Linkage Assurance Plc
RC:162306

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Period Ended
30 June, 2024

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Corporate Information

Company Registration Number	162306
Date of Incorporation	Tuesday, March 26, 1991
Tax Identification Number:	01334256-0001
Company Type	Public Limited Liability Company
Mission Statement	Linkage Assurance Plc. is in business to provide first class insurance and other financial services to the African Insurance market. To achieve this, it has deployed exemplary management, best in class information technology infrastructure and well trained and motivated work force as vehicle for achieving the superior returns expected by shareholders.
Board of Directors	
Chairman	Chief Joshua Bernard Fumudoh
Other Directors	Mr. Daniel Braie Mr. Okanlawon Adelagun Mr. Bernard Nicolaas Griesel Mrs. Funkazi Koroye-Crooks Mr. Pius Otia Mrs Valentina Marinho Mr. Maxwell Ebibai
Managing Director	Mr. Daniel Braie
Company Secretary	Mr. Moses Omorogbe
Registered Office	Linkage Plaza Plot 20, Block 94, Providence Street Off Adewunmi Adebimpe Street Lekki-Epe Expressway, Lekki, Lagos
Registrars	Apel Capital Registrar No. 8 Alhaji Bashorun Street Ikoyi, Lagos.
Auditor	Ernst & Young 10th Floor, UBA House 57, Marina Marina, Lagos www.ey.com
Reinsurers	African Reinsurance Corporation, Lagos, Nigeria Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd, Zurich, Switzerland Continental Reinsurance Plc, Lagos, Nigeria WAICA Reinsurance, Sierra Leone Arab Insurance Company, Bahrain Cathedral @ Underwriter Syndicates No. 2010 MMX, London ZEP-RE (PTA Reinsurance Company), Nairobi, Kenya Atrium Underwriting Limited @ Lloyd's Underwriter Syndicate, UK Hannover Ruck SE, Hannover, Germany
Principal Bankers	Access Bank Plc. Ecobank Nigeria Plc. FCMB Limited. Fidelity Bank Plc. First Bank of Nigeria Limited. Guaranty Trust Bank Plc. Heritage Bank Limited. Keystone Bank Limited. Polaris Bank Limited. Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited. Union Bank Plc. United Bank for Africa Plc. Unity Bank Plc. Zenith Bank Plc.
Actuary	O & A Hedge Actuarial Consulting
FRC Registered No.	FRC/2012/0000000000339

Certification Pursuant to Section 60(2) of Investment and Securities Act No. 29 of 2007

We the undersigned, hereby certify the following with regards to our unaudited financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2024 that:

(i) We have reviewed the report and to the best of our knowledge, the report does not contain:

- any untrue statement of a material fact, or
- omission to state a material fact, which would make the financial statements misleading in the light of circumstances under which such statements were made;
- to the best of our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of, and for the periods presented in the report.

(ii) We:

- are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.
- have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to such officers by others within those entities particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared;
- have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls as of date within 90 days prior to the report;
- have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls based on our evaluation as of that date;

(iii) We have disclosed to the auditors of the Company and audit committee:

- all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which would adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the Company's auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and
- any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the Company's internal controls;

We have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Mr. Daniel Braie
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000018082
29 July 2024

Dr. Emmanuel Otitolaiye
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000008524
29 July 2024

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**	**Changes**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**(%)**
Comprehensive income statement			
Insurance revenue	10,792,604	6,271,258	72
Insurance service expenses	(7,807,895)	(3,086,996)	153
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	2,984,709	3,184,262	(6)
Insurance service result	505,324	344,606	47
Investment and other income	5,766,797	4,384,061	32
Profit before taxation	4,250,896	3,118,163	36
Profit after taxation	4,038,351	2,958,028	37
Statement of financial position	**30 June 2024**	**31 Dec 2023**	
Total assets	62,036,032	52,862,109	17
Insurance contract liabilities	19,906,561	15,340,788	30

Our Performance

Insurance revenue grew by 72% to N10.8billion as at June 2024 from N6.3billion recorded in prior year. The Company achieved an investment income of N5.8billion against an income of N4.4billion in the prior year. Profit before tax stood at N4.3billion. The major driver is investment income which was buoyed by the dividend income of N1.6billion received from Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Ltd.

Outlook

As an organization, we shall continue to refine our strategy in line with our strategic focus for the year and theme. Our theme for 2024 is “Consolidation”, and this informs our strategic intent along the four pillars of Business growth, Operational excellence, financial excellence, and Customer & People. Consequently, during the year the identified strategic focus will guide as compass in our quest to navigate through the highly competitive insurance market to increase our market share in the most profitable sectors and offer excellent customer experience to all our clients.

Product offering & Fintech

As part of our agile strategy, we shall leverage on the technology to improve our products and services especially to our direct and personal clients. This is also part of digital transformation initiatives. Also, having recognized the impact of certain products lines like motor insurance on our portfolio, we are positioned to offer to our client’s different options of motor insurance according to their risk exposure(s) willingness and ability to pay.

Brand Development

We shall continue to leverage on the positive impact of our ongoing brand rejuvenation and awareness campaign to the insuring public. This will be reinforced by our customer value propositions.

Work Life Balance & Manpower Development

Linkage Assurance PLC is committed to ensuring a work-life balance for our employees and reduction in the cost of doing business. As a result of these, we embarked on Work-from-Home. (WFH) which allows us to adopt a hybrid work regime.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Corporate information

Linkage Assurance Plc. ("LINKAGE" or "the Company") was incorporated in Nigeria on 26th of March 1991 as a private limited liability company domiciled in Nigeria. It was registered by the National Insurance Commission on the 7th of October 1993 to transact general insurance business and commenced operations in January, 1994. The Company became a public limited liability company in 2003 and the Company's shares, which are quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange were first listed on 18 November 2003. The registered office of the Company is Plot 20 Block 94 Lekki-Epe Express way, Lekki, Lagos, Nigeria.

The Company's high standard in corporate policies and governance are designed to encourage transparency in all its activities as well as ensure the protection of the long-term interest of all stakeholders.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's board of Directors on 29 July, 2024.

1.1 Principal activity

The Company was registered to transact all classes of life and non-life insurance business, insurance claims payment and investments. Subsequently it disposed its life business in February 2007 and concentrated on the non-life insurance business.

1.2 Basis of presentation and preparation

The financial statements of Linkage Assurance Plc have been prepared on a going concern basis and is presented in order of liquidity. The Directors of the Company have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The financial statements are presented in Naira and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (N'000), except when otherwise indicated.

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the international Accounting Standards Board. Additional information required by national regulations, the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011, Insurance Act 2003 and its interpretations issued by the National Insurance Commission in its Insurance Industry Policy Guidelines is included where appropriate.

The financial statements comprise the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows, the summary of significant accounting policies and the notes to the financial statements.

b) Basis of measurements

The preparation of these financial statements has been based on the historical cost basis except for investment properties, land and building, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets at acquisition date. In accordance with IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts, the Company has applied existing accounting policies for its non-life insurance contracts, modified as appropriate to comply with the IFRS Accounting Standards framework.

2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

2.1 New and amended standards and interpretations

In these financial statements, the Company has applied IFRS 17 and IFRS 9. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

2.1.1 Insurance contracts and insurance contract liabilities

IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts for annual periods on or after 1 January 2023.

The Company has restated comparative information for 2022 applying the transitional provisions to IFRS17.

The nature of the changes in accounting policies can be summarised, as follows:

2.1.1.1 Changes to classification and measurement

The adoption of IFRS 17 did not change the classification of the Company's insurance contracts.

The Company was previously permitted under IFRS 4 to continue accounting using its previous accounting policies. However, IFRS 17 establishes specific principles for the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by the Company.

Under IFRS 17, the Company's insurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held are all eligible to be measured by applying the PAA. The PAA simplifies the measurement of insurance contracts in comparison with the general model in IFRS 17.

The measurement principles of the PAA differs from the 'earned premium approach' used by the Company under IFRS 4 in the following key areas:

· The liability for remaining coverage reflects premiums received less deferred insurance acquisition cash flows and less amounts recognised in revenue for insurance services provided.

· Measurement of the liability for remaining coverage includes an adjustment for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk where the premium due date and the related period of services are more than 12 months apart

· Measurement of the liability for remaining coverage involves an explicit evaluation of risk adjustment for non- financial risk when a

· Measurement of the liability for incurred claims (previously claims outstanding and incurred-but-not-reported (IBNR claims) is determined on a discounted probability-weighted expected value basis and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The liability includes the Company's obligation to pay other incurred insurance expenses.

· Measurement of the asset for remaining coverage (reflecting reinsurance premiums paid for reinsurance held) is adjusted to include a loss-recovery component to reflect the expected recovery of onerous contract losses where such contracts reinsure onerous direct contracts.

For product lines where insurance acquisition cash flows are not immediately expensed, the Company allocates the acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts issued or expected to be issued using a systematic and rational basis. Insurance acquisition cash flows include those that are directly attributable to a group and to future groups that are expected to arise from renewals of contracts in that group. Where such insurance acquisition cash flows are paid (or where a liability has been recognised applying another IFRS standard) before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised, an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is recognised. When insurance contracts are recognised, the related portion of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is derecognised and subsumed into the measurement at initial recognition of the insurance liability for remaining coverage of the related group.

2.1.1.1 Changes to presentation and disclosure

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

· Portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities.

· Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets.

· Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

The portfolios referred to above are those established at initial recognition in accordance with the IFRS 17 requirements.

Portfolios of insurance contracts issued include any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows.

The line-item descriptions in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income have been changed significantly compared with past years. Previously, the Company reported the following line items:

· Gross written premiums

· Net premium income

· Changes in unearned premium

· Net insurance claims expenses

· Underwriting expenses

· Instead, IFRS 17 requires separate presentation of:

o Insurance revenue

o Insurance service expenses

o Insurance finance income or expenses

o Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held.

The Company provides disaggregated qualitative and quantitative information about:

· Amounts recognised in its financial statements from insurance contracts.

· Significant judgements, and changes in those judgements, when applying the standard

2.1.1.2 Transition

On transition date, 1 January 2023, the Company:

· Has identified, recognised and measured each group of insurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always applied.

· Has identified, recognised and measured assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as if IFRS 17 has always applied. However, no recoverability assessment was performed before the transition date. At transition date, a recoverability assessment was performed, and no impairment loss was identified.

· Derecognised any existing balances that would not exist had IFRS 17 always applied.

· Recognised any resulting net difference in equity.

2.1 New and amended standards and interpretations - continued

2.1.1 Insurance contracts and insurance contract liabilities - continued

Reconciliation of Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022	**IFRS 4**	**Reclassification**	**Remeasurement**	**IFRS 17**	**IFRS 4**	**Reclassification**	**Remeasurement**	**IFRS 17**
	31 Dec 2022			**31 Dec 2022**	**31 Dec 2021**			**31 Dec 2021**
Assets	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	4,236,501	-	-	4,236,501	3,476,697	-	-	3,476,697
Investment securities	26,469,021	-	-	26,469,021	27,584,351	-	-	27,584,351
Trade receivables	199,857	-	-	199,857	81,468	-	-	81,468
Reinsurance assets	5,281,166	(378,087)	-	4,903,079	4,639,643	(222,401)	362,342	4,779,584
Other receivables and prepayments	779,997	-	-	779,997	308,434	-	-	308,434
Investment properties	160,000	-	-	160,000	157,500	-	-	157,500
Deferred acquisition cost	543,059	(543,059)	-	-	432,827	(432,827)	-	-
Intangible assets	20,844	-	-	20,844	36,866	-	-	36,866
Property plant and equipment	1,584,679	-	-	1,584,679	1,467,178	-	-	1,467,178
Right-of-use assets	21,744	-	-	21,744	25,221	-	-	25,221
Statutory deposit	700,000	-	-	700,000	500,000	-	-	500,000
Total assets	39,996,868	(921,146)	-	39,075,722	38,710,185	(655,228)	362,342	38,417,299
		-	-			-	-	
Liabilities								
Insurance contract liabilities	12,811,727	(543,061)	923,223	13,191,889	11,635,256	(432,827)	628,564	11,830,992
Trade payables	1,140,673	(118,340)	-	1,022,333	765,141	(62,557)	-	702,584
Other payables	658,996	(259,747)	-	399,249	707,785	(159,844)	-	547,941
Current tax liabilities	157,845	-	-	157,845	60,257	-	-	60,257
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity								
Authorized share capital	7,000,000	-			7,000,000			
Share capital	7,000,000	-	-	7,000,000	7,000,000	-	-	7,000,000
Share premium	560,294	-	-	560,294	560,294	-	-	560,294
Contingency reserve	3,395,997	-	-	3,395,997	2,882,618	-	-	2,882,618
Accumulated loss	(1,463,786)	-	(923,223)	(2,386,981)	(3,517,298)	-	(266,222)	(3,783,521)
Assets revaluation reserve	828,773	-	-	828,773	828,773	-	-	828,773
Re-measurement reserve	55,639	-	-	55,639	5,040	-	-	5,040
Fair value reserve	14,423,389	-	-	14,459,291	17,346,660	-	-	17,346,660
Total equity	24,800,306	-	(923,223)	23,913,013	25,106,086	-	(266,222)	24,839,864
Total liabilities and equity	39,996,868	(921,148)	-	39,111,650	38,710,185	(655,228)	362,342	38,417,300

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
Transition disclosures

Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income restatement

	Note	IFRS 4	Derecognition	Remeasurement	IFRS 17 December
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Gross premiums written		12,979,789			-
Increase in unearned premium		(473,238)			-
Gross premium income		**12,506,551**	(12,506,551)	-	**-**
Insurance revenue		-	-	(1)	12,506,552
Insurance Service expense		-	-	-	(10,772,115)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		**-**			**1,734,437**
Reinsurance expenses		(5,428,863)			**-**
Allocation of reinsurance premium		-	-	-	(4,367,507)
for incurred claims	**A,I,K**	-	-	(678,310)	1,431,634
Insurance service result		**-**			**(1,201,436)**
Net premium income		**7,077,688**	(7,077,688)	-	**-**
Fees and commission income		1,061,358	(1,061,358)	-	-
Net underwriting income		**8,139,046**			**-**
Claims expenses		(2,473,624)	2,473,624	-	-
Underwriting expenses		(5,159,260)	5,159,260	-	-
Underwriting profit		**506,162**			**-**
Net insurance finance (expenses)/ income		**-**			**755,664**
Net Investment Income					
Investment income		4,706,423			973,356
Net Fair value loss on financial assets at FVTPL		(182,281)			(182,281)
Net fair value gain on investment property		2,500			-
Net trading income					4,011,603
Other operating income		341,048			399,260
Other expenses		(2,716,981)			- 2,716,981.00
Credit loss reversal on financial assets		39,311			(164,202)
Result from operating activities (IFRS 4)		2,696,182			-
IFRS 17 Financial insurance results		-			**2,320,755**
Profit before taxation		**2,696,182**			**1,874,983**
Income tax expense		(129,291)	-		(129,291)
Profit after taxation		**2,566,891**			**1,745,691**
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Net fair value (loss)/gain on available-for-sale financial assets		(2,952,000)			-
Net fair value gain on debts instruments measured at fair		28,729			28,729
ECL on debt instrument on fair value through OCI		-			34,449
		(2,923,271)			**63,178**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Net fair value gain/(loss) on equity		-			(2,952,000)
Re-measurement gain ondefined benefit plan (net of tax)		50,599			50,599
the year, net of tax		**(2,872,672)**			**(2,838,223)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(305,781)**			**(1,092,531)**

Notes to the financial statements

2.1 New and amended standards and interpretations – continued

1.1.1 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 replaced IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, the Company elected, under the amendments to IFRS 4, to apply the temporary exemption from IFRS 9, thereby deferring the initial application date of IFRS 9 to align with the initial application of IFRS 17.

The Company has applied IFRS 9 retrospectively and restated comparative information for 2022 for financial instruments in the scope of IFRS 9. Differences arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 were recognised in retained earnings as of 1 January 2022.

1.1.1.1 Changes to classification and measurement

To determine their classification and measurement category, IFRS 9 requires all financial assets to be assessed based on a combination of the Company's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics.

The IAS 39 measurement categories for financial assets (fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), available for sale (AFS), held-to-maturity (HTM) and loans and receivables (L&R) at amortised cost) have been replaced by:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, including equity instruments
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, with gains or losses recycled
- Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, with no recycling of gains or losses to profit or loss on derecognition (not used by the Company)
- Debt instruments at amortised cost

The Company's classification of its financial assets is explained in Note 3.

1.1.1.2 Changes to the impairment calculation

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for debt instruments held at FVOCI or amortised cost by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach.

IFRS 9 requires the Company to record an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL.

For debt instruments, the ECL is based on the portion of lifetime ECLs (LTECL) that would result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination or purchase of the assets, the allowance is based on the full LTECL.

The Company's debt instruments at FVOCI and amortised cost comprise quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Company's policy to measure such instruments on a 12-month ECL (12mECL) basis. The Company does, however, consider that there has been a significant increase in credit risk for a previously assessed low credit risk investment when any contractual payments on these instruments are more than 30 days past due. Where the credit risk of any bond deteriorates, the Company will sell the bond and purchase bonds meeting the required investment grade.

1.1.1.3 Changes to the impairment calculation - continued

The Company considers an instrument to be in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider an instrument to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. There were no such instances in 2023 or 2022.

The adoption of the ECL requirements of IFRS 9 has resulted in increases in impairment allowances in respect of the Company's debt instruments. The increase in allowance was adjusted to retained earnings.

