,830 | 2,946 | 3,520 |
| Travelling and accomodation | 85,622 | 48,547 | 37,817 | 28,663 |
| Branding | | - | - | - 2,255 |
| Other administrative expenses | 36,685 | 32,932 | 20,808 | 19,630 |
| | 942,441 | 726,249 | 504,134 | 398,394 |

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## 37 FINANCE COSTS

| | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on lease rental | 997 | - | 479 | - |
| Exchange difference on Daewoo loan | - | - | - | - |
| Restructuring fees on Daewoo loan | - | - | - | - |
| | 997 | - | 479 | - |

## 38 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 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Group 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Loss)/Profit attributable to the equity holders | 2,123,297 | 36,055 | 1,841,869 | (41,268) |
| 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) | 36.5 | 0.6 | 31.7 | (0.7) |
| Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (kobo per share) | 36.5 | 0.6 | 31.7 | (0.7) |

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023 (CONT'D)
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### INSURANCE RESULT

### 39 INSURANCE REVENUE

| Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct premium | 4,470,574 | 3,410,134 | 1,401,604 | 1,175,515 |
| Inward reinsurance premium | 41,886 | 51,260 | 18,053 | 32,988 |
| Total premium | 4,512,460 | 3,461,394 | 1,419,657 | 1,208,503 |
| Increase in unearned premiums | (1,488,018) | (998,766) | 225,609 | 106,517 |
| PAA Premium Reserve Release | 3,024,442 | 2,462,628 | 1,645,266 | 1,315,020 |
| **Insurance Revenue** | **3,024,442** | **2,462,628** | **1,645,266** | **1,315,020** |

### 40 INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES

| | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross claims paid during the year | 901,134 | 610,172 | 422,138 | 299,625 |
| Less: Salvages & subrogation | (44,090) | (6,660) | (9,346) | (1,100) |
| Incurred claims and other expenses | 857,044 | 603,512 | 412,792 | 298,525 |
| Changes in Outstanding claims | 158,574 | 260,828 | 80,089 | 44,873 |
| Changes in IBNR | (273,862) | (187,589) | 8,008 | 4,487 |
| Changes to liabilities for incurred claims | (115,288) | 73,239 | 88,097 | 49,360 |
| Incurred claims and other expenses | 857,044 | 603,512 | 412,792 | 298,525 |
| Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows(Note 42) | 739,414 | 585,599 | 427,074 | 311,682 |
| Changes to liabilities for incurred claims | (115,288) | 73,239 | 88,097 | 49,360 |
| **Insurance service expenses** | **1,481,170** | **1,262,350** | **927,963** | **659,567** |

### 41 NET EXPENSE FROM REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

| | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prepaid reinsurance at the beginning of the year | 592,869 | 500,121 | 0 | 0 |
| Additions during the year | 1,420,608 | 866,829 | 652,271 | 447,340 |
| Total | 2,013,477 | 1,366,950 | 652,271 | 447,340 |
| Prepaid reinsurance at the end of the year | (1,152,730) | (689,487) | (191,605) | (15,270) |
| Loss Recovery Component | | | | |
| | 860,747 | 677,463 | 460,666 | 432,070 |
| Less: Commission earned from reinsurance contracts held(Note 40) | (111,469) | (92,026) | (75,144) | (64,004) |
| Amounts relating to the changes in the assets for remaining coverage | 749,278 | 585,437 | 385,522 | 368,066 |
| Mis reinsurance premiums adjustment | | | | |
| Allocation of reinsurance premiums | 749,278 | 585,437 | 385,522 | 368,066 |
| Amounts recoverable for claims and other expenses incurred in the period | (321,375) | (247,794) | (142,314) | (121,308) |
| Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liability for incurred claims | (64,025) | 123,201 | (122,272) | 95,966 |
| Increase in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid | - | | - | |
| Amounts recoverable from reinsurers | (385,400) | (124,593) | (264,586) | (25,342) |
| **Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held** | **363,878** | **460,844** | **120,936** | **342,724** |
| **Recoverable from re-insurances** | | | | |
| Reinsurance share of claims paid during the year | (321,375) | (247,794) | (142,314) | (121,308) |
| Changes in the Reinsurance share of outstanding claims | (206,232) | (11,501) | (111,157) | 87,242 |
| Changes in Reinsurance share of IBNR | 142,207 | 134,702 | (11,115) | 8,724 |
| Increase in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid | - | | | |
| **Amounts recoverable from reinsurers** | **(385,400)** | **(124,593)** | **(264,586)** | **(25,342)** |