2.1 New and amended standards and interpretations - continued

As it was possible to do so without the use of hindsight, the Company restated the statement of financial position as at 1 January 2022, resulting in decreases in financial assets and retained earnings amounting to NGN321million respectively. The statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2022 was also restated, resulting in increases in impairment loss on financial assets amounting to NGN164million.

1.1.2 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - continued

Details of the Company's expected credit losses method are disclosed in Note 3(h).

1.1.2.1 Changes in disclosure – IFRS 7

To reflect the differences between IFRS 9 and IAS 39, IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* was also amended. The Company applied the amended disclosure requirements of IFRS 7, together with IFRS 9, for the year beginning 1 January 2023. Changes include transition disclosures as shown below.

The following pages set out the impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the statement of financial position, and retained earnings including the effect of replacing IAS 39's incurred credit loss calculations with IFRS 9's ECLs.

A reconciliation between the carrying amounts under IAS 39 to the balances reported under IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2023 is, as follows:

		1-Jan-23						
		IAS 39 measurement					IFRS 9 measurement	
In thousands of Nigerian Naira		Category	Amount	Re-classification	ECL	Deferred Tax	Amount	Category
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	a,c	L&R	4,309,767	-	(121,325)	-	4,188,442	AC
Loans and advances	a,c	L&R	249,121	-	-	-	249,121	AC
Debt instruments at amortised cost	a,c		N/A	6,452,218	(237,316)	-	6,214,902	AC
From: Investment securities - Held to maturity	a			6,452,218	(237,316)	-	6,214,902	
		L&R	**4,558,888**	**6,452,218**	**(358,642)**	**-**	**10,652,464**	AC
Investment securities - Held to maturity			6,452,218	(6,452,218)				
To: Debt instruments at amortised cost				(6,452,218)				
		HTM	**6,452,218**	**(6,452,218)**			**N/A**	
To: Debt instruments at FVOCI				(802,778)				
To: Equity instruments at FVOCI				(16,115,589)				
		AFS	**16,918,367**	**(16,918,367)**	**-**	**-**	**N/A**	
Debt instruments at FVOCI			N/A	802,778	(35,902)		**766,876**	FVOCI
From: Investment securities at AFS				(802,778)				
From: Investment securities at AFS				(16,115,589)				
Total financial assets			**30,778,788**	**-**	**(394,544)**	**-**	**30,384,244**	

ECL- Expected credit losses L&R - Loans and receivables FVOCI - Fair value through other comprehensive income

AC - Amortised cost FVTPL - Fair value through profit or loss AFS - Available for sale HTM - Held to maturity

Note to the transition dislcosures

The following explains how applying the new classification requirements of IFRS 9 led to changes in classification of certain financial assets held by the Company as detailed below:

a. Reclassification from retired categories with no change in measurement

In addition to the above, the following debt instruments have been reclassified to new categories under IFRS 9, as their previous categories under IAS 39 were 'retired'.

Financial instruments reclassified with no changes in measurement basis:

(i) Those previously classified as loans and receivables and now classified as measured at amortised cost; and
(ii) Those previously classified as other financial liabilities and now classified as measured at amortised cost.
(iii) Those previously classified as held to maturity and now classified as measured at amortised cost.

b. Designation of equity instruments at FVOCI

The Company has elected to irrevocably designate investments in equity of N16.12 million in a portfolio of non-trading equity securities at FVOCI as permitted under IFRS 9. These securities were previously classified as available-for-sale with some measured at cost less impairment and others carried at fair value. The changes in fair value of such securities will no longer be reclassified to profit or loss when they are disposed of.

c. ECL Computation on cash and cash equivalents, loans and advances and debt instruments at amortised cost under IFRS 9

There has been no impairment charge on cash equivalents, and debt instruments at amortised cost under IAS 39. Effective 1 January 2023, the impairment computation for all these instruments is now done in accordance with the expected credit loss model under IFRS 9. As at 1 January 2023, the Company adopted the general approach for all these instruments in accordance with IFRS 9 and recognised an additional impairment of N303 million.

d. Deferred tax implication of IFRS 9

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the impact of IFRS 9 at the date of initial application; as there is no evidence that there will be sufficient taxable profits available to the company in future periods to utilize the asset .

A reconciliation between the carrying amounts under IAS 39 to the balances reported under IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2022 is, as follows:

		1-Jan-22						
		IAS 39 measurement					IFRS 9 measurement	
In thousands of Nigerian Naira		Category	Amount	Re-classification	ECL	Deferred Tax	Amount	Category
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	a,c	L&R	3,476,697	-	(7,976)	-	3,468,721	AC
Loans and advances	a,c	L&R	141,658	-	-	-	141,658	AC
Debt instruments at amortised cost	a,c		N/A	3,690,194	(147,648)	-	3,542,546	AC
From: Investment securities - Held to maturity	a			3,690,194	(147,648)	-	3,542,546	
		L&R	**3,618,355**	**3,690,194**	**(155,624)**	**-**	**7,152,925**	AC
Investment securities - Held to maturity			3,690,194	(3,690,194)				
To: Debt instruments at amortised cost				(3,690,194)				
		HTM	**3.690.194**	**(3,690,194)**			**N/A**	
To: Debt instruments at FVOCI				(150,000)				
To: Equity instruments at FVOCI				(18,551,618)				
		AFS	**18,701,618**	**(18,701,618)**	**-**	**-**	**N/A**	
Debt instruments at FVOCI			N/A	150,000	**(1,453)**		**148,547**	FVOCI
From: Investment securities at AFS				(150,000)	**(1,453)**			
Equity instruments at FVOCI	b		N/A	18,551,618			**18,551,618**	FVOCI
From: Investment securities at AFS				(18,551,618)				
Financial assets held-for-trading		FVTPL	5,050,881	-	-	-	**5,050,881**	FVTPL
Total financial assets			**31,061,048**	**-**	**(157,077)**	**-**	**30,903,971**	

ECL- Expected credit losses L&R - Loans and receivables FVOCI - Fair value through other comprehensive income
AC - Amortised cost FVTPL - Fair value through profit or loss AFS - Available for sale HTM - Held to maturity

1.1.1 Amended standards and interpretations

The following are the amended standards and interpretations that the Company have also applied for the first-time. These standards and amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

a) Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments to IAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

The previous definition of a change in accounting estimate specified that changes in accounting estimates may result from new information or new developments. Therefore, such changes are not corrections of errors. This aspect of the definition was retained by the Board.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

b) Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

c) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities. The amendments had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

d) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 have been introduced in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

• A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and

• Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

In periods in which Pillar Two legislation is (substantively) enacted but not yet effective, the amendment requires disclosure of known or reasonably estimable information that helps users of financial statements understand the entity's exposure arising from Pillar Two income taxes including both qualitative and quantitative information about its exposure to Pillar Two income taxes at the end of the reporting period. For example:

a) Qualitative information such as how an entity is affected by Pillar Two legislation and the main jurisdictions in which exposures to Pillar Two income taxes might exist, and
b) Quantitative information such as:

- An indication of the proportion of an entity's profits that might be subject to Pillar Two income taxes and the average effective tax rate applicable to those profits; or

- An indication of how the entity's overall effective tax rate would have changed if Pillar Two legislation had been effective.

Once the legislation is effective, additional disclosures are required for the current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes. The requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 December 2023. The Company has reviewed its corporate struc- ture in light of the introduction of Pillar Two Model Rules in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. The Company has determined that it will not be subject to Pillar Two taxes once the legislation becomes effective since its effective tax rate is above 15% in all the jurisdictions in which it operates. Therefore, as the related Pillar Two disclosures are not required, the amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements at 31 December 2023.

3.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below.

a. Amendments to IFS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 to specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. Earlier application is permitted, and that fact must be disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

b. Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current- Amendments to IAS 1

In January 2020, the Board issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current.
The amendments clarify:
- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. This is now effective and has been adopted by the Company in preparing the financial statements.

c. Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

3.2 Standards issued but not yet effective - continued

d. Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

In August 2023, the Board issued Lack of Exchangeability-Amendments to IAS 21. The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal

administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

e. Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the effective date of the amendments until such time as it has finalised any amendments that result from its research project on the equity method. Early application of the amendments is still permitted. The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendments must be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The amendments are intended to eliminate diversity in practice and give preparers a consistent set of principles to apply for such transactions. However, the application of the definition of a business is judgemental and entities need to consider the definition carefully in such transactions. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

2.1 Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification.

The Company issues insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. The Company issues non-life insurance to individuals and businesses. Non-life insurance products offered include accident, engineering, marine, motor, fire, oil and gas, aviation, bond, and agriculture. 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 Company does not issue any contracts with direct participating features.

2 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

2.2 Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment

2.2.1 Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Company assesses its non-life insurance and reinsurance products to determine whether they contain distinct components which must be accounted for under another IFRS instead of under IFRS 17. After separating any distinct components, the Company applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract. Currently, the Company's products do not include any distinct components that require separation.
Some reinsurance contracts issued contain profit commission arrangements. Under these arrangements, there is a minimum guaranteed amount that the policyholder will always receive – either in the form of profit commission, or as claims, or another contractual payment irrespective of the insured event happening. The minimum guaranteed amounts have been assessed to be highly interrelated with the insurance component of the reinsurance contacts and are, therefore, non-distinct investment components which are not accounted for separately. However, receipts and payments of these investment components are recognised outside of profit or loss.

2.2.2 Level of aggregation

IFRS 17 requires a company to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The Company previously applied aggregation levels under GAAP, which were significantly higher than the level of aggregation required by IFRS 17. The level of aggregation for the Company is determined firstly by dividing the business written into portfolios. Portfolios comprise groups of contracts with similar risks which are managed together. Portfolios are further divided based on expected profitability at inception into three categories: onerous contracts, contracts with no significant risk of becoming onerous, and the remainder. This means that, for determining the level of aggregation, the Company identifies a contract as the smallest 'unit', i.e., the lowest common denominator. However, the Company makes an evaluation of whether a series of contracts need to be treated together as one unit based on reasonable and supportable information, or whether a single contract contains components that need to be separated and treated as if they were stand-alone contracts. As such, what is treated as a contract for accounting purposes may differ from what is considered as a contract for other purposes (i.e., legal or management). IFRS 17 also requires that no group for level of aggregation purposes may contain contracts issued more than one year apart.

The Company has elected to group together those contracts that would fall into different groups only because law or regulation specifically constrains its practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics.

The Company applied a full retrospective approach for transition to IFRS 17. The portfolios are further divided by year of issue and profitability for recognition and measurement purposes. Hence, within each year of issue, portfolios of contracts are divided into three groups, as follows:

- A group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition (if any)
- A group of contracts that, at initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently (if any)
- A group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio (if any)

The profitability of groups of contracts is assessed by actuarial valuation models that take into consideration existing and new business. The Company assumes that no contracts in the portfolio are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. For contracts that are not onerous, the Company assesses, at initial recognition, that there is no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently by assessing the likelihood of changes in applicable facts and circumstances. The Company considers facts and circumstances to identify whether a group of contracts are onerous based on:

- Pricing information
- Results of similar contracts it has recognised

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

- Environmental factors, e.g., a change in market experience or regulations

The Company divides portfolios of reinsurance contracts held applying the same principles set out above, except that the references to onerous contracts refer to contracts on which there is a net gain on initial recognition. For some groups of reinsurance contracts held, a group can comprise a single contract.

2.2.3 Recognition

The Company recognises groups of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts
- The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group is due or when the first payment is received if there is no due date
- For a group of onerous contracts, if facts and circumstances indicate that the group is onerous.

The Company recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held it has entered into from the earlier of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held. (However, the Company delays the recognition of a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage until the date any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held.

And

- The date the Company recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts if the Company entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group of reinsurance contracts held at or before that date.

The Company adds new contracts to the group in the reporting period in which that contract meets one of the criteria set out above.

2.2.4 Contract boundary

The Company 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 Company can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or in which the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when:

- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of 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 Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio of insurance contracts that contain the contract 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 is not recognised. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

3.2 Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment - continued

2.2.5 Measurement – Premium Allocation Approach

	IFRS 17 Options	Adopted approach
Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) Eligibility	Subject to specified criteria, the PAA can be adopted as a simplified approach to the IFRS 17 general model	All the Company's products with coverage period of one year or less are measured using the PAA. Where a contract has a coverage period of more than a year, the company will perform the PAA eligibility test as required, where the materiality level for difference in the liability for remaining coverage has been set at +/- 5%.
Insurance acquisition cash flows for insurance contracts issued	Where the coverage period of all contracts within a group is not longer than one year, insurance acquisition cash flows can either be expensed as incurred, or allocated, using a systematic and rational method, to groups of insurance contracts (including future groups containing insurance contracts that are expected to arise from renewals) and then amortised over the coverage period of the related group. For groups containing contracts longer than one year, insurance acquisition cash flows must be allocated to related groups of insurance contracts and amortised over the coverage period of the related group.	The company uses a systematic and rational method for allocating insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of contract.
Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC), adjusted for financial risk and time value of money	Where there is no significant financing component in relation to the LFRC, or where the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year, an entity is not required to make an adjustment for accretion of interest on the LFRC.	For general business, LFRC would not be discounted except for certain contract (e, g construction contract). Where contracts have a coverage of more than one year, and where the time between the premium due date and start of coverage period exceeds one year, allowance must be made for accretion of interest on the LFRC (i.e., LFRC will be discounted).
Liability for Incurred Claims, (LFIC) adjusted for time value of money	Where claims are expected to be paid within a year of the date that the claim is incurred, it is not required to adjust these amounts for the time value of money.	Not all claims incurred are settled within a year as such when the claims are settled after a year period, time value of money will be considered. The company has decided not to adjust for time value of money if the cashflow is expected within a year.
Insurance finance income and expense	There is an option to disaggregate part of the movement in LFIC resulting from changes in discount rates and present this in OCI.	When insurance finance income or expenses is disaggregated between profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the amount of insurance finance income or expenses included in profit or loss is determined using the discount rate at the date of the incurred claim.

2.2.5.1 Insurance contracts – initial measurement

The Company applies the premium allocation approach (PAA) to all the insurance contracts that it issues and reinsurance contracts that it holds, as:

- The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less, including insurance contract services arising from all premiums within the contract boundary

Or

- For contracts longer than one year, the Company has modelled possible future scenarios and reasonably expects that the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group containing those contracts under the PAA does not differ materially from the measurement that would be produced applying the general model. In assessing materiality, the Company has also considered qualitative factors such as the nature of the risk and types of its lines of business.

The Company does not apply the PAA if, at the inception of the group of contracts, it expects significant variability in the fulfilment cash flows that would affect the measurement of the liability for the remaining coverage during the period before a claim is incurred. Variability in the fulfilment cash flows increases with, for example:

- The extent of future cash flows related to any derivatives embedded in the contracts
- The length of the coverage period of the group of contracts

For a group of contracts that is not onerous at initial recognition, the Company measures the liability for remaining coverage as:

- The premiums, if any, received at initial recognition
- Minus any insurance acquisition cash flows at that date, with the exception of contracts which are one year or less where this is expensed,
- Plus or minus any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of the asset recognised for insurance acquisition cash flows and
- Any other asset or liability previously recognised for cash flows related to the group of contracts that the Company pays or receives before the group of insurance contracts is recognised.

For contracts beyond one year, the liability for remaining coverage is discounted to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk. For all other contracts, there is no allowance for time value of money as the premiums are received within one year of the coverage period.

Where facts and circumstances indicate that contracts are onerous at initial recognition, the Company performs additional analysis to determine if a net outflow is expected from the contract. Such onerous contracts are separately grouped from other contracts and the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cashflows. A loss component is established by the Company for the liability for remaining coverage for such onerous group depicting the losses recognised.

2.2.5.2 Reinsurance contracts held – initial measurement.

The Company measures its reinsurance assets for a group of reinsurance contracts that it holds on the same basis as insurance contracts that it issues. However, they are adapted to reflect the features of reinsurance contracts held that differ from insurance contracts issued, for example the generation of expenses or reduction in expenses rather than revenue.
Where the Company recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, the Company establishes a loss- recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the recovery of losses.

The Company holds the following reinsurance contracts:

- Treaty Reinsurance Outward is usually between the Company and Reinsurers.
- Facultative Reinsurance Outward is usually between the Company and other insurance companies or between the Company and Reinsurers.
- Facultative reinsurance inwards are usually between the Company and other insurance Companies or between the Company and Reinsurers.

Premiums due to the reinsurers are paid and all claims and recoveries due from reinsurers are received. Contracts entered into by the Company with reinsurers under which the Company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Company and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets.

The benefits to which the Company is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognized as reinsurance assets. These 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 amount associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognized as an expense when due.

The Company's Insurance liabilities or balances arising from insurance contracts primarily include those insurance contract liabilities that were valued by the Actuary. These include unearned premiums reserve and outstanding claim reserve.

2.2.5.3 Insurance contracts – subsequent measurement

The Company measures the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage at the end of each reporting period as the liability for remaining coverage at the beginning of the period:

- Plus, premiums received in the period
- Minus insurance acquisition cash flows
- Plus, any amounts relating to the amortisation of the insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as an expense in the reporting period for the group
- Plus any adjustment to the financing component, where applicable
- Minus the amount recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period
- Minus any investment component paid or transferred to the liability for incurred claims

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

3.2.5.3 Insurance contracts – subsequent measurement - continued

The Company estimates the liability for incurred claims as the fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims. The fulfilment cash flows 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, they reflect current estimates from the perspective of the Company and include an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk (the risk adjustment). The Company does not adjust the future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk for the measurement of liability for incurred claims that are expected to be paid within one year of being incurred.