### 42 COMMISSION INCOME

| | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commission received | 255,723 | 138,982 | 108,936 | 60,173 |
| Unearned commission b/f | 54,344 | 58,508 | - | |
| Less: Unearned commission c/f | (198,598) | (105,464) | (33,792) | 3,831 |
| **Commission income** | **111,469** | **92,026** | **75,144** | **64,004** |

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

### 43 NET CLAIMS EXPENSES

| | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claims paid during the period | 901,134 | 610,172 | 422,138 | 299,625 |
| Less:Subrogation and salvges | (44,090) | (6,660) | (9,346) | (1,100) |
| Net claims paid | 857,044 | 603,512 | 412,792 | 298,525 |
| Changings in Outstanding claims | 158,574 | 260,828 | 80,089 | 44,873 |
| Changing in IBNR | (273,862) | (187,589) | 8,008 | 4,487 |
| Total claims and loss adjustment expenses | 741,756 | 676,751 | 500,889 | 347,885 |
| Recoverable from re-insurance | (385,400) | (124,593) | (264,586) | (25,342) |
| **Net Claims Expenses** | **356,356** | **552,158** | **236,303** | **322,543** |

### 44 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 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acquisition costs | 596,353 | 491,047 | 320,978 | 266,526 |
| Other underwriting expenses | 143,061 | 94,552 | 106,096 | 45,156 |
| Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows | 739,414 | 585,599 | 427,074 | 311,682 |

### 45 NET INCOME FROM NON-INSURANCE COMPANIES

| | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EA Capital Management Limited | - | - | - | - |
| Sunu Health Limited | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - |

### 46 INVESTMENT INCOME

| | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and cash equivalents interest income | 182,473 | 107,117 | 101,875 | 53,021 |
| Dividend income | 65,156 | 57,967 | 65,156 | 57,967 |
| Rental income | 19,286 | 5,003 | 9,643 | 3,053 |
| | 266,915 | 170,087 | 176,674 | 114,041 |

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| | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The investment income comprises the following: | | | | |
| Investment income attributable to shareholders | 84,442 | 62,970 | 74,799 | 61,020 |
| Investment income attributable to policyholders | 182,473 | 107,117 | 101,875 | 53,021 |
| | 266,915 | 170,087 | 176,674 | 114,041 |

## 47 NET FAIR VALUE LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net fair value (loss) on financial assets at fair value | 13,201 | (2,791) | 11,486 | (1,075) |

## 48 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

| | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Profit/(loss) from sale of property, plant & equipment | - | 4,274 | - | 4,274 |
| Bank interest | 34 | 11 | 34 | 9 |
| Exchange gain | 1,757,566 | 5,353 | 1,641,826 | (4,073) |
| Other income | 13,875 | 20,754 | 1,972 | 12,632 |
| | 1,771,475 | 30,392 | 1,643,832 | 12,842 |

## 49 IMPAIRMENT LOSS

| | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Impairment on Other receivables | - | - | - | (2,173) |
| Impairment no longer required on Tbills | - | (41) | - | - |
| Impairment no longer required on placement | (3,524) | (4,842) | - | - |
| Impairment on placement | 8,493 | 9,650 | (22,687) | (7,816) |
| Impairment on Tbills | - | 16 | - | (5) |
| | 4,969 | 4,783 | (22,687) | (9,994) |