Where, during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. A loss component is established by the Company for the liability for remaining coverage for such.

2.2.5.4 Reinsurance contracts held – subsequent measurement.

The subsequent measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued and has been adapted to reflect the specific features of reinsurance held.
Where the Company has established a loss-recovery component, the Company subsequently reduces the loss- recovery component to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts in order to reflect that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

2.2.5.5 Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs.

The Company uses a systematic and rational method to allocate:
(a) Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of insurance contracts:
(i) to that group; and
(ii) to groups that include insurance contracts that are expected to arise from the renewals of the insurance contracts in that group.

(b) Insurance acquisition cash flows directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts that are not directly attributable to a group of contracts, to groups in the portfolio.

Where insurance acquisition cash flows have been paid or incurred before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised in the statement of financial position, a separate asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is recognised for each related group. The asset for insurance acquisition cash flow is derecognised from the statement of financial position when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the initial measurement of the related group of insurance contracts.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

2.2.5.6 Insurance acquisition cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises amounts of insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to groups of insurance contracts not yet recognised, to reflect changes in assumptions related to the method of allocation used. After any re-allocation, the Company assesses the recoverability of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows, if facts and circumstances indicate the asset may be impaired. When assessing the recoverability, the Company applies:

- An impairment test at the level of an existing or future group of insurance contracts; and
- An additional impairment test specifically covering the insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to expected future contract renewals.

If an impairment loss is recognised, the carrying amount of the asset is adjusted and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company recognises in profit or loss a reversal of some or all of an impairment loss previously recognised and increases the carrying amount of the asset, to the extent that the impairment conditions no longer exist or have.

2.2.5.7 Insurance contracts – modification and derecognition

The Company derecognises insurance contracts when:

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

Or

- The contract is modified such that the modification results in a change in the measurement model or the applicable standard for measuring a component of the contract, substantially changes the contract boundary, or requires the modified contract to be included in a different group. In such cases, the Company derecognises the initial contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract.

When a modification is not treated as a derecognition, the Company recognises amounts paid or received for the modification with the contract as an adjustment to the relevant liability for remaining coverage.

2.2.6 Presentation

The Company has presented separately, in the statement of financial position, the carrying amount of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets, portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities, portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities. Any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding insurance contracts are included in the carrying amount of the related groups of insurance contracts are allocated to the carrying amount of the portfolios of insurance contracts that they relate to.

The Company disaggregates the total amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income into an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expense, and insurance finance income or expenses.

The Company does not disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between a financial and non- financial portion and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result. The Company separately presents income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held from the expenses or income from insurance contracts issued.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

2.2.6.1 Insurance revenue

The insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts allocated to the period. The Company allocates the expected premium receipts to each period of insurance contract services on the basis of the passage of time. But if the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then the allocation is made on the basis of the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses.

The Company changes the basis of allocation between the two methods above as necessary, if facts and circumstances change. The change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

For the periods presented, all revenue has been recognised on the basis of the passage of time.

2.2.6.2 Loss components

The Company assumes that no contracts are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. Where this is not the case, and if at any time during the coverage period, the facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Company establishes a loss component as the excess of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to the remaining coverage of the group over the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage of the group. Accordingly, by the end of the coverage period of the group of contracts the loss component will be zero.

2.2.6.3 Loss-recovery components

Where the Company recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts, or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, the Company establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the expected recovery of the losses.

A loss-recovery component is subsequently reduced to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts in order to reflect that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

2.2.6.4 Insurance finance income and expense

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

- The effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
- The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

The Company presents insurance finance income or expenses on insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held in the statement of profit or loss.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

2.2.6.5 Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

The Company presents separately on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the amounts expected to be recovered from reinsurers, and an allocation of the reinsurance premiums paid. The Company treats reinsurance cash flows that are contingent on claims on the underlying contracts as part of the claims that are expected to be reimbursed under the reinsurance contract held, and excludes investment components and commissions from an allocation of reinsurance premiums presented on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.3 Financial instruments

a) Recognition and initial measurement

- **Initial recognition**

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company uses trade date accounting for regular way contracts when recording financial assets transactions.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, direct and incremental transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss at initial recognition.

- **Day 1 profit or loss**

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Company recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net trading income. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred. The deferred amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability. On this basis, the Company has assessed that amortising the deferred amount on a straight–line basis is appropriate. Any outstanding amount is immediately recognised in profit or loss when the instrument is derecognised or when the input(s) becomes observable.

b) Amortised cost and gross carrying amount.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

c) Effective interest method

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e., its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

3 Financial Instrument - continued

The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchase or originated credit- impaired assets, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses. For purchase or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit- adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses. The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognizes interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised (excluding modifications) for reasons other than credit risk, the adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through interest income in profit or loss.

d) Classification of financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets under IFRS 9, into the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) without recycling (equity instrument),
- those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) with recycling (debt instrument),
- those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (equity instrument); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost (debt instrument).

The classification depends on the Company's business model (i.e., business model test) for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets cash flows (i.e. solely payments of principal and interest – SPPI test). The Company also classifies its financial liabilities at amortized cost. Management determines the classification of the financial instruments at initial recognition.

e) Subsequent measurements

(i) Financial assets

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on its initial classification:

Debt instruments

Financial assets at amortised cost: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is determined using the effective interest method and reported in profit or loss as 'Interest income'. The amortised cost of a financial instrument is defined as the amount at which it was measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the 'effective interest method' of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any loss allowance. The effective interest

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument (or group of instruments) and of allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the instrument's gross carrying amount.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. The Company has designated its unquoted equity instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) since the investments are not held for trading. For these instruments, the Company present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis at the initial recognition of the instrument. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as dividend income (under Investment income) when the Company's right to receive payments is established unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

All other equity financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in Net fair value gain/ (loss) gain on financial assets in the profit or loss.

Business Model assessment

The Company assess the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- 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 realising cash flows through the sale of the assets.
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Insurer's management.
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.
- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected.
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Insurer's stated objective for managing financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) assessment

If a financial asset is held in either a Hold to Collect or Hold to Collect and Sell model, then an assessment is determined whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding at initial recognition is required to determine the classification. Contractual cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding are considered as basic lending arrangement with interest as consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during the tenor of the agreed arrangement. Other basic lending risks like Liquidity risk and cost of administration associated with holding the financial asset for the specified tenor and the profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

(ii) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs on these instruments are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

f) Reclassifications

The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and must be significant to the Company's operations.

When reclassification occurs, the Company 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. Gains, losses or interest previously recognised are not restated when reclassification occurs.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets that are debt instruments. A change in the objective of the Company's business occurs only when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations (e.g., via acquisition or disposal of a business line).

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

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

Financial liabilities are not reclassified after initial classification.

g) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value. Any difference between the amortized cost and the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the modified asset or consideration received on derecognition is recorded as a separate line item in profit or loss statement. If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

Summary of material accounting policies - continued

The amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount is recognised as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss as part of impairment loss on financial assets for the year.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. This occurs when the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment.

If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment (i.e. the modified liability is not substantially different), any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

h) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For debt instruments at amortised cost, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the credit rating of the debt instrument by international credit rating agencies like S&P, Moody’s and Fitch as well as local ratings by Agusto and Co. It is the Company’s policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. Where the credit risk of any bond deteriorates, the Company will sell the bond and purchase bonds meeting the required investment grade.

The Company’s debt instruments at amortised cost comprise quoted sovereign bonds, corporate bonds, and others that are graded in the top investment category. The Company's fixed income investment portfolio consists of Investment grade and low speculative bonds and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Company’s policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Company uses the ratings from the International Credit Rating Agencies both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following.

- Disclosures for significant estimates Judgements and assumptions - Note 3.22
- Financial risk disclosures - Notes 6b in the financial statements.

i) Write-off

After a full evaluation of a non-performing exposure, in the event that either one or all of the following conditions apply, such exposure is 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 realization of credit collateral security leaves a balance of the debt; or
- it is reasonably determined that no further recovery on the facility is possible.

All credit facility write-offs require endorsement by the Board Credit and Risk Committee, as defined by the Company. Credit write-off approval is documented in writing and properly initialed by the Board Credit and Risk Committee. The gross carrying amount of an asset is written off (either fully or partially) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

counterparty does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cashflows to repay the amount subject to write off. However, the financial assets that are subjected to write off could still be subject to enforcement activities in other to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amount due.

j) Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Company relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- Inflation rate
- Prime lending rate
- Crude oil price

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

k) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in such derecognised asset financial asset that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

l) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

m) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.4 Foreign currency translation

I. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (‘the functional currency’). The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

II. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are transactions denominated, or that require settlement, in a foreign currency and these are translated into the functional currency at the spot rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the retranslation and settlement of these items are recognised in profit or loss.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash comprises cash balances and deposits with banks. Cash equivalents comprise highly liquid investments (including money market funds) that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value with original maturities of three months or less being used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company’s non-financial assets other than deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

3.7 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

I. Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (s) Impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option if reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.
In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be determined. if that rate cannot be determined, the Company shall use its incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

ii. Company as a lessor

Finance leases are recognised when the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets to the lease. Investment in finance lease at commencement is initially recorded as an asset and a liability at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments (discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease, if practicable, or else at the entity's incremental borrowing rate. The finance lease is recorded as a receivable, at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

Interest income on investment in finance lease is recognised in the profit or loss as investment income in the period the interest is receivable. An investment in finance lease is impaired using IFRS 9 expected credit loss model (see note 2.3.3(h))

3.8 Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the cost of the day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are de-recognized either when they have been disposed of, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to or from investment properties only when there is a change in use evidenced by the end of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or completion of construction or development. When the use of property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is re- measured to fair value and reclassified accordingly. Any gain arising from this re-measurement is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, with any remaining gain recognized in OCI and presented in the revaluation reserve. Any loss is recognized in profit or loss statement.

3.9 Intangible assets

The intangible assets include computer software acquired for use in the Company's operation.

Software acquired by the Company is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses (where this exists). Acquired intangible assets are recognized at cost on acquisition date. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses in value, where appropriate.

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 the profit or loss and other comprehensive income 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 economic benefits embodied in the asset. The assets are usually amortized over their useful life most which do not exceed 4 years. Amortization methods are reviewed at each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

Intangible assets are derecognized at disposal date or at the date when it is permanently withdrawn from use without the ability to be disposed of. The differences between the carrying amounts at the date of derecognition and any disposal proceeds as applicable, is recognized in profit or loss.

There was no internally developed software at the date of reporting.

3.10 Property and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

All categories of property and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Items of property and equipment except land and buildings are subsequently measured at historical costs less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bring the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of equipment.

Land are stated at revalued amount while buildings are subsequently stated at revalued amount less depreciation and impairment losses. All other property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Land and buildings are revalued every three (3) years. Increase in the carrying amount of land and buildings arising from revaluation are credited to revaluation reserve in other comprehensive income.
Decreases that offset previous increases in land and buildings arising from revaluation are charged against the revaluation reserve while other decreases, if any, are charged to 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 Company and its cost can be reliably measured. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis so as to allocate the cost/re-valued amounts less their residual values over the estimated useful lives of the classes of assets. Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognized or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

The estimated useful lives of the property and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Land	Nil
Buildings	50 years
Buildings work in progress	Nil
Computer hardware and office equipment	4 years
Furniture and fittings	4 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

The assets' residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of the reporting period.

Land is not depreciated.

iv. Derecognition

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

3.11 Statutory deposit

The Company maintains a statutory deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) which represents 10% of the minimum capitalization in compliance with the Insurance Act. This balance is not available for the day-to-day operations of the Company and is measured at cost.

3.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligation as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

3.13 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A provision is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash, bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan in accordance with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The contribution of the employee and employer is 8% and 10% of the qualifying monthly emoluments (i.e. basic, housing and transport) of employees respectively. The Company's obligations for contributions to the plan are recognized as an expense in profit or loss when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in future payments is available.

Defined benefit plan

The Company commenced the operation of a staff sinking fund scheme upon obtaining Board of directors' approval in May 2014. This Sinking Fund is non-contributory defined employee exit benefit plan under which the Company alone makes fixed contributions into a separate entity and the fund can only be accessed by staff members at the point they are exiting the Company for reasons other than dismissal.

The amount payable to exiting staff is dependent on years of service and compensation as at date of exit. This value of this benefit is actuarially determined at each reporting date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refund from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of the economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements. Remeasurements of the net defined benefits liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognized in OCI.

Summary of material accounting policies – continued

The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the defined benefits liability (asset) for the period by applying a discount rate used to measure the defined benefits liability (asset) taking into account any changes in the defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefits payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plan are recognized in the profit or loss.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed.

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes cost for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date then they are discounted.

3.14 Taxation

Company income tax
Income tax expense comprises current tax (company income tax, tertiary education tax, National Information Technology Development Agency levy and Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy) and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current tax
Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and is assessed as follows:

- Company income tax is computed on taxable profits
- Tertiary education tax is computed on assessable profits
- National Information Technology Development Agency levy is computed on profit before tax
- Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy is computed on net profit (i.e. profit after deducting all expenses and taxes from revenue earned by the company during the year)

Total amount of tax payable under CITA is determined based on the higher of two components namely company income tax (based on taxable income (or loss) for the year); and minimum tax. Taxes based on profit for the period are treated as income tax in line with IAS 12.

Minimum tax
Minimum tax which is based on a gross amount is outside the scope of IAS 12 and therefore, are not presented as part of income tax expense in the profit or loss. The Company is subject to the Finance Act (amendments made to Companies Income Tax Act (CITA)). Total amount of tax payable under the new Finance Act shall not be less than 0.5% of the Company's gross premium.

Where the minimum tax charge is higher than the Company Income Tax (CIT), a hybrid tax situation exists. In this situation, the CIT is recognized in the income tax expense line in the profit or loss and the excess amount is presented above the income tax line as Minimum tax.

Summary of material accounting policies – continued

The Company offsets the tax assets arising from withholding tax (WHT) credits and current tax liabilities if, and only if, the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and written down to the extent that it is no longer probable that future economic benefit would be realized.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amount used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting not taxable profit or loss;
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill; and
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profit are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of the taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of the future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Company has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

3.15 Other receivables and prepayment

Other receivables include cash advance, sundry receivables, withholding tax recoverable, etc. Other receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate less accumulated impairment losses.

Prepayments include amounts paid in advance by the Company on rent, staff benefits, vehicle repairs etc. Expenses paid in advance are amortized on a straight line basis to the profit and loss account.

3.16 Share capital and reserves

a. Share capital
The issued ordinary shares of the Company are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

b. Share premium
The Company classifies share premium as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets.

c. Dividend
Dividend on ordinary shares are recognized and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Company's shareholders, while interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are paid. Dividends for the year/period that are approved after the reporting date are disclosed as an event after reporting date and as note within the financial statements.

d. Contingency reserve
is calculated at the higher of 3% of gross premium and 20% of net profits. This amount is expected to be accumulated until it amounts to the higher of minimum paid-up capital for a non-life (general) insurance company or 50% of gross premium in accordance with section 21(2) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria and relevant National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) guidelines and circulars.

e. Asset revaluation reserve
Subsequent to initial recognition, an item of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset carried using cost model, may be revalued to fair value. However, if such an item is revalued, the whole class of asset to which that asset belongs has to be revalued. The revaluation surplus is recognized in equity, unless it reverses a decrease in the fair value of the same asset which was previously recognized as an expense, in which case it is recognized in profit or loss. A subsequent decrease in the fair value is charged against this reserve to the extent that there is a credit balance relating to the same asset, with the balance being recognized in profit or loss.

f. Fair value reserve
The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of the Company's fair value through other comprehensive income investments. Net fair value movements are recycled to profit or loss if an underlying fair value through other comprehensive income investment is either derecognized or impaired.

g. Re-measurement reserve
The re-measurement reserve comprises the actuarial gains and losses on defined benefits post-employment plan.

3.17 Contingent assets and liabilities

Possible obligations of the Company, the existence of which will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non- occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company and present obligations of the Company where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably, are not recognized in the Company statement of financial position but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

Possible assets of the Company, the existence of which will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, are not recognized in the Company's statement of financial position but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statement where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.18 Earnings per share

The Company presents earnings per share for its ordinary shares. The basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders' by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3.19 Statement of Cash Flows

A statement of cash flows, when used in conjunction with the rest of the financial statements, provides information that enables users to evaluate the changes in net assets of an entity, its financial structure (including its liquidity and solvency) and its ability to affect the amounts and timing of cash flows in order to adapt to changing circumstances and opportunities.

According to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, an entity shall report cash flows from operating activities using either:

(a) the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed; or
(b) the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

The Company has adopted the direct method in reporting cash flows from operating activities because it provides more details about operating cashflows which may be useful in estimating future cash flows.

3.20 Operating segments

IFRS 8 Operating segments requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Company that are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (in the case of the Company, the Chief Executive) to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

The Company's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore identified as follows: fire, accident, motor vehicle, engineering, aviation, marine, oil and gas, bond and agriculture. (Refer to note 5).