## 50 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

| | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 6 Months ended June 30, 2022 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2023 | Company 3 Months ended June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depreciation and amortization charges | 83,186 | 73,145 | 41,199 | 36,932 |
| Auditors remuneration | 4,471 | 4,500 | 2,205 | 2,250 |
| Directors expenses | 23,328 | 19,723 | 11,658 | 9,858 |
| Professional fees | 21,486 | 37,191 | 13,396 | 17,745 |
| Bank charges | 973 | 5,959 | 907 | 4,715 |
| Training expenses | 7,470 | 5,559 | 5,093 | 2,671 |
| Communication expenses | 110,798 | 69,529 | 57,993 | 43,263 |
| Marketing expenses | 274,021 | 195,718 | 164,388 | 117,477 |
| Statutory fees | 33,558 | 30,252 | 16,704 | 14,418 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 28,392 | 22,257 | 19,096 | 11,460 |
| Diesel and electricity | 18,494 | 14,531 | 8,382 | 8,584 |
| Rent and rates | 8,494 | 8,928 | 3,903 | 5,027 |
| Insurance expenses | 8,540 | 5,027 | 4,035 | 2,723 |
| Pension and gratuity | 29,687 | 17,331 | 12,923 | 9,124 |
| Printing and stationery | 2,363 | 1,472 | 968 | 927 |
| Travelling and accomodation | 82,107 | 46,190 | 36,078 | 29,763 |
| Branding | | - | - | - |
| Other administrative expenses | 31,676 | 20,878 | 18,112 | 8,342 |
| | 769,044 | 578,190 | 417,040 | 325,279 |

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## 51 FINANCE COSTS

| | Company<br>6 Months ended<br>June 30, 2023 | Company<br>6 Months ended<br>June 30, 2022 | Company<br>3 Months ended<br>June 30, 2023 | Company<br>3 Months ended<br>June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on Daewoo loan | - | - | - | - |
| Exchange difference on Daewoo loan | - | - | - | - |
| Restructuring fees on Daewoo loan | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - |

## 52 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<br>6 Months ended<br>June 30, 2023 | Company<br>6 Months ended<br>June 30, 2022 | Company<br>3 Months ended<br>June 30, 2023 | Company<br>3 Months ended<br>June 30, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Loss)/Profit attributable to the equity holders | 2,069,828 | (7,334) | 1,819,038 | (64,085) |
| 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 | 5,810,800 | 5,810,800 | 5,810,800 | 5,810,800 |
| Basic (loss)/earnings per share (kobo per share) | 35.6 | (0.1) | 31.3 | (1.1) |
| Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (kobo per share) | 35.6 | (0.1) | 31.3 | (1.1) |

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

**Reconciliation of IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 Balances as as 1, January 2022 - Group**

**Effect of transition to IFRS**

| | NOTES | December 2021 | Reclassification IFRS 17 | Remeasurements IFRS 17 | IFRS 17 Balances 1-Jan-22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 3,108,858 | | | 3,108,858 |
| Financial assets | | | | | - |
| - At fair value through profit or loss | | 98,437 | | | 98,437 |
| - At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income | | 1,483 | | | 1,483 |
| - At Amortized Cost | | 209,071 | | | 209,071 |
| Trade receivables | | 530,496 | | | 530,496 |
| Reinsurance contract assets | | | 1,730,084 | 5,276 | 1,735,360 |
| Reinsurance receivables | | 1,730,084 | (1,730,084) | | - |
| Deferred acquisition costs | | 224,803 | | | 224,803 |
| Prepayments and other receivables | | 698,421 | | | 698,421 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | | - | | | - |
| Investment properties | | 403,491 | | | 403,491 |
| Intangible assets | | 654,740 | | | 654,740 |
| Property, plant and equipment | | 3,930,933 | | | 3,930,933 |
| Statutory deposit | | 315,000 | | | 315,000 |
| **Total assets** | | **11,905,817** | **-** | **5,276** | **11,911,093** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | | 3,460,109 | | (114,258) | 3,345,851 |
| Trade payables | | 163,682 | | | 163,682 |
| Other payables | | 723,559 | | | 723,559 |
| Deposit for shares | | - | | | - |
| Borrowings | | - | | | - |
| Income tax liabilities | | 110,054 | | | 110,054 |
| Deferred tax | | 119,790 | | | 119,790 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **4,577,194** | **-** | **-** | **4,462,936** |
| **EQUITY** | | | | | |
| Paid up share capital | | 2,905,400 | | | 2,905,400 |
| Share premium | | 2,453,326 | | | 2,453,326 |
| Contingency reserves | | 1,258,875 | | | 1,258,875 |
| Revaluation reserves | | 63,089 | | | 63,089 |
| Fair value reserve | | (282) | | | (282) |
| Retained earnings | | **385,485** | | **119,534** | **505,019** |
| | | 7,065,893 | | - | 7,185,427 |
| Non controlling interest | | 262,730 | | - | 262,730 |
| **Total equity** | | **7,328,623** | **-** | **-** | **7,448,157** |
| **Total liabilites and equity** | | **11,905,817** | **-** | **-** | **11,911,093** |