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies. Segment result represents the result of each segment without allocation of certain expenses, finance costs and income tax. This is the measure reported to the Company's Chief Executive for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

3.21 Significant accounting judgements estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3.30.1 Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

a) Insurance product classification and contract liabilities

The Company's non-life insurance contracts are classified as insurance contracts. As permitted by IFRS 17, Insurance contracts are those contracts where the Company (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

b) Liability for remaining coverage

The company uses the following key assumption for its liability for remaining coverage. Earnings pattern for LRC (Liability for Remaining coverage) includes two (2) options under the PAA, they are:

• Pro-rata temporis (passage of time)
• Risk based curve

For insurance contracts which automatically qualify for PAA (i.e., with coverage period not exceeding 1 year), the passage of time or pro-rata temporis pattern will be used. This approach is almost identical to the 365th method that is currently used for determining IFRS 4 unearned premium reserves (UPR). However, contracts which automatically qualify for PAA does not necessarily imply that the uniform earnings curve will be appropriate. For example, seasonality of claim incidence under certain class of policy would normally require calibration of the earnings curve. But the default curve will be uniform unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise, i.e., there is sufficient credible data and grounds that the incidence of risk may not be linear.

For contracts with coverage period exceeding 1-year, actuarial investigations will be conducted by deriving the claims incidence pattern using historical claims data. Actual observed claims incidence curve is tested for goodness of fit by applying standard statistical techniques. In the absence of credible claims data, an equivalent risk incidence curve will be sourced from our international reinsurers. If external risk curve is not available, then by default a uniform earnings curve will apply.

The selected earnings curve will be applied to both insurance and reinsurance contract.

3.30.1 Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies- continued

c) Claims payment pattern for liability for incurred claims.

In estimating the claims payment pattern for liability for incurred claims, the company sets:

1. An assumption regarding the future timing of claim settlement is required as the IFRS 17 requires the determination of probability weighted future cash flows. Weighted future cash flows will include expected claim payment, expected cost of settling the claims, unallocated claim expenses that are integral to the claim cost but due to system limitations they cannot be allocated to individual claims (e.g. cost of pool of contract cars), legal costs incurred or expected to be incurred for litigated claims, motor recoveries from third party insurers, salvage and subrogation and directly attributable maintenance expenses. For reinsurers' LIC, same cashflows shall apply as described above but the cashflows are apportioned according to reinsurance arrangement.

   Run off triangles are used to project future claims payment generated by direct insurance contracts and claim recovered from reinsurance contracts. Actual claims paid and outstanding claim reserves are grouped by accident year cohorts.

   Methodology used for claims reserving is defined by the Company's Reserving Policy and Reserving Guidance, and it relies on the Basic Chain Ladder as well as the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method. Same methodology is applied to claims generated by direct contracts and claim recovered from reinsurance contracts.

   The best estimate for claims development or payment to ultimate is determined by the link ratio estimator for each period of development. This is achieved by selecting the weighted averages or simple averages of link ratios for each period of claims development until the ultimate period when the claims development is deemed to be fully run off. For each reserving class that best estimate claim payment pattern is derived separately on a gross basis Insurance contracts and reinsurers' share (claim recovered from reinsurance contracts). The process of selecting link ratios often involves identifying outliers and excluding them. Analysis of Actual versus Expected claim reserves
   is carried out to assess adequacy of best estimate payment pattern estimated in prior year/period. Where significant deviations are noted, further investigations are carried out to ascertain whether this is indicative of a new trend in the underlying claim development process or whether this is caused by the occurrence of abnormally large claims that tend to distort the latest link ratios or whether it was caused by certain specific events impacting the claims process that are not expected to recur in the future (e.g. restructuring of claims department, or installing a new admin system or claim backlog). If the cause of the deviation is driven by changes in the claims development process which is expected to be recurring or be permanent in the future (e.g., application of new case reserving practice), then judgement is applied in choosing the link ratio for the most recent accident year cohort.
   Consideration is also given on the need to allow for a tail factor for projecting claims payment beyond the available data horizon.

2. Claim payment pattern will be derived for each reserving class or portfolio (portfolio if there is only one reserving class).

3. Basically, the payment pattern provides probabilities to project the settlement of claims in future time periods.

4. For a given portfolio or reserving class, same payment pattern will be applied to project the payment of OCR (outstanding claim reserve), IBNR reserve and Risk Adjustment estimates over future time periods.

5. Existing reserving models (primarily the Basic Chain Ladder) will be used to derive the payment probabilities from the link ratios obtained from paid triangles.

6. Pattern will be derived once a year, that is, at the year-end valuation. It is expected that same payment pattern will be used in the LIC cashflow modelling for interim valuation periods and roll forward.

3.30.1 Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies- continued

7. However, for reserving class or portfolios which exhibit significant volatility, payment pattern might be reviewed and revised more frequently and also pattern used in LIC model will need to be updated. A change in payment pattern will lead to a change in fulfilment cashflows arising from non-financial assumption change. This change or delta in fulfilment cashflow will be accounted for as an insurance service expense.

8. Changes of payment pattern during a financial year will only be considered if justified by facts and circumstances. Examples of facts and circumstances could be as follows: major changes in claim reporting and settlement processes that would invalidate existing payment pattern (e.g. non-life claims backlog can be quite common arising from dispute in settlement amount or change in policy administration system. occurrence of major external systemic events such as a pandemic related lockdown will impact the development factors- hence invalidate existing payment pattern.

9. It is to be noted that, for consistency, the same payment pattern as used for claim projection will be applied in the projection of Risk Adjustment estimates. The same approach would be used to derive the payment pattern for modelling the LIC cashflows for a portfolio of reinsurance contracts.

10. Moreover, it is required to allocate the projected OCR, IBNR and RA to issue year cohorts /underwriting year cohorts. This will necessitate the application of an allocation driver. Projected IBNR, OCR and RA cashflows will be allocated to underwriting year by making use of weights. Weights, as a proxy for coverage, for each underwriting year will be derived from earned premium /revenue (as computed for the LRC). For internal reporting needs, further allocation of IBNR, OCR and RA (risk adjustment) down to more granular levels (issue year cohorts/distribution channels/ cover-section/ client types) will be required. Earned premium weights, as described above, will also be used for a more granular allocation of projected OCR, IBNR and RA.

Insurance acquisition cash flows

The company recognizes asset for insurance acquisition cash flows paid, or incurred, before the related group of insurance contracts are recognised. Such an asset is derecognised when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of the related group of insurance contracts. The Company recognises such an asset for each related group of insurance contracts. The company allocates insurance acquisition cash flows to the existing or future group of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method.

Onerous groups

For groups of contracts that are onerous, the liability for remaining coverage is determined by the fulfilment cash flows. Any loss-recovery component is determined with reference to the loss component recognised on underlying contracts and the recovery expected on such claims from reinsurance contracts held.

Time value of money on liability for remaining coverage

For Engineering contracts and Marine cargo contracts, the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk using discount rates that reflect the characteristics of the cash flows of the group of insurance contracts at initial recognition. While for other business lines, the company has elected not to discount the liability for remaining coverage.

Discount rates

Insurance contract liabilities are calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at a risk-free rate, plus an illiquidity premium where applicable. Risk free rates are determined by reference to the yields of highly liquid high grade rated sovereign securities in the currency of the insurance contract liabilities. The illiquidity premium is determined by reference to observable market rates.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of groups of insurance contracts. The risk adjustment reflects an amount that an insurer would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the expected value amount.

3.30.1 Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies- continued

The Company has estimated the risk adjustment using a confidence level (value at risk) approach in which a full IFRS 17 liability distribution is generated across all non-financial risks and risk adjustment is calculated as the difference between the best estimate liability and the liability value at the chosen confidence level.

4. Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and there is no intention to curtail business operations. Capital adequacy, profitability and liquidity ratios are continuously reviewed, and appropriate action taken to ensure that there are no going concern threats to the operation of the Company. The Directors have made assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the Company will not remain a going concern in the next 12 months ahead.

b) Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as FGN Bond interest rates) and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments (such as the Company's stand-alone credit rating, or to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease) and assets specific adjustment (such as property yield).

c) Fair value of financial instruments using valuation techniques

The Directors use their judgment in selecting an appropriate valuation technique. Where possible, financial instruments are marked at prices quoted in active markets. In the current market environment, such price information is typically not available for all instruments and the Company uses valuation techniques to measure such instruments. These techniques use "market observable inputs" where available, derived from similar assets in similar and active markets, from recent transaction prices for comparable items or from other observable market data. For positions where observable reference data are not available for some or all parameters the Company estimates the non-market observable inputs used in its valuation models.

Other financial instruments are valued using a discounted cash flow analysis based on assumptions supported, where possible, by observable market prices or rates although some assumptions are not supported by observable market prices or rates.

4. Estimates and assumptions - continued

d) Valuation of Non-life insurance contract liabilities

For non-life insurance contract, estimates have to be made for the expected ultimate cost of all future payments attaching to incurred claims at the reporting date. These include incurred but not reported ("IBNR") claims. Due to the nature of insurance business, ultimate cost of claims is often not established with certainty until after the reporting date and therefore considerable judgement, experience and knowledge of the business is required by

management in the estimation of amounts due to contract holders. Actual results may differ resulting in positive or negative change in estimated liabilities.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Loss ratio method and BCL methods. The BCL method assumes that past experience is indicative of future experience i.e., claims recorded to date will continue to develop in a similar manner in the future while Loss ratio method is used for classes with limited claims payments or history and therefore a BCL method would be inappropriate. The loss ratio method allows for an estimate of the average ultimate loss ratio.

e) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

f) Valuation of pension benefit obligation

The cost of defined benefit pension plans, and other post-employments benefits, and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rate of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Details of the key assumptions used in the estimates are contained in Note 29 to the financial statements.

g) Valuation of investment properties

The Company carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. The Company engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair value as at 31 December 2023. A valuation methodology based on discounted cash flow model was used as there is a lack of comparable market data because of the nature of the properties.

The determined fair value of the investment properties is most sensitive to the estimated yield as well as the long- term vacancy rate. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the investment properties are further explained in Note 12 to the financial statements.

h) Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses both under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets in scope requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk.

These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.
The Company's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

4. Estimates and assumptions - continued

i. S&P credit grading model of obligors which assigns PDs to the individual grades
ii. The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
iii. Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
iv. Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment rates, inflation rate, GDP growth rate and crude oil price, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs

It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

The determination of whether a financial asset is credit impaired focuses exclusively on default risk, without taking into consideration the effect of credit risk mitigants such as collateral or guarantees. Specifically, the financial asset is credit impaired and in stage 3 when: The Company considers the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company. The termination may include forbearance actions, where a concession has been granted to the borrower or economic or legal reasons that a qualitative indicators of credit impairment; or contractual payments of either principal or interest by the obligor are pass due by more than 90 days.

For financial assets considered to be credit impaired, the ECL allowance covers the amount of loss the Company is expected to suffer. The estimation of ECLs is done on a case-by-case basis for non-homogenous portfolios, or by applying portfolio-based parameters to individual financial assets in this portfolio by the Company's ECL model for homogenous portfolios.

Forecast of future economic conditions when calculating ECLs are considered. The lifetime expected losses are estimated based on the probability – weighted present value of the difference between:
1) The contractual cash flows that are due to the Company under the contract; and
2) The cash flows that the Company expects to receive.

Elements of ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:
- The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

i) Regulatory authority and financial reporting

The Company is regulated by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) under the National Insurance Act of Nigeria. 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) which requires the provision of 10 percent for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review. See note 2.3.13(ii) on accounting policy for outstanding claims.
III. Sections 21 (1a) and 22 (1b) require maintenance of contingency reserves for general and life businesses respectively at specified rates as set out under note (37) and note 2.3.21 to cover fluctuations in securities and variation in statistical estimates.

4. Estimates and assumptions - continued

Regulatory authority and financial reporting - continued

IV. Section 24 requires the maintenance of a margin of solvency to be calculated in accordance with the Act as set out under note 48(c).

V. Section 10(3) requires insurance companies in Nigeria to deposit 10 percent of the minimum paid-up share capital with the Central Bank of Nigeria as set out under note 29;

VI. Section 25 (1) requires an insurance Company operating in Nigeria to invest and hold invested in Nigeria assets equivalent to not less than the amount of policy holders' funds in such accounts of the insurer. See note 20 for assets allocation that covers policy holders' funds.

The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011 which requires the adoption of IFRS by all listed and significant public interest entities provides that in matters of financial reporting, if there is any inconsistency between the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011 and other Acts which are listed in Section 59(1) of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011 shall prevail. The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria acting under the provisions of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011 has promulgated IFRS as the national financial reporting framework for Nigeria. Consequently, the following provision of the National Insurance Act, 2003 which conflict with the provisions of IFRS have not been adopted:

(i) Section 22(1a) which requires additional 25 percent of net premium to general reserve fund. See note 2.3.28 on accounting policy for unexpired risk and unearned premium.

Securities Trading Policy

The Company has a Securities Trading Policy which governs the trading of the Company's Securities by Insiders. The Policy has been circulated to all Directors and employees and also uploaded on the Company's website. The Company has contacted the Directors and they confirmed complying with the Policy during the quarter under review.

Shareholding Structure/Free Float Status				
	30-Jun-24		31-Dec-23	
Description	Unit	Percentage	Unit	Percentage
Issued Share Capital	14,000,000,000	100%	14,000,000,000	100%
Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)				
Bayelsa State Ministry of Finance Incorporated	7,480,787,548	53.43%	7,480,787,548	53.43%
Stanbic IBTC Nominees	1,858,165,841	13.27%	1,858,165,841	13.27%
Apel Asset Limited-Nominee	797,021,424	5.69%	797,021,424	5.69%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	10,135,974,813	72.40%	10,135,974,813	71.77%
Directors' Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors with substantial interests				
Chief Joshua B. Fumudoh				
Mr. Tamunoye Alazigha				
Mrs.Funkazi Koroye-Crooks				
Mr. Maxwell Ebibai				
Mr. Olakunle Agbebi				
Mr. Bernard Griesel				
Mr. Daniel Braie				
Mr. Okanlawon Adelagun				
Total Directors' Shareholdings				
Other Influential Shareholdings				
Free Float in Units and Percentage	3,864,025,187	27.60%	3,864,025,187	27.60%
Free Float in Value	₦ 1,932,012,593.50		₦ 1,932,012,593.50	
(A) Linkage Assurance Plc with a free float percentage of 28.23%.as at 30 June 2024, is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.				
(B) Linkage Assurance Plc with a free float value of N1,932,012,593.50 as at 31 December 2023, is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.				

Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2024

In thousands of Naira

Assets	**Note**	**30 June 2024**	**31 Dec 2023**	**Changes %**
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5,465,099	5,507,395	(1)
Financial assets	8	40,245,932	35,825,195	12
Loans and receivables	8.5	347,482	382,113	(9)
Trade receivable	9	2,690,637	278,764	865
Reinsurance contract assets	10	7,497,687	5,559,452	35
Other receivables and prepayments	11	1,359,972	890,333	53
Right-of-use assets	12	11,557	13,508	(14)
Investment property	13	220,000	220,000	-
Intangible assets	14	37,870	33,100	14
Property and equipment	15	3,459,796	3,452,249	0
Statutory deposit	16	700,000	700,000	-
Total assets		**62,036,032**	**52,862,109**	**17**
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	17	19,906,561	15,340,788	30
Trade payables	19	3,631,677	2,136,103	70
Other payables	20	891,656	2,010,015	(56)
Defined benefit obligations	22	181,854	168,130	8
Income tax liabilities	23	436,563	174,584	150
Total liabilities		**25,048,311**	**19,829,621**	**26**
Equity				
Authorized share capital	25	15,000,000	7,000,000	-
Issued and fully paid share capital	25.1	7,000,000	7,000,000	-
Share premium	26	560,294	560,294	-
Contingency reserve	27	5,259,987	4,452,316	18
Retained earnings	28	4,747,669	1,516,989	213
Assets revaluation reserve	29	1,721,291	1,721,291	-
Re-measurement reserve	30.2	4,111	4,111	-
Fair value reserve	30.1	17,694,369	17,777,487	(0.5)
Total equity		**36,987,721**	**33,032,488**	**12**
Total liabilities and equity		**62,036,032**	**52,862,109**	**17**
		-	-	

The financial statements were approved on 29 July 2024 and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Chief Joshua B. Fumudoh
Chairman
FRC/2018/IODN/00000017911

Mr. Daniel Braie
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000018082

Emmanuel Otitolaiye
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000008524

The summary of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprenhensive income
for the period ending 30 June 2024

In thousands of Naira	Note	6 months to 30 June 2024	6 months to 30 June 2023	3 months to 30 June 2024	3 months to 30 June 2023
Insurance revenue	31	10,792,604	6,271,258	5,670,256	3,450,297
Insurance service expenses	32	(7,807,895)	(3,086,996)	(3,725,710)	(1,838,957)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		**2,984,709**	**3,184,262**	**1,944,546**	**1,611,340**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	33	(3,511,819)	(2,458,443)	(1,696,123)	(1,284,168)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	34	1,032,434	(381,213)	940,241	94,076
Net income or (expense) from reinsurance contracts held		**(2,479,385)**	**(2,839,656)**	**(755,883)**	**(1,190,092)**
Insurance service result		**505,324**	**344,606**	**1,188,664**	**421,248**
Investment income:					
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	38.1	1,604,302	972,484	1,149,984	751,477
Dividend and other similar income	38.2	1,988,452	2,045,726	1,330,521	1,488,567
Net fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(37,535)	(2,172)	-	(869)
Impairment reversal on loans and receivables		-	3,977	-	3,977
		3,555,219	**3,020,015**	**2,480,505**	**2,243,152**
Insurance finance expenses for insurance contracts issued	39	72,568	(554,389)	588,412	(155,794)
Reinsurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held	39	(28,831)	255,273	(232,438)	567,632
Net insurance financial result		**43,737**	**(299,116)**	**355,975**	**411,838**
Other income and expense:					
Revenue from asset management services					
Other income	41	2,211,578	1,364,046	419,649	1,128,002
Other operating expense	42	(2,064,963)	(1,311,388)	(963,269)	(664,741)
Profit before taxation		**4,250,896**	**3,118,163**	**3,481,523**	**3,539,499**
Income taxes	23.1	(212,545)	(160,135)	(174,076)	(153,230)
Profit after taxation		**4,038,351**	**2,958,028**	**3,307,447**	**3,386,269**
Other comprehensive income net of tax					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					0
Net fair value gain/(loss) on available-for-sale financial assets	43	(83,118)	15,000	(21,362)	(1,642,371)
Net fair value gain on Equity mutual funds			31,015	-	31,015
		(83,118)	46,015	(557,486)	(1,188,408)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					0
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of taxes		**(83,118)**	**46,015**	**(557,485)**	**(1,188,408)**
					0
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,955,233**	**3,004,043**	**2,749,962**	**2,197,861**
					0
Basic and diluted earnings per share (kobo)	44	**28.8**	**21.1**	**23.6**	**24.2**

The summary of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
for the period ending 30 June 2024

In thousands of naira	Share capital	Share premium	Contingency Reserve	Asset revaluation reserve	Re-measure ment reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 January 2024	7,000,000	560,294	4,452,316	1,721,291	4,111	17,777,487	1,516,989	33,032,487
Comprehensive income								
(Loss)/Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,038,351	4,038,351
Other comprehensive income:								
Net fair value changes on AFS financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	(83,118)	-	(83,118)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-			**(83,118)**	**4,038,351**	3,955,233
Gain on revaluation of property and equipment				-				
Transfer from share premium		-						
Transfer to contingency reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	(807,671)	(807,671)
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	807,671	-		-	-	807,671
	-	-	807,671	-	-	-	(807,671)	3,955,232.5
At 30 June 2024	**7,000,000**	**560,294**	**5,259,987**	**1,721,291**	**4,111**	**17,694,369**	**4,747,669**	**36,987,721**

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2023

In thousands of naira	Share capital	Share premium	Contingency Reserve	Asset revaluation reserve	Re-measure ment reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 January 2023	7,000,000	560,294	3,395,997	828,773	55,639	14,423,389	(2,387,009)	23,877,083
Comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,281,594	5,281,594
Other comprehensive income:								
Net Insurance finance income for insurance contracts issued								
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-	-	-	-	(51,528)	-	-	(51,528)
Net fair value changes on AFS financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	3,267,000	-	3,267,000
Net fair value gain on Equity mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(51,528)**	**3,267,000**	**5,281,594**	**8,497,066**
Gain on revaluation of property and equipment		-	-	892,518	-	-		892,518
Transfer from share premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	1,056,319	-	-	-	-	1,056,319
Transfer to contingency reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,056,319	892,518	-	-	-	1,948,837
Transactions with owners of the Company								
Impact of IFRS 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	**7,000,000**	**560,294**	**4,452,316**	**1,721,291**	**4,111**	**17,690,389**	**2,894,585**	**34,322,986**

The summary of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows
for the period ending 30 June 2024

	Note	30 June 2024 ₦'000	31 Dec 2023 ₦'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Premiums received from policy holders	44(b)	11,704,182	16,218,449
Premiums received in advance	19.1	55,818	35,531
Deposit without details	20.2(a)	43,839	669,196
Reinsurance payments	44(d)	(6,543,999)	(6,960,679)
Claims paid	35	(1,564,203)	(4,492,147)
Reinsurance claim recoveries	44(c)	580,207	1,449,082
Salvage recovery	44(c)	46,705	81,868
Commission paid	44(e)	(3,139,040)	(4,226,319)
Maintenance expenses paid	41	(459,670)	-
Commission received	44(f)	877,776	1,507,200
Cash payment to and on behalf of employees	44(k)	(942,828)	(2,215,575)
Other operating cash receipts/(payments)	44(a)	(1,749,291)	(1,138,230)
Corporate tax paid	23	(212,545)	(89,218)
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,303,049)	839,158
Cash flows from Investing activities			
Purchase of properties and equipment	44(i)	(265,290)	(1,232,374)
Purchase of intangible assets	14	(9,138)	(31,713)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	44(j)	55,062	26,194
Purchase of investment securities	44(h)	(4,995,593)	(7,956,825)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	44(h)	927,631	294,514
Proceeds from redemption - HTM	44(h)	45,587	975,700
Loans disbursed	8.5	(48,310)	(446,183)
Loan repayments	44(h)	83,161	313,191
Loan recoveries		-	11,929
Dividend received	37	1,711,176	3,414,223
Rental income received	39	-	6,500
Interest received	44(g)	1,604,302	2,872,095
Net cash from investing activities		(891,411)	(1,752,749)
Financing activities			
		-	-
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,194,460)	(913,593)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		5,507,395	4,188,442
Impact of exchange difference on cash held		2,152,163	2,232,544
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	7	5,465,099	5,507,392

The summary of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

5. Segment reporting

Operating segments
IFRS 8 Segment Reporting requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports of reportable segments that are regularly reviewed by the Chief Executive to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance The Company's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore identified as follows:

- Fire
- Accident
- Motor
- Marine
- Aviation
- Bond
- Engineering
- Oil & Gas

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue and result by reportable segment
for the period ending 30 June 2024

Income:	**Fire**	**Accident**	**Motor**	**Marine**	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Oil & Gas**	**Agric**	**Total**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Insurance revenue	1,739,346	872,690	2,505,819	771,864	550,402	11,047	538,065	3,795,266	8,105	10,792,604
Insurance service expense excl. acq. cash flows when incu	(941,992)	(1,009,787)	(1,359,292)	(548,805)	(394,233)	(12,636)	(1,090,969)	(2,447,078)	(3,103)	(7,807,895)
Insurance Service Result for insurance contract held	**797,354**	**(137,097)**	**1,146,527**	**223,059**	**156,169**	**(1,589)**	**(552,904)**	**1,348,188**	**5,002**	**2,984,709**
Allocation of reinsurance premium	-551,780	-213,930	-48,939	-251,815	-382,036	-751	-206,321	-1,851,956	-4,290	(3,511,819)
Amount Recoverable from reinsuere for incured clain	-73,553	315,819	103,989	58,156	818	0	605,810	23,746	-2,352	1,032,433
Net Income or Expenses from reinsurance contract I	-625,333	101,889	55,050	-193,659	-381,218	-751	399,489	-1,828,210	-6,642	(2,479,386)
Insurance Service Result	**172,021**	**(35,208)**	**1,201,577**	**29,400**	**(225,049)**	**(2,340)**	**(153,415)**	**(480,022)**	**(1,640)**	**505,323**
										-

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies.
Segment result represents the result of each segment without allocation of certain expenses and finance costs . This is the measure reported to the Company's Chief Executive for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Notes to the financial statements

The revenue of marine & aviation segment does not meet the quantitative thresholds and therefore does not qualified as a reporting segment. The segments is accordingly reported as 'Others'.

- NOTES INSURANCE -Insurance revenue	FIRE	ACCIDENT	MOTOR	MARINE	AVIATION	BOND	ENGINEERING	OIL&GAS	AGRIC	Total
wrt insurance revenue	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Liabilities for remaining coverage bop	859,797.00	396,498.00	1,547,172.00	281,025.00	98,649.00	11,131.00	312,550.00	1,227,873.00	2,544.00	4,737,239
Liabilities for remaining coverage eop	1,135,928.42	648,542.85	1,801,942.70	518,642.82	233,952.14	8,116.48	437,214.77	3,322,934.98	9,233.31	8,116,508
	- 276,131.42	- 252,044.85	- 254,770.70	- 237,617.82	- 135,303.14	3,014.52	- 124,664.77	- 2,095,061.98	- 6,689.31	(3,379,269)
Changes in asset for acquisition cash flows	53,493	46,501	30,270	43,722	28,793	- 608	23,423	446,976	- 857	671,714
Interest accreted (incl. change of rates) to insurance contra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment component	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elimination of Loss component in movement of liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums received	2,015,477.00	1,124,735.00	2,760,590.00	1,009,482.00	685,705.00	8,032.00	662,730.00	5,890,328.00	14,794.00	14,171,873
Amortisation of insurance acq. cash flows	568,095.76	393,741.37	701,068.46	289,748.03	204,398.91	3,216.83	187,057.39	1,500,611.64	5,297.31	3,853,236
Insurance acquisition cash flows	- 621,589.10	- 440,242.59	- 731,338.76	- 333,469.59	- 233,192.07	- 2,608.98	- 210,480.53	- 1,947,587.69	- 4,440.69	(4,524,950)
Insurance revenue	**1,739,346**	**872,690**	**2,505,819**	**771,864**	**550,402**	**11,047**	**538,065**	**3,795,266**	**8,105**	**10,792,604**

- NOTES INSURANCE - Insurance service expense -	FIRE	ACCIDENT	MOTOR	MARINE	AVIATION	BOND	ENGINEERING	OIL&GAS	AGRIC	Total
										-
wrt insurance service expense										-
Liabilities for incurred claims bop	3,540,086	2,412,397	1,012,732	1,133,513	342,318	2,734	365,585	2,521,777	13,927	11,345,069
Liabilities for incurred claims eop	3,568,386	2,534,725	997,737	1,221,642	466,885	11,958	1,180,271	3,210,489	11,193	13,203,286
	- 28,300	- 122,328	14,995	- 88,129	- 124,567	- 9,224	- 814,686	- 688,712	2,734	(1,858,217)
Interest accreted (incl. change of rates) to insurance contra	18,258	- 30,930	- 4,508	- 29,622	- 4,252	66	- 2,848	- 18,673	- 60	(72,569)
Investment component	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elimination of Loss component in movement of liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of insurance acq. cash flows	- 568,095.76	- 393,741.37	- 701,068.46	- 289,748.03	- 204,398.91	- 3,216.83	- 187,057.39	- 1,500,611.64	- 5,297.31	(3,853,236)
Claims and other expenses paid	- 363,853.75	- 462,788.20	- 668,710.77	- 141,305.93	- 61,015.10	- 260.52	- 86,377.90	- 239,080.99	- 479.85	(2,023,873)
										-
Insurance service expense subtotal	**- 941,991.56**	**- 1,009,787.30**	**- 1,359,291.92**	**- 548,805.39**	**- 394,232.91**	**- 12,635.73**	**- 1,090,969.40**	**- 2,447,077.78**	**- 3,102.69**	**(7,807,895)**
Acquisition cash flows recognised when incurred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	**797,354.02**	**- 137,097.15**	**1,146,527.38**	**223,058.79**	**156,168.95**	**- 1,589.22**	**- 552,904.17**	**1,348,188.24**	**5,002.01**	**2,984,709**

NOTES INSURANCE - Allocation of reinsurance Premium	FIRE	ACCIDENT	MOTOR	MARINE	AVIATION	BOND	ENGINEERING	OIL&GAS	AGRIC	Total
wrt insurance revenue										-
Assets for remaining coverage bop	469,946.00	194,112.00	7,567.00	162,065.00	-	1,016.00	104,804.00	384,370.00	135.00	1,324,015
Assets for remaining coverage eop	528,664.90	294,018.82	31,089.97	269,524.98	386,662.65	1,696.88	291,253.75	1,208,856.10	6,476.46	3,018,245
	58,718.90	99,906.82	23,522.97	107,459.98	386,662.65	680.88	186,449.75	824,486.10	6,341.46	1,694,230
Interest accreted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums paid	- 610,499.00	- 313,837.00	- 72,462.00	- 359,275.00	- 768,699.00	- 1,432.00	- 392,771.00	- 2,676,442.04	- 10,631.00	(5,206,048)
										-
Allocation of reinsurance premium	**- 551,780.10**	**- 213,930.18**	**- 48,939.03**	**- 251,815.02**	**- 382,036.35**	**- 751.12**	**- 206,321.25**	**- 1,851,955.94**	**- 4,289.54**	**(3,511,819)**
wrt insurance service expense										-
Assets recoverable on incurred claims bop	2,058,437.00	1,237,097.00	134,563.00	482,468.00	56,850.00	-	186,920.00	376,947.00	8,357.00	4,541,639
Assets recoverable for incurred claims eop	1,834,189.00	1,266,970.00	83,734.00	519,704.00	56,850.00	-	774,006.00	376,947.00	5,929.00	4,918,329
	- 224,248.00	29,873.00	- 50,829.00	37,236.00	-	-	587,086.00	-	- 2,428.00	376,690
Interest accreted	- 7,962.00	16,556.00	2,716.00	11,429.00	818.00	-	1,500.00	3,698.00	76.00	28,831
Investment component										-
Amounts received	158,657.00	269,390.00	152,102.00	9,491.00	-	-	17,224.00	20,048.00	-	626,912
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	**- 73,553.00**	**315,819.00**	**103,989.00**	**58,156.00**	**818.00**	**-**	**605,810.00**	**23,746.00**	**- 2,352.00**	**1,032,433**
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	**- 625,333.10**	**101,888.82**	**55,049.97**	**- 193,659.02**	**- 381,218.35**	**- 751.12**	**399,488.75**	**- 1,828,209.94**	**- 6,641.54**	**(2,479,386)**
Insurance Service result	**172,020.92**	**- 35,208.33**	**1,201,577.35**	**29,399.76**	**- 225,049.40**	**- 2,340.34**	**- 153,415.42**	**- 480,021.70**	**- 1,639.53**	**505,323**

Notes to the financial statements

June 2023

Insurance Rev *wrt insurance revenue*	**FIRE** N'000	**ACCIDENT** N'000	**MOTOR** N'000	**MARINE** N'000	**AVIATION** N'000	**BOND** N'000	**ENGINEERING** N'000	**OIL&GAS** N'000	**AGRIC** N'000	**Total** N'000
Changes in Liability for remaining coverage	-444,220	-277,833	-774,328	-137,027	-47,969	-1,686	-223,757	-1,172,275	47,790	(3,031,305)
Changes in asset for acquisition cash flows	46,666	47,346	67,217	17,140	5,104	172	32,761	133,049	-8,880	340,575
Interest accreted (incl. change of rates) to insurance contracts										
Premiums received	1,756,240	952,070	2,294,036	535,247	269,493	3,760	534,199	2,940,500	17,018	9,302,563
Amortisation of insurance acq. cash flows	373,481	215,810	274,450	234,373	63,140	761	99,604	586,567	13,132	1,861,319
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-420,147	-263,156	-341,667	-251,513	-68,244	-933	-132,365	-719,616	-4,252	(2,201,894)
Insurance revenue	1,312,020	674,237	1,519,708	398,220	221,524	2,074	310,442	1,768,225	64,808	6,271,258
Insurance serv eexpense										
Liabilities for incurred claims bop	3,499,755	1,868,651	688,663	1,146,627	216,899	2,989	342,940	2,715,795	13,077	10,495,395
Liabilities for incurred claims eop	2,203,410	1,915,885	766,011	1,390,612	272,952	3,130	347,641	3,039,858	8,505	9,948,004
	1,296,344	-47,234	-77,348	-243,985	-56,053	-141	-4,701	-324,064	4,572	547,391
Interest accreted (incl. change of rates) to insurance	209,797	115,640	41,611	47,204	10,544	161	21,969	106,228	1,235	554,389
Elimination of Loss component in movement of liabili	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Amortisation of insurance acq. cash flows	-373,481	-215,810	-274,450	-234,373	-63,140	-761	-99,604	-586,567	-13,132	(1,861,319)
Claims and other expenses paid	-740,231	-421,816	-524,649	-305,821	-54,682	-134	-149,849	-122,930	-7,346	(2,327,457)
Insurance service expense	392,429	(569,220)	(834,836)	(736,975)	(163,331)	(875)	(232,185)	(927,333)	(14,671)	(3,086,996)
Assets for remaining coverage bop	519,436	139,852	59,649	121,353	31,197	1,264	160,295	262,858	51,266	1,347,170
Assets for remaining coverage eop	647,210	249,216	26,937	176,815	158,351	1,747	277,683	1,058,997	7,759	2,604,715
Change in prepaid asset LRC	127,774	109,364	(32,712)	55,462	127,154	483	117,387	796,139	(43,506)	1,257,544
Interest accreted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment component										-
Premiums paid	(660,143)	(295,374)	(130,524)	(237,240)	(314,433)	(1,222)	(310,056)	(1,772,871)	5,876	(3,715,987)
Allocation of reinsurance premium	(532,369)	(186,010)	(163,236)	(181,778)	(187,279)	(739)	(192,669)	(976,732)	(37,630)	(2,458,443)
Assets recoverable on incurred claims bop	1,903,813	882,709	34,431	432,957	30,183	-	177,928	346,384	7,251	3,815,656
Assets recoverable for incurred claims eop	656,943	784,851	107,110	567,176	30,183	-	141,900	268,217	4,037	2,560,417
Change in prepaid asset LIC	(1,246,870)	(97,858)	72,679	134,219	0	0	(36,028)	(78,167)	(3,214)	(1,255,239)
Interest accreted	(127,042)	(48,030)	(1,952)	(20,895)	(5,386)	(44)	(14,187)	(36,591)	(1,146)	(255,273)
Investment component										-
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts received	525,045	278,014	37,506	241,810	474	0	41,757	77	4,616	1,129,299
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	(848,867)	132,126	108,233	355,134	(4,912)	(44)	(8,458)	(114,681)	256	(381,213)
Net income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	- 1,381,235.79	- 53,884.00	- 55,003.45	173,355.99	- 192,191.39	- 783.35	- 201,126.19	- 1,091,413.35	- 37,374.42	(2,839,656)
Insurance service result	**323,214**	**51,132**	**629,868**	**(165,399)**	**(133,998)**	**416**	**(122,869)**	**(250,521)**	**12,763**	**344,606**

Notes to the financial statements

6 Capital and Risk Management

6.1 Capital Management – Objectives, Policies and Approaches.

The objective of our capital management is to ensure that the Company is adequately capitalized at all times, even after experiencing significant adverse events. In addition, we seek to optimize the structure and sources of our capital to ensure that it consistently delivers maximum returns to our shareholders and guarantees adequate protection of our policyholders.