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

**Reconciliation of IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 Balances as as 1, January 2022 - Company**

**Effect of transition to IFRS**

| | NOTES | December 2021 | Reclassification IFRS 17 | Remeasurements IFRS 17 | IFRS 17 Balances 1-Jan-22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 2,890,949 | | | 2,890,949 |
| Financial assets | | | | | - |
| - At fair value through profit or loss | | 40,465 | | | 40,465 |
| - At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income | | 1,483 | | | 1,483 |
| - At Amortized Cost | | 209,071 | | | 209,071 |
| Trade receivables | | 5,205 | | | 5,205 |
| Reinsurance contract assets | | | 1,730,084 | 5,276 | 1,735,360 |
| Reinsurance receivables | | 1,730,084 | (1,730,084) | | - |
| Deferred acquisition costs | | 224,803 | | | 224,803 |
| Prepayments and other receivables | | 443,500 | | | 443,500 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | | 677,045 | | | 677,045 |
| Investment properties | | 347,590 | | | 347,590 |
| Intangible assets | | 617,005 | | | 617,005 |
| Property, plant and equipment | | 3,429,197 | | | 3,429,197 |
| Statutory deposit | | 315,000 | | | 315,000 |
| **Total assets** | | **10,931,398** | **-** | **5,276** | **10,936,674** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | | 3,460,109 | | (114,258) | 3,345,851 |
| Trade payables | | 163,682 | | | 163,682 |
| Other payables | | 460,352 | | | 460,352 |
| Deposit for shares | | - | | | - |
| Borrowings | | - | | | - |
| Income tax liabilities | | 76,078 | | | 76,078 |
| Deferred tax | | 48,851 | | | 48,851 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **4,209,072** | **-** | **(114,258)** | **4,094,814** |
| **EQUITY** | | | | | |
| Paid up share capital | | 2,905,400 | | | 2,905,400 |
| Share premium | | 2,453,326 | | | 2,453,326 |
| Contingency reserves | | 1,258,875 | | | 1,258,875 |
| Revaluation reserves | | 63,089 | | | 63,089 |
| Fair value reserve | | (282) | | | (282) |
| Retained earnings | | **41,919** | | **119,534** | **161,453** |
| | | 6,722,327 | | - | 6,841,861 |
| Non controlling interest | | - | | - | - |
| **Total equity** | | **6,722,327** | **-** | **-** | **6,841,861** |
| **Total liabilites and equity** | | **10,931,398** | **-** | **-** | **10,936,674** |

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

**Reconciliation of IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 (Statement of Financial Position) - Group**

**Effect of transition to IFRS**

| | NOTES | December 2022 | Reclassification IFRS 17 | Remeasurements IFRS 17 | IFRS 17 Balances 31/12/2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 4,506,236 | | | 4,506,236 |
| Financial assets | | | | | - |
| - At fair value through profit or loss | | 89,303 | | | 89,303 |
| - At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income | | 1,251 | | | 1,251 |
| - At Amortized Cost | | - | | | - |
| Trade receivables | | 852,201 | | | 852,201 |
| Reinsurance contract assets | | 1,526,736 | - | 54,299 | 1,581,035 |
| Deferred acquisition costs | | 285,135 | | | 285,135 |
| Prepayments and other receivables | | 543,061 | | | 543,061 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | | - | | | - |
| Investment properties | | 410,870 | | | 410,870 |
| Intangible assets | | 606,503 | | | 606,503 |
| Property, plant and equipment | | 3,914,049 | | | 3,914,049 |
| Right of use asset | | 16,696 | | | 16,696 |
| Statutory deposit | | 315,000 | | | 315,000 |
| **Total assets** | | **13,067,041** | **-** | **54,299** | **13,121,340** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | | 3,997,191 | | 59,817 | 4,057,008 |
| Trade payables | | 62,720 | | | 62,720 |
| Other payables | | 1,052,623 | | | 1,052,623 |
| Deposit for shares | | - | | | - |
| Borrowings | | - | | | - |
| Income tax liabilities | | 113,572 | | | 113,572 |
| Deferred tax | | 119,714 | | | 119,714 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **5,345,820** | **-** | **-** | **5,405,637** |
| **EQUITY** | | | | | |
| Paid up share capital | | 2,905,400 | | | 2,905,400 |
| Share premium | | 2,453,326 | | | 2,453,326 |
| Contingency reserves | | 1,432,092 | | | 1,432,092 |
| Revaluation reserves | | 63,089 | | | 63,089 |
| Fair value reserve | | (439) | | | (439) |
| Retained earnings | | **588,041** | | **(5,518)** | **582,523** |
| | | 7,441,509 | | - | 7,435,991 |
| Non controlling interest | | 279,712 | | - | 279,712 |
| **Total equity** | | **7,721,221** | **-** | **-** | **7,715,703** |
| **Total liabilites and equity** | | **13,067,041** | **-** | **-** | **13,121,340** |

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

**Reconciliation of IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 (Statement of Financial Position) - Company**

**Effect of transition to IFRS**

| | NOTES | December 2022 | Reclassification IFRS 17 | Remeasurements IFRS 17 | IFRS 17 Balances 31/12/2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 3,732,292 | | | 3,732,292 |
| Financial assets | | | | | - |
| - At fair value through profit or loss | | 35,933 | | | 35,933 |
| - At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income | | 1,251 | | | 1,251 |
| - At Amortized Cost | | - | | | - |
| Trade receivables | | 64,769 | | | 64,769 |
| Reinsurance contract assets | | 1,526,736 | - | 54,299 | 1,581,035 |
| Deferred acquisition costs | | 285,135 | | | 285,135 |
| Prepayments and other receivables | | 431,577 | | | 431,577 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | | 677,045 | | | 677,045 |
| Investment properties | | 354,969 | | | 354,969 |
| Intangible assets | | 579,740 | | | 579,740 |
| Property, plant and equipment | | 3,418,692 | | | 3,418,692 |
| Statutory deposit | | 315,000 | | | 315,000 |
| **Total assets** | | **11,423,140** | **-** | **54,299** | **11,477,439** |
| | | | | | |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | | 3,997,191 | | 59,817 | 4,057,008 |
| Trade payables | | 62,720 | | | 62,720 |
| Other payables | | 207,681 | | | 207,681 |
| Deposit for shares | | - | | | - |
| Borrowings | | - | | | - |
| Income tax liabilities | | 54,572 | | | 54,572 |
| Deferred tax | | 48,775 | | | 48,775 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **4,370,939** | **-** | **59,817** | **4,430,756** |
| | | | | | |
| **EQUITY** | | | | | |
| Paid up share capital | | 2,905,400 | | | 2,905,400 |
| Share premium | | 2,453,326 | | | 2,453,326 |
| Contingency reserves | | 1,432,092 | | | 1,432,092 |
| Revaluation reserves | | 63,089 | | | 63,089 |
| Fair value reserve | | (439) | | | (439) |
| Retained earnings | | **198,733** | | **(5,518)** | **193,215** |
| | | 7,052,201 | | - | 7,046,683 |
| Non controlling interest | | - | | - | - |
| **Total equity** | | **7,052,201** | **-** | **-** | **7,046,683** |
| **Total liabilites and equity** | | **11,423,140** | **-** | **-** | **11,477,439** |