Our capital management policy is to hold sufficient capital to meet regulatory capital requirements (RCR) and also to sufficiently accommodate our risk exposures as determined by our risk appetite. Other objectives include to:

- maintain the required level of capital that guarantee security to our policyholders;
- maintain financial strength that would support business growth in line with strategy;
- maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios to support business objectives;
- retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and consistent positive equity returns;
- allocate capital efficiently to ensure that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of capital providers and shareholders.

Our approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels on a regular basis and taking appropriate actions to influence our capital position in the light of changes in economic and market conditions, and risk characteristics.

The primary source of capital used is equity shareholders' funds. In addition, we utilize adequate and efficient reinsurance arrangements to protect shareholders' funds by reducing the need for further funding following unfavorable events such as catastrophes or just large random single claims.

The Company has had no significant changes in its policies and processes to its capital structure during the period.

Analysis of shareholders funds		
In thousand of Naira	**30 June 2024**	**31 Dec 2023**
Total assets	62,036,032	52,862,109
Less: Total liabilites	25,048,311	19,829,622
Shareholders funds as at year end	**36,987,721**	**33,032,487**
Adjustment for non-capital items	37,870	33,101
Available capital resources	**36,949,851**	**33,414,734**
Changes in available capital	11%	40%

The Company's available capital is based on the shareholders' equity/fund as adjusted to reflect the full economic capital base available to absorb any unexpected volatility in results of operations. Thus, available capital resources, after adjusting for non-capital assets, is N32,999,388(2022: N23,570,865) amounting to an increase over the comparative period.

The Minimum Capital Requirement

The statutory minimum capital requirement for Non-life business is ₦3billion.

In thousands of naira	**30 June 2024**	**31 Dec 2023**
Total shareholders' funds	36,987,721	33,032,487
Regulatory required capital	3,000,000	3,000,000
Excess over minimum capital	33,987,721	30,032,487
Capitalisation rate	1233%	1101%

NAICOM released a circular dated 3 June 2020 (NAICOM/DPR/CIR/25-04/2020) to all insurance and reinsurance companies in Nigeria. The circular indicated the difficulty to proceed with the 31 December 2020 recapitalization deadline due to the incidences of COVID-19 pandemic. The Commission extended and segmented the recapitalization process into two phases; general insurance business are required to meet 50% of the minimum capital requirement of N10bn by 31 December 2020 and have full compliance of the remaining balance by 30 September 2021. However, as at year end, The National House of Assembly suspended the directive of NAICOM as a relief due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

As required by section 33-35 of Finance Act 2021, the capital requirement is as disclosed in the table below:

	30 June 2024	**31 Dec 2023**
Share capital	7,000,000	7,000,000
Share premium	560,294	560,294
Retained earnings/ accumulated losses	4,747,669	1,516,988
Contigency reserve	5,259,987	4,452,316
Excess of admissible assets over liabilities	**17,567,950**	**13,529,598**
Less the amount of own shares held (Treasury shares)	-	-
	17,567,950	13,529,598
Subordinated liabilities subject to approval by the Commission	-	-
Any other financial instrument as prescibed by the Commission	-	-
Capital Requirement	**17,567,950**	**13,529,598**

The solvency margin requirement

Insurance industry regulator measures the financial strength of non-life insurers using a solvency margin model, NAICOM generally expect non-life insurers to comply with this capital adequacy requirement. This test compares insurers' capital against its risk profile. Section 24 (1) of the Insurance Act, 2003 requires that an insurer shall in respect of its business other than its life insurance business, maintain at all times a margin of solvency being the excess of the value of its admissible assets in Nigeria over its liabilities in Nigeria. The solvency margin shall not be less than 15 percent of the gross premium income less reinsurance premiums paid out during the year under review or the minimum paid-up capital whichever is greater.

Notes to the financial statements

During the period, the Company has complied with this capital requirement. The regulator has the authority to request more extensive reporting and can place restrictions on the Company's operations if the Company falls below this requirement as deemed necessary.

The Company's solvency margin is as follows:

	In thousands of naira	30 June 2024	31 Dec 2023
	Assets		
	Cash and cash equivalents	5,465,099	5,507,393
	Investment securities	22,391,729	18,043,023
	Reinsurance assets	7,497,687	5,559,453
	Prepaid staff benefit	212,723	198,174
	Staff loans & advances	273,253	224,833
	Property and equipment	2,030,766	2,259,994
	Investment Property	220,000	220,000
	Statutory deposit	700,000	700,000
	Total admissible assets	**38,791,258**	**32,712,871**
	The solvency margin requirement		
	Liabilities		
	Insurance contract liabilities	19,906,561	15,340,788
	Trade payables	3,631,677	2,136,104
	Other payables	891,656	1,667,015
	Defined benefit obligations	181,854	168,130
	Income tax liabilities	436,563	174,585
	Total admissible liabilities	**25,048,311**	**19,486,622**
	Excess of total admissible assets over admissible liabilities (solvency margin)	**13,742,947**	**13,226,249**
	Higher of (a) and (b):		
	Insurance revenue	10,792,604	14,835,202
	Less: Reinsurance expense	(3,511,819)	(10,795,403)
	Net premium	7,280,785	4,039,799
(a)	**15% of net premium**	1,092,118	605,970
(b)	**Minimum paid up capital**	3,000,000	3,000,000
	The higher thereof:	**3,000,000**	**3,000,000**
	Excess of solvency margin over minimum capital base	**10,742,947**	**10,226,248**
	Solvency margin ratio	**458%**	**441%**

6.2 Insurance risk

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk. This section summarizes this risk and the way it is being managed.

(a) **Types of insurance risk contracts**

The Company principally issues the following types of general insurance contracts: Motor, Fire, General Accidents, Aviation, Marine, Engineering, Bond and Oil & Gas. The risks under this policies usually cover twelve months duration. The most significant risks in this policies arise from climate changes, natural disasters and terrorist activities. For longer tail claims that take some years to settle, there is also inflation risk.

These risks however do not vary significantly with the risk location, type of insured and industry.

(b) Management of insurance risk

The risks facing us in any insurance contract arise from fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of claims and claims settlements relative to expectations; unexpected claims arising from a single source or cause; inaccurate pricing of risks or inappropriate underwriting of risks when underwritten; and inadequate reinsurance protection or other risk transfer techniques.

The principal risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefits payments, or its timing thereof, exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random, and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the level established using statistical techniques. The objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities. In addition, the Company manages this risk through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling and investigations.

Notes to the financial statements

Our insurance underwriting strategy has been developed in such a way that the types of insurance risks accepted are diversified to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome. Insurance risk is increased by the lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered.

Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Company has the right not to renew certain policies, it can impose excess or deductibles and has the right to reject the payment of a fraudulent claim. Insurance contracts also entitle the Company to pursue third parties for payment of some or all of claims costs.

The Company purchases reinsurance as part of its insurance risk mitigation programme. The reinsurance arrangements include excess and proportional coverage. The effect of such reinsurance arrangements is that the Company should not suffer total net insurance losses in any one year. Amount recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts.

The Company has a specialized claims unit that ensures mitigation of the risks surrounding all known claims. This unit investigates and adjusts all claims in conjunction with appointed loss adjusters. The Company actively manages and pursues early settlements of claims to reduce its exposure to unpredictable developments. Risk concentration is assessed per class of business. The concentration of insurance risk before and after reinsurance by class in relation to the type of insurance risk accepted is summarized below, with reference to the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities (gross and net of reinsurance) arising from all non-life insurances.

(c) **Insurance risk concentration per policy type**

Line of business	**30 June 2024**			**30 June 2023**		
In thousands of naira	**Insurance revenue**	**Insurance expense**	**Net**	**Insurance revenue**	**Insurance expense**	**Net**
Fire	1,739,346	(941,992)	797,354	1,312,020	392,429	1,704,449
Accident	872,690	(1,009,787)	(137,097)	674,237	(569,220)	105,016
Motor	2,505,819	(1,359,292)	1,146,527	1,519,708	(834,836)	684,872
Marine	771,864	(548,805)	223,059	398,220	(736,975)	(338,755)
Aviation	550,402	(394,233)	156,169	221,524	(163,331)	58,193
Bond	11,047	(12,636)	(1,589)	2,074	(875)	1,199
Engineering	538,065	(1,090,969)	(552,904)	310,442	(232,185)	78,257
Oil & Gas	3,795,266	(2,447,078)	1,348,188	1,768,225	(927,333)	840,892
Agric	8,105	(3,103)	5,002	64,808	(14,671)	50,137
	10,792,604	**(7,807,895)**	**2,984,709**	**6,271,258**	**(3,086,996)**	**3,184,262**

(d) **Key Assumptions**

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that the Company's future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claims costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors and claims numbers for each accident year. Additional qualitative judgements are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example: once-off occurrence; changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming; economic conditions as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Judgement is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates.

Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency rates.

(e) **Sensitivity Analysis**

The insurance claims liabilities above are sensitive to the key assumptions that follow. However, it has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities, profit before tax and equity fund. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that the movements in these assumptions are not linear.

(f) **Insurance risk concentration per policy type**

Line of business	**30 June 2024**			**31 December 2023**		
In thousands of naira	**Allocation of reinsurance premium**	**Amounts recoverable 0n incurred claims**	**Net liabilities**	**Allocation of reinsurance premium**	**Amounts recoverable 0n incurred claims**	**Net liabilities**
Fire	(551,780)	(73,553)	(478,228)	(1,273,131)	194,114	(1,467,245)
Accident	(213,930)	315,819	(529,749)	(271,197)	798,323	(1,069,520)
Motor	(48,939)	103,989	(152,929)	(237,067)	120,010	(357,077)
Marine	(251,815)	58,156	(309,972)	(224,799)	519,587	(744,386)
Aviation	(382,036)	818	(382,855)	(339,237)	10,027	(349,265)
Bond	(751)	-	(751)	(6,943)	-	(6,943)
Engineering	(206,321)	605,810	(812,131)	(174,091)	244,324	(418,415)
Oil & Gas	(1,851,956)	23,746	(1,875,702)	(1,806,579)	(465,131)	(1,341,448)
Agric	(4,290)	(2,352)	(1,938)	(34,463)	10,380	2,659
	(3,511,818)	**1,032,433**	**(4,544,257)**	**(4,367,507)**	**1,431,635**	**(5,751,639)**

Notes to the financial statements

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:	30 June 2024	31 Dec 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Cash in hand	2,179	900
Balances with banks & other financial institutions (see (b) below)	5,526,175	5,596,170
	5,528,354	5,597,070
Allowance for impairment (see (b) below)	(63,256)	(89,676)
Cash and bank balance as at year end	**5,465,099**	**5,507,395**

(a) These are cash balances and short-term placements with banks and other financial institutions with tenor of 90 days or less. Cash & cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

(b) Allowance for impairment

Balance as at the beginning of the year	89,676	127,421
Reversal (see (i) below)	-	(11,843)
Write off (see (ii) below)	(26,420)	(42,313)
Allowance for impairment on Cash ECL	-	16,410
Balance as at the end of the year	**63,256.00**	**89,676**

(i) This relates to recovery on placement with Resort Savings & Loans Ltd that was previously impaired.

(ii) This relates to short term investments in Moribund banks – Assurance bank, Peak Merchant Bank, Mani bank, Central Point Merchant Bank, Triumph Bank and Deap Capital Management & Trust Ltd that were previously impaired but now written-off the books completely.

8 Financial assets

The Company's financial assets comprise fair value through profit or loss financial assets, available-for-sale financial assets, loans and receivables and unquoted equity at cost.

	30 June 2024	31 Dec 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Equity instrument at fair value through profit or loss (note 8.1)	1,785,911	2,443,132
Equity instrument at fair value through OCI (note 8.2)	19,290,074	19,473,747
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	2,231,130	1,841,740
Held to maturity (note 8.6)	16,938,817	12,066,575
	40,245,932	**35,825,195**

Financial instrument classification

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024				
	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	**Available for Sale**	**Loans and Receivables**	**Held to Maturity**	**Total**
- Listed	1,785,911	3,499,175	-	810,410	6,095,496
- Unlisted	-	18,022,029	-	16,128,407	34,150,436
- Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
	1,785,911	21,521,204	-	16,938,817	40,245,932
Within one year	1,785,911	-	-	16,938,817	18,724,728
More than one year	-	21,521,204	-	-	21,521,204
	1,785,911	21,521,204	-	16,938,817	40,245,932

Financial instrument classification

In thousands of Naira	31 Dec 2023				
	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	**Available for Sale**	**Loans and Receivables**	**Held to Maturity**	**Total**
- Listed	2,443,132	3,293,458	-	810,410	6,547,000
- Unlisted	-	18,022,028	-	11,256,165	29,278,193
- Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
	2,443,132	21,315,486	-	12,066,575	35,825,193
Within one year	2,443,132	-	-	12,066,575	14,509,707
More than one year	-	21,315,486	-	-	21,315,486
	2,443,132	21,315,486	-	12,066,575	35,825,193

8.1 Fair value through profit or loss

The movement in the investment at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 Dec 2023
Balance as at the beginning of the year	2,443,132	1,637,485
Addition during the year	30,669	1,130,041
Disposal during the year	(927,631)	(326,389)
	1,546,170	2,441,137
Fair value gain	239,741	1,995
Balance as at the end of the year	**1,785,911**	**2,443,132**

The fair value of quoted financial instruments is determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market. The resulting fair value changes have been recognized in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements

8.2 Available for sale

Available for sale financial assets comprise:

	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Equity Instruments measured at fair value through OCI	**N'000**	**N'000**
Unquoted equities - at FVTOCI (see (a) below)	18,022,029	18,022,028
Equity mutual funds	1,268,045	1,451,719
	19,290,074	19,473,747
Debt Instruments measured at fair value through OCI		
Bonds at FVTOCI	2,231,130	1,841,740
	21,521,204	**21,315,487**

Reconciliation of carrying amount

In thousands of naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Balance as at the beginning of the year	21,315,487	16,918,365
Additions/(disposal) during the year	-	1,054,156
Fair value gain/(loss) - equity	187,974	3,267,000
Fair value gain-bond	17,742	75,966
Balance as at the end of the period	**21,521,203**	**21,315,487**

(a) The unquoted equities carried at fair value above represent the 117,647,058 ordinary shares of N1 each of Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited held by Linkage Assurance Plc.

Summary of Significant Assumptions

Description	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022
Growth in gross income (GI)	18,18,13.5,13.5,13.5	16
Operating expenses / gross income %	38	32
Depreciation and amortization	2	2
Effective tax rate (Tax / profit	33	32
Capital expenditure / gross income % over the next 5	3	28, 2, 2, 2, 2
Perpetual growth rate %	8.12	5.2
Period counts over the next 5 years	0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5	0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5
Expected market rate of return	31,.82	31.16
Risk-free rate %	16.25	14
Market risk premium %	15.57	17.16
Beta	1	1
Weighted average cost of	31.82	31.16
Equity value of Stanbic IBTC	0	177.293
illiquidity discount %	20	20
Value of Linkage Assurance	N17.943 billion	N14.676 billion

The analysis below shows the changes in equity value of Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited's (SIPML) with respect to changes in weighted average cost of capital (WACC) and the terminal growth rate of free cash flow (FCF).

Sensitivity Analysis

At 31 December 2023

	Equity Value (₦ million)								
	Terminal growth rate of FCF								
		6.12%	6.62%	7.12%	7.62%	8.12%	9.12%	9.62%	0.1012
WACC	29.82%	196,625	162,615	202,255	204,436	206,718	211,613	214,245	217005
	30.32%	190,581	159,418	198,234	200,293	202,446	207,055	209,527	212121
	30.82%	184,890	156,345	194,384	196,331	198,363	202,708	205,034	207473
	31.32%	179,521	153,386	190,696	192,537	194,457	198,558	200,750	203046
	31.82%	174,450	150,537	187,158	188,902	190,719	194,592	196,660	198823
	32.32%	169,652	147,791	183,763	185,415	187,136	190,799	192,752	194792
	32.82%	165,105	145,144	180,502	182,069	183,699	187,167	189,012	190939
	33.32%	160,793	142,589	177,367	178,854	180,401	183,685	185,432	187253
	33.82%	156,696	140,122	174,351	175,764	177,232	180,346	182,000	183724

At 31 December 2022

	Equity Value (N million)								
	Terminal growth rate of FCF								
		3.20%	3.70%	4.20%	4.70%	5.20%	6.20%	6.70%	0.072
WACC	29.16%	162,615	164,197	165,843	167,556	169,341	173,144	175,172	177293
	29.66%	159,418	160,921	162,482	164,106	165,796	169,393	171,308	173309
	30.16%	156,345	157,772	159,254	160,794	162,396	165,801	167,612	169503
	30.66%	153,386	154,743	156,151	157,614	159,133	162,360	164,074	165861
	31.16%	150,537	151,828	153,167	154,556	155,999	159,059	160,682	162373
	31.66%	147,791	149,020	150,294	151,615	152,987	155,890	157,429	159031
	32.16%	145,144	146,315	147,528	148,785	150,088	152,846	154,307	155826
	32.16%	142,589	143,705	144,861	146,058	147,299	149,920	151,307	152748
	33.16%	140,122	141,187	142,289	143,430	144,611	147,105	148,423	149792

Notes to the financial statements

8.5 Loans and receivables at June 2024

In thousands of Naira	Gross Amount ₦'000	Impairment ₦'000	Carrying Amount ₦'000
Due from third parties (see note a below)	50,182	-	50,182
Loan to staff	273,253	-	273,253
Loan to policy holders	13,655	(13,655)	-
Ex-staff loans	59,556	(35,509)	24,047
	396,646	**(49,164)**	**347,482**

Loans and receivables at Dec. 2023

In thousands of Naira	Gross Amount N'000	Impairment N'000	Carrying Amount N'000
Due from third parties (see note a below)	189,529	(56,186)	133,343
Loan to staff	224,833	-	224,833
Loan to policy holders	13,655	(13,655)	-
Ex-staff loans	59,446	(35,509)	23,937
	487,463	**(105,350)**	**382,113**

(a) Breakdown of Due from third parties

Name of third parties *In thousand of Naira*	30 June 2024 ₦'000	31 DEC 2023 ₦'000
Lease Fin. - Olumegbon	-	297
Tsf Fin. - Lease Fin.	-	927
Pine Hill Leasing	36,500	94,708
Lease-Glc Resources	-	4,374
Konikolo Trust Fund	-	49,087
Sunfair Comm. Prod. Ltd	-	1,500
Credite Capital Finance and Invest	13,682	38,635
Total	**50,182**	**189,528**

(b) Impairment allowance

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	(49,164)	(117,279)
Movement during the period	-	68,115
Balance at the end of the year	**(49,164)**	**(49,164)**

Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate for the purpose of staff loan valuation is the applicable market lending rates at the time of availment. The impairment allowance of N49.2million consists of N13.65 million on Loans to policy holders and N35.51million on ex-staff loans.

8.6 Held to maturity

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,066,575	6,452,218
Redemption/Repayment during the year	(45,587)	(975,700)
	12,020,988	**5,476,518**
Additions during the period	4,964,924	5,772,631
Reclassification	-	1,211,830
	16,985,912	**12,460,979**
Impairment loss	(47,095)	(394,404)
Balance at the end of the year	**16,938,817**	**12,066,575**

9 Trade receivables

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Due from broker	2,690,637	278,764
	2,690,637	**278,764**

9.1 Analysis of debtors in days

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Within 30 days	2,690,637	278,764
	2,690,637	**278,764**

Notes to the financial statements

9.2 Reconciliation of trade receivable

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
		N'000	~~N'000~~
Trade receivable at 1 January		278,764	199,857
Gross premium written during the year	Note 31	14,171,873	16,332,887
Premium received in advance	Note 19.1	(55,818)	(35,531)
Premium received from policy holders	Note 44b	(11,704,182)	(16,218,449)
		2,690,637	**278,764**

10 Reinsurance contract assets

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023	Changes during the year
Reinsurance asset for remaining coverage (note 10(a))	3,010,714	1,316,484	1,694,230
Reinsurance asset for loss component (note 10 c)	7,532	7,664	(132)
Reinsurance asset for Risks Adjustments (note 10 (d))	528,707	528,707	-
Reinsurance asset for incurred claims (note 10(b))	4,389,618	4,012,927	376,691
Deferred commission revenue (see (i) below)	(438,884)	(306,330)	(132,554)
	7,497,687	**5,559,452**	**1,938,235**

(i) Deferred commission revenue represents the acquisition commission income received in advance on insurance contract policies ceded to reinsurers and co-insurers with maturity beyond the reporting period. The movement during the year is shown below:

(a) Movement in reinsurance asset on remaining coverage excluding loss component

In thousands of Naira `	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,316,483	1,159,893
Additions during the year	1,694,231	156,590
Balance at the end of the year	**3,010,714**	**1,316,483**

(b) Movement in reinsurance asset on incurred claims

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,012,926	3,815,655
Movement during the year (see note 17.1(a))	376,692	197,271
Balance at the end of the year	**4,389,618**	**4,012,926**

(c) Movement in reinsurance asset for loss component

In thousands of Naira `	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,532	187,277
Additions during the year	-	(179,745)
Balance at the end of the year	**7,532**	**7,532**

(d) Movement in reinsurance asset for risks Adjustments

In thousands of Naira `	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	528,707	-
Additions during the year	-	528,707
Balance at the end of the year	**528,707**	**528,707**

(e) Movement in deferred commission revenue

In thousands of Naira `	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	306,330	259,747
Additions during the year	132,554	46,583
Balance at the end of the year	**438,884**	**306,330**

10.1 Reinsurance contract assets and Insurance contract liabilities

	2024			2023		
	Asset	**Liabilities**	**Net**	**Asset**	**Liabilities**	**Net**
Reinsurance contracts assets	(7,497,687)	-	(7,497,687)	(5,559,453)		(5,559,453)
Insurance contract liabilities	-	19,906,561	19,906,561	-	15,340,788	15,340,788
	(7,497,687)	19,906,561	12,408,874	(5,559,453)	15,340,788	9,781,335

10.1a Reinsurance contracts assets

	2024			2023		
	Asset	**Liabilities**	**Net**	**Asset**	**Liabilities**	**Net**
Fire	(2,195,873)	-	(2,195,873)	(2,377,564)	-	(2,377,564)
Accident	(1,467,877)	-	(1,467,877)	(1,371,214)	-	(1,371,214)
Motor	(104,608)	-	(104,608)	(140,348)	-	(140,348)
Marine	(706,065)	-	(706,065)	(592,023)	-	(592,023)
Aviation	(443,514)	-	(443,514)	(56,851)	-	(56,851)
Bond	(1,188)	-	(1,188)	(713)	-	(713)
Engineering	(986,423)	-	(986,423)	(260,193)	-	(260,193)
Oil & Gas	(1,581,352)	-	(1,581,352)	(752,092)	-	(752,092)
Agric	(10,787)	-	(10,787)	(8,456)	-	(8,456)
Total reinsurance contracts assets	**(7,497,687)**	-	(7,497,687)	(5,559,453)	-	(5,559,453)

Notes to the financial statements

10.1b Insurance contract liabilities

	Note	**2024 Asset N'000**	**2024 Liabilities N'000**	**2024 Net N'000**	**2023 Asset N'000**	**2023 Liabilities N'000**	**2023 Net N'000**
Fire	17.1 - 17.5	-	4,497,333	4,497,333	-	4,246,394	4,246,394
Accident	17.1 - 17.5	-	3,066,288	3,066,288	-	2,738,418	2,738,418
Motor	17.1 - 17.5	-	2,605,561	2,605,561	-	2,396,057	2,396,057
Marine	17.1 - 17.5	-	1,644,893	1,644,893	-	1,362,865	1,362,865
Aviation	17.1 - 17.5	-	652,675	652,675	-	421,598	421,598
Bond	17.1 - 17.5	-	18,730	18,730	-	11,913	11,913
Engineering	17.1 - 17.5	-	1,533,331	1,533,331	-	617,402	617,402
Oil & Gas	17.1 - 17.5	-	5,868,747	5,868,747	-	3,530,123	3,530,123
Agric	17.1 - 17.5	-	19,003	19,003	-	16,018	16,018
Total insurance contract liabilities		-	19,906,561	19,906,561	-	15,340,788	15,340,788

10.2 2024 Comprehensive reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims

	Asset for remaining coverage Non - Onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	1,017,812	-	4,012,927	528,707	5,559,446
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	1,017,812	-	4,012,927	528,707	5,559,446
Changes in assets for remaining coverage	1,694,098	-	-	-	1,694,098
Changes in fees & commission for remainig coverage.	(132,554)	-	-	-	(132,554)
Reinsurance Premiums	(5,073,495)	-	-	-	(5,073,495)
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(3,511,951)	-	-	-	(3,511,951)
Amounts recovery for incurred claims and other expenses		-	626,912	-	626,912
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	376,690	-	376,690
Interest Accretion		-	28,831	-	28,831
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(3,511,951)	-	1,032,433	-	(2,479,518)
Reinsurance finance income		-	(28,831)		(28,831)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(3,511,951)	-	1,003,602	-	(2,508,349)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	5,818,717	-			5,818,717
Amounts received	(745,215)	-	(626,912)		(1,372,127)
Total cash flows	5,073,502	-	(626,912)	-	4,446,590
Other movements		-			-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	**2,579,363**		**4,389,617**	**528,707**	**7,497,687**

2023 Comprehensive reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims

	Asset for remaining coverage Non - Onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	1,087,420	-	3,815,653	6	4,903,079
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	1,087,420	-	3,815,653	6	4,903,079
Changes in assets for remaining coverage	(23,023)	-	-	-	(23,023)
Changes in fees & commission for remainig coverage.	(46,583)	-	-	-	(46,583)
Reinsurance Premiums	(6,396,561)	-	-	-	(6,396,561)
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(6,466,167)	-	-	-	(6,466,167)
Amounts recovery for incurred claims and other expenses		-	2,157,738	-	2,157,738
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	197,272	528,707	725,979
Interest Accretion		-	(195,750)	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(6,466,167)	-	2,159,260	528,707	(3,778,200)
Reinsurance finance income		-	195,750		195,750
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(6,466,167)	-	2,355,010	528,707	(3,582,450)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	6,396,560	-			6,396,560
Amounts received		-	(2,157,736)		(2,157,736)
Total cash flows	6,396,560	-	(2,157,736)	-	4,238,824
Other movements		-			-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	**1,017,812**	-	**4,012,927**	**528,713**	**5,559,453**

Notes to the financial statements

11 Other receivables and prepayments

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Prepayments (see (a) below)	489,895	297,168
Other receivables (see (b) below)	870,077	595,767
	1,359,972	892,935
Allowance for impairment	-	(2,602)
	1,359,972	**890,333**

(a) Prepayments

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Prepaid staff benefits (see note (i) below)	212,723	198,173
Deposits with stock broker (see note b (ii) below)	-	2,602
Prepaid rent (see ii below)	22,282	10,543
Other prepaid expenses (see (iii) below)	254,890	85,850
	489,895	**297,168**

(i) Prepaid staff benefits represents amounts prepaid to staff of the Company with respect to rent advance (N59.7million), furniture grant (N1.4million, staff fleet premium advance (N4.6 million), car loan encashment (N95.7million) and management housing grant (N51.3million).

(ii) Prepaid rent amount represents advanced payments for the rental of office spaces in branches across the country. The contractual lease term for each of the office spaces are 12 months (which is the period the firm has enforceable right of occupancy for the office spaces) and are renewable on an annual basis. The firm applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemption for these leases.

(iii) Other prepaid expenses include expenses incurred by the Company whose payments were made in advance but services have not been fully rendered within specific period intervals.

(b) Other receivables

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Withholding tax recoverable	211,672	162,088
Sundry receivables (see (i) below)	658,405	433,679
	870,077	595,767
Allowance for impairment (see (ii) below)	-	(2,602)
	870,077	**593,165**

(i) This represents majorly the balances of subrogation receivable N172.3m, investments receivable of N342.3m and investment for unclaimed dividends N114.8m

(ii) The impairment allowance of N2.6 million represents impairment on deposits with stock brokers now written off.

Movement in allowance for impairment

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,602	2,602
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**2,602**

* This relates to long outstanding prepaid benefits that were previously impaired but now written-off the books completely.

12 Right-of-use assets

	30 June 2024 N'000	31 DEC 2023 N'000
Cost		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**35,387**	35,387
Addition during the year	**2,100**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**37,487**	**35,387**
Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**21,877**	13,642
Charge for the year	4,051	8,235
Balance at the end of the year	**25,928**	**21,877**
Carrying amount		
Balance at the end of the year	**11,557**	**13,508**

Notes to the financial statements

13 Investment properties

(a) The balance in this account can be analysed as follows:

S/N	Location of asset	Carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Fair value gain/(loss)	Carrying amount as at 31 Dec 2023
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
1	No. 9C Shekinah Green Estate, Apo District, Abuja.	110,000	-	-	-	-	110,000
2	No. 11C Shekinah Green Estate, Apo District, Abuja.	110,000	-	-	-	-	110,000
		220,000	-	-	-	-	220,000

The Company possess Deed of Conveyance for the investment properties 1 and 2 above.

(b) Reconciliation of carrying amount

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	220,000	160,000
Fair value gain/(loss)	-	60,000
Balance at the end of the year	**220,000**	**220,000**

(c) Measurement of fair values

(i) Fair value hierarchy of the investment properties are as follows:

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Level 1	-	-
Level 2	-	-
Level 3	220,000	220,000
	220,000	**220,000**

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment property as at 31 December 2020, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
The fair values are determined by applying the direct market evidence comparative method of valuation to derive the open market value. This valuation model reflects the current price on actual transaction for similar properties in the neighbourhood in recent time. References were made to prices of land and comparable properties in the neighbourhood. The data obtained were analysed and adjustment was made to reflect differences in site area and the actual location, quality of construction and off-site facilities.	-Rentals for similar property -Rate of development in the area -Quality of the building and repairs. -Influx of people and/or businesses to the area	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if the rate of development in the area increases (decreases), quality of the building increases (decreases), influx of people and/or business to the area increases (decreases).

The valuation was done as at Dec. 2023 by Andy Bassey & Associate Estate Surveyors & Valuers with firm FRC number FRC/2012/00000000487. The valuation report was signed by Andem Bassey (FNIVS, RSV) with FRC number FRC/2012/NIESV/00000000363.

14 Intangible assets

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Cost		
Balance at the beginning of the year	106,936	88,400
Addition during the year	9,138	31,713
Disposal during the year	-	(13,177)
Balance at the end of the year	**116,073**	**106,936**
Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	73,836	67,556
Charge for the year	4,367	6,280
Disposal during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	78,203	73,836
Net Book Value		
Balance at the end of the year	**37,870**	**33,100**

The intangible assets include computer software acquired for use in the Company's operation. The assets are usually amortized over their useful life most which do not exceed 4 years. .

Notes to the financial statements

15 Property and equipment

30 June 2024

In thousands of Naira	Land	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Office furniture & fittings	Office Machinery & Equipment	Building (Work in progress)	Total
Cost/valuation							
At 1 January 2024	1,439,150	581,182	1,988,558	167,999	320,938	275,880	4,773,706
Additions	-	998	67,228	28,943	36,301	131,820	265,290
Disposal	-	-	(103,750)	(891)	(374)	-	(105,016)
30 June 2024	1,439,150	582,180	1,952,036	196,050	356,864	407,700	4,933,980
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2024	-	103,957	824,688	157,202	235,611	-	1,321,459
Charge for the year	-	6,098	198,621	5,649	22,231	-	232,599
Disposal	-	-	(78,608)	(891)	(374)	-	(79,874)
30 June 2024	-	110,055	944,700	161,960	257,468	-	1,474,184
Carrying amount							
30 June 2024	1,439,150	472,125	1,007,335	34,091	99,396	407,700	3,459,796
At 31 December 2023	1,439,150	477,225	1,163,870	10,797	85,326	275,880	3,452,247

Property and equipment
At 31 December 2023

In thousands of Naira	Land	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Office furniture & fittings	Office Machinery & Equipment	Building (Work in progress)	Total
Cost/valuation							
At 1 January 2023	847,420	287,818	1,023,951	165,404	305,892	85,861	2,716,345
Additions	-	804	1,016,857	2,595	30,326	181,792	1,232,374
Revaluation Surplus	591,730	292,561	-	-		8,227	892,518
Reclass from investment propertie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	(52,250)	-	(15,280)	-	(67,530)
At 31 December 2023	1,439,150	581,182	1,988,558	167,999	320,938	275,880	4,773,706
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2023	-	99,246	671,610	150,732	210,080	-	1,131,667
Charge for the year	-	4,711	205,328	6,470	40,812	-	257,322
Disposal	-	-	(52,250)	-	(15,280)	-	(67,530)
At 31 December 2023	-	103,957	824,688	157,202	235,611	-	1,321,458
Carrying amount							
At 31 December 2023	1,439,150	477,225	1,163,870	10,797	85,326	275,880	3,452,249
At 31 December 2022	847,420	188,572	352,341	14,674	95,811	85,861	1,584,678

The fair value hierarchy of the property and equipment according IFRS 13 is shown below:

Class of PPE	30 June 2024			31 December 2023		
In thousands of Naira	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Land	-	-	1,439,150	-	-	1,439,150
Building	-	-	582,180	-	-	581,182
	-	**-**	**2,021,330**	**-**	**-**	**2,020,332**

In December 2023, the Company's land and buildings were revalued. The Company engaged the services of an independent valuer, Andy Bassey & Associate Estate Surveyors & Valuers (FRC/2012/NIESV/00000000363). The Company revalues its land and buildings every three years as stated in its accounting policy.

a) There were no capitalized borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the year
b) In the opinion of the directors, the market value of the Company's property and equipment is not less than the value shown in the financial statements as at year end.
c) The Company had no capital commitments as at the reporting date (December 2023: nil)
d) There was no item of property and equipment that has been pledged as security for borrowings as at the period ended 30 June 2024 (December 2023: nil)
e) An impairment assessment was conducted and no impairment indicator was identified.

Below table shows the details of the property and equipment carried at revalued amount:

Name of property	Date of acquisition	Title document	Location	Carrying amount	Steps taken for perfection of document
Land and Building In Lekki express way	20-Nov-05	Deed of Assignment	Plot 20, Block 94, Lekki express way	1,354,404	Lagos State Governor Concent obtained on 26/09/2016
Land and Building at Ilupeju	12-Mar-02	Deed of Assignment	11A, Coker road, ilupeju, Lagos State	256,721	The company had applied to register the deed of assignment with the Lagos State Lands Registry
Land in Yenagoa	30-Apr-12	Letter of allocation by Bayelsa State Government	Central business district Swali, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State	72,150	The company had applied to register the allocation letter with the Bayelsa State Lands Registry
Linkage Millennium Tower, Port Harcourt	26-Sep-03	Deed of Assignment	Amadi layout along Port Harcourt/ Aba Express road	228,000	The company had applied to register the deed of assignment with the Rivers State Ministry of Lands
				1,911,275	

Notes to the financial statements

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
16	**Statutory deposit**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Statutory deposit with CBN	700,000	700,000

The statutory deposit represents the Company's deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria in compliance with the Insurance Act of Nigeria. The amount is not available for the day-to-day funding operations of the Company. It is therefore regarded as restricted cash. During the year 2022, a deposit of N200 million was made by the Company to the Central Bank of Nigeria to increase its statutory deposit from N500 million to N700 million.

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
17	**Insurance contract liabilities**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Liability for incurred claims (note 17.1(a))	11,882,567	10,024,351
	RISK ADJUSTMENT RESERVE - LIC	1,320,718	1,320,718
	Liabiity for remaining coverage (excluding loss component) (note 17.5)	8,102,033	4,722,763
	Liability for Loss Component	14,476	14,476
		21,319,794	16,082,308
	Amortised acquisition cash flow cost (see note 17.2)	(1,413,233)	(741,520)
	Total insurance contract liabilities	**19,906,561**	**15,340,788**

17.1 Analysis of liability for incurred claims (LIC) based on nature

(a) The movement in claims reported by policy holders is shown below:

	30 June 2024			31 DEC 2023		
In thousands of Naira	**Liability for incurred claims**	**Reinsurance asset for incurred claims**	**Net**	**Liability for incurred claims**	**Reinsurance asset for incurred claims**	**Net**
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,024,351	4,012,927	6,011,424	9,572,174	3,815,655	5,756,519
Movement during the year	1,858,216	376,691	1,481,525	452,177	197,272	254,905
Balance at the end of the year	**11,882,567**	**4,389,618**	**7,492,949**	**10,024,351**	**4,012,927**	**6,011,424**

17.1b 2024 **Comprehensive reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts**

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred	Risk Adjustment	Total
	Non-onerous	Onerous	Total		
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000		₦'000
Net insurance contract liabilities as at begin	**3,981,246**	**14,475**	**10,024,350**	**1,320,716**	**15,340,788**
Adjustment to liability for remaining coverage / loss compo	(2,707,555)	-	-	-	(2,707,555)
Premiums	14,171,873	-	-	-	14,171,873
Amortisation of insurance acq. cash flows	3,853,236	-	-	-	3,853,236
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(4,524,950)	-	-	-	(4,524,950)
Insurance revenue	**10,792,604**	**-**			**10,792,604**
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	2,023,873	-	2,023,873
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	3,853,236	-	-	-	3,853,236
Losses on onerous contracts and		-			-
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	1,858,217	-	1,858,217
Interest Accreted	-	-	72,569	-	72,569
Insurance service expenses	**3,853,236**	**-**	**3,954,659**	**-**	**7,807,895**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	**6,939,368**	**-**	**(3,954,659)**	**-**	**2,984,709**
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	72,569	-	72,569
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	6,939,368	-	(3,882,090)	-	3,057,278
Cash flows					-
Premiums received	14,171,873	-	-	-	14,171,873
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(2,023,873)	-	(2,023,873)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(4,524,950)	-	-	-	(4,524,950)
Total cash flows	9,646,923	-	(2,023,873)	-	7,623,050
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**6,688,801**	**14,475**	**11,882,567**	**1,320,716**	**19,906,560**

Dec 2023 **Comprehensive reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts**

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for	Risk	Total
	Non-onerous	Onerous	Total		
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000		₦'000
Net insurance contract liabilities as at begin	**2,314,900**	**381,593**	**9,572,174**	**923,222**	**13,191,889**
Adjustment to liability for remaining coverage / loss compo	(1,666,341)	367,118	-	-	(1,299,223)
Premiums	16,332,886	-	-	-	16,332,886
Amortisation of insurance acq. cash flows	4,188,723	-	-	-	4,188,723
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(4,387,184)	-	-	-	(4,387,184)
Insurance revenue	**14,468,084**	**367,118**	**-**	**-**	**14,835,202**
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	6,287,563	-	6,287,563
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	4,201,202	-	-	-	4,201,202
Losses on onerous contracts and					
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	452,177	397,496	849,673
Interest Accreted	-	-	(543,035)	-	(543,035)
Insurance service expenses	**4,201,202**	**-**	**6,196,705**	**397,496**	**10,795,403**
Insurance service result for insurance contract issued	**10,266,882**	**367,118**	**(6,196,705)**	**(397,496)**	**4,039,799**
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(543,035)	-	(543,035)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	10,266,882	367,118	(6,739,740)	(397,496)	3,496,764
Cash flows					
Premiums received	16,320,409	-	-	-	16,320,409
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(6,287,563)	-	(6,287,563)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(4,387,183)	-	-	-	(4,387,183)
Total cash flows	11,933,226	-	(6,287,563)	-	5,645,663
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**3,981,244**	**14,475**	**10,024,351**	**1,320,718**	**15,340,788**

Notes to the financial statements

17.1c Analysis of liability/asset for incurred claims per class of business:

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024 Liability for Incurred Claims	30 June 2024 Reinsurance asset for incurred	30 June 2024 Net	31 DEC 2023 Liability for Incurred Claims	31 DEC 2023 Reinsurance asset for incurred	31 DEC 2023 Net
Motor	856,593	66,041	790,552	871,587	116,869	754,718
Fire	3,117,603	1,596,345	1,521,258	3,089,303	1,820,592	1,268,711
General accident	2,180,576	1,123,391	1,057,185	2,058,249	1,093,519	964,730
Engineering	1,116,595	751,712	364,883	301,910	164,627	137,283
Marine	1,182,531	463,884	718,647	1,094,401	426,648	667,753
Bond	11,636	-	11,636	2,411	-	2,411
Aviation	438,950	50,222	388,728	314,383	50,222	264,161
Oil & Gas	2,968,440	333,066	2,635,374	2,279,728	333,066	1,946,662
Agric	9,643	4,957	4,686	12,379	7,384	4,995
	11,882,567	**4,389,618**	**7,492,949**	**10,024,351**	**4,012,927**	**6,011,424**

The Liability Adequacy Test (LAT) as at 31 December 2023 was carried out by O&A Hedge Actuarial Consulting with FRC number FRC/2019/00000012909. The valuation report was signed by Layemo B. Abraham with FRC number FRC/2016/NAS/00000015764.

17 .2 Asset for acquisition cost cash flow

Asset for acquisition cost cash flow represents commissions on unearned premium relating to the unexpired period of risks and comprise:

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Motor	194,119	163,848
Fire	206,982	153,489
Accident	116,980	70,479
Engineering	84,153	60,730
Marine	95,393	51,672
Bond	1,346	1,954
Aviation	48,162	19,369
Oil & Gas	664,677	217,701
Agric	1,421	2,278
	1,413,233	**741,520**

17.2a Movement in the asset for acquisition costs cash flow

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	741,520	543,059
(Decrease) / increase during the year (see note 36.1)	671,713	198,461
Balance at the end of the year	**1,413,233**	**741,520**

Liability/Asset for risk adjustment

17 .3

	30 June 2024 Liability for risk adjustment	30 June 2024 Asset for risk adjustent	30 June 2024 Net	31 DEC 2023 Liability for risk adjustment	31 DEC 2023 Asset for risk adjustent	31 DEC 2023 Net
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC- ACCIDENT	354,149	143,577	210,572	354,149	143,577	210,572
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC - ENGINEERING	63,674	22,293	41,381	63,674	22,293	41,381
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC - MARINE	39,112	55,818	(16,706)	39,112	55,818	(16,706)
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC- MOTOR	141,145	17,693	123,452	141,145	17,693	123,452
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC- FIRE	450,783	237,844	212,939	450,783	237,844	212,939
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC- OIL & GAS	242,049	43,880	198,169	242,049	43,880	198,169
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC- AVIATION	27,935	6,629	21,306	27,935	6,629	21,306
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC - BOND	323	-	323	323	-	323
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC- AGRIC	1,548	973	575	1,548	973	575
	1,320,718	**528,707**	**792,011**	**1,320,718**	**528,707**	**792,011**

17 .4 **Liability/Asset for Loss Component**

	30 June 2024 Liability for loss component	30 June 2024 Asset for loss component	30 June 2024 Net	31 Dec 2023 Liability for loss	31 Dec 2023 Asset for loss componet	31 Dec 2023 Net
ACCIDENT	14,476	7,532	6,944	14,476	7,664	6,812
ENGINEERING	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARINE	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOTOR	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-
OIL & GAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVIATION	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOND	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGRIC	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14,476	**7,532**	**6,944**	**14,476**	**7,664**	**6,812**

Notes to the financial statements

17.5 Breakdown of liability for remaining coverage per class of business (LRC):

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024 Liability for remaining coverage	30 June 2024 Asset for remaining coverage	30 June 2024 Net	31 DEC 2023 Liability for remaining coverage	31 DEC 2023 Asset for remaining coverage	31 DEC 2023 Net
Motor	1,801,942	31,090	1,770,852	1,521,739	7,567	1,514,172
Fire	1,135,929	528,666	607,263	844,701	469,947	374,754
General accident	634,067	286,487	347,580	375,441	186,580	188,861
Engineering	437,215	291,254	145,961	264,308	104,805	159,503
Marine	518,643	269,525	249,118	275,732	162,065	113,667
Bond	8,117	1,697	6,420	10,974	1,016	9,958
Aviation	233,952	386,663	(152,711)	96,342	-	96,342
Oil & Gas	3,322,935	1,208,856	2,114,079	1,205,198	384,370	820,828
Agric	9,233	6,476	2,757	2,541	134	2,407
	8,102,033	**3,010,714**	**5,091,319**	**4,596,976**	**1,316,484**	**3,280,492**

(a) The movement in the liability for remaining coverage is shown below:

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024 Liability for incurred claims	30 June 2024 Asset for remaining coverage	30 June 2024 Net	31 DEC 2023 Liability for incurred claims	31 DEC 2023 Asset for remaining coverage	31 DEC 2023 Net
Balance at the begining of the year	4,596,976	1,324,018	3,272,958	3,239,553	1,347,171	1,965,215
Movement	3,505,057	1,686,696	1,818,361	1,357,423	(23,153)	1,380,576
Balance at the end of the year	**8,102,033**	**3,010,714**	**5,091,319**	**4,596,976**	**1,324,018**	**3,272,958**

The movement in the liability for loss component is shown below:

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024 Liability Loss Component	30 June 2024 Reinsurance asset for loss component	30 June 2024 Net	31 DEC 2023 Liability Loss Component	31 DEC 2023 Reinsurance asset for loss component	31 DEC 2023 Net
Balance at the begining of the year	14,476	7,532	6,944	381,593	187,277	194,316
Movement	-	-	-	(367,117)	(179,745)	(187,372)
Balance at the end of the year	**14,476**	**7,532**	**6,944**	**14,476**	**7,532**	**6,944**

18 Hypothecation

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024 Insurance fund	30 June 2024 Shareholders fund	30 June 2024 Total	31 DEC 2023 Insurance fund	31 DEC 2023 Shareholders fund	31 DEC 2023 Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,115,099	350,000	5,465,099	5,157,393	350,000	5,507,393
Financial assets	17,831,773	20,183,030	38,014,802	13,262,477	22,562,716	35,825,193
Trade receivables		2,690,637	2,690,637	-	278,764	278,764
Reinsurance assets	7,497,687	-	7,497,687	5,559,453	-	5,559,453
Other receivables and prepayments	-	1,359,972	1,359,972	-	890,333	890,333
Investment properties	220,000	-	220,000	220,000		220,000
Intangible assets	-	37,870	37,870	-	33,101	33,101
Right-of-use assets		11,557	11,557		13,500	13,500
Property and equipment	-	3,459,796	3,459,796	-	3,452,249	3,452,249
Statutory deposit	-	700,000	700,000	-	700,000	700,000
Total assets	30,664,559	28,792,862	59,457,420	24,199,324	28,280,663	52,479,987
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	19,906,561	-	19,906,561	15,340,788	-	15,340,788
Trade payables	-	3,631,677	3,631,677	-	2,136,104	2,136,104
Other payables	-	891,656	891,656	-	1,667,015	1,667,015
Defined benefit obligations	-	181,854	181,854	-	168,130	168,130
Income tax liabilities	-	436,563	436,563	-	174,585	174,585
Total liabilities	19,906,561	5,141,750	25,048,311	15,340,788	4,145,834	19,486,622
GAP	10,757,998	23,651,112	34,409,110	8,858,535	24,134,829	32,993,365

Notes to the financial statements

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
19	**Trade payables**	₦'000	₦'000
	Insurance payables (note 19.1)	3,631,677	2,136,103
		3,631,677	**2,136,103**

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
19.1	**Insurance payables**	₦'000	₦'000
	Commission payables to brokers	1,609,573	435,902
	Premium received in advance	55,818	35,531
	Due to re-insurers (see 'a' below)	2,178,525	1,534,809
	Other payables to agents and brokers	(212,239)	129,861
		3,631,677	**2,136,103**

	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Movement in insurance payables	₦'000	₦'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,797,802	1,140,673
Addition in the year	833,875	1,657,129
Balance at the end of the year	**3,631,677**	**2,797,802**

(a) Due to re-insurers/ co-insurer relates to amount due to co-insurance/reinsurance companies.

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
20	**Other payables**	₦'000	₦'000
	Due to Auditors	14,788	5,388
	NAICOM levy	141,719	163,333
	Expenses payable (see note 20.1)	207,268	765,521
	Other payables (see note 20.2a)	184,881	732,773
		548,656	1,667,015
	Provision for litigation (see note 20.2b)	343,000	343,000
		891,656	**2,010,015**

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
20.1	**Expenses payable**	₦'000	₦'000
	Expenses accrued (see (i) below)	207,268	746,532
		207,268	**746,532**

(i) This represents expenses incurred during the year by the Company but for which bills/invoices have not been received from vendors as at 30 June 2024.

20.2 Other liabilities

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
(a)	**Other payables**	₦'000	₦'000
	National Housing Fund (NHF)	1,025	1,025
	Pension for Life agents/Company	604	604
	Deposit without details (see (c) below)	43,839	669,197
	Withholding Tax Payables	(2,758)	623
	Sundry payables	142,171	61,328
		184,881	**732,777**

Notes to the financial statements

(b) Provisions

	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Provision for litigation (see (i) below)	343,000	343,000

(i) This represents estimated outflow for a court case against the Company in 2024 financial year. The case is being handled by Hybrid Solicitors with FRC number FRC/2021/00000013862; and solicitor's response was duly signed by Adepate Demilade with FRC number FRC/2021/002/00000022694. The total estimated liability as at 30 June 2024 is N343million (2023: N343million). The case is currently being appealed at the Court of Appeal.

22 Defined benefit obligations

	Defined benefit liability		Fair value of plan assets		Defined benefit liability / (asset)	
	30 June 2024	31 Dec 2023	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
At the beginning of the year	283,210	186,753	(115,081)	(102,432)	168,130	84,321
Current service cost	-	53,512	-	-	-	53,512
Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest cost (income)	-	37,396	-	-	-	37,396
Contribution by employer	43,750	-	(8,554)	(42,000)	35,196	(42,000)
Benefits paid by the employer	(21,473)	(28,274)		28,274	(21,473)	(0)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on liability arising from:					-	-
- Demography		(11,375)				(11,375)
- Assumptions	-	53,814	-	17,704	-	71,518
- Experience	-	(8,616)	-	(16,626)	-	(25,242)
At the end of the year	**305,487**	**283,210**	**(123,635)**	**(115,080)**	**181,854**	**168,130**

The Company operates a defined benefit plan for qualifying employees on services rendered. With effect from 1 January 2014, employees who have served at least 5 years are entitled to a gratuity on a defined defined benefit scale which is graduated. The new benefit formula applies to benefit accruing from services rendered in the prior and future years. The Company commenced funding of plan in 2017.

Actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation was carried out as at Dec. 2023 by O&A Hedge Actuarial Consulting with FRC number FRC/2019/00000012909. The valuation report was signed by Layemo B. Abraham with FRC number FRC/2016/NAS/00000015764.

23 Income tax liabilities

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
At the beginning of the period	174,584	157,845
Charge for the year (note 23.1)	212,545	182,153
Back duty assessment	105,334	-
Payment during the period	(55,900)	(165,413)
At the end of the period	**436,563**	**174,584**

23.1 Tax charge

In thousands of Naira	30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
Income tax (CIT)	212,545	-
Tertiary education tax	-	26,608
NITDA Levy	-	51,377
Police Trust Fund levy	-	257
Income tax expense	212,545	78,242
Minimum tax expense		103,911
	212,545	**182,153**

24 Deferred taxation

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis. The Company did not have net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) that were recognized during the year.

Notes to the financial statements

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
25	**Share capital**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Authorized - ordinary shares of 50k each (30,000,000,000 units)	**15,000,000**	**15,000,000**
25.1	**Issued and fully paid**	**30 June 2024**	**31 DEC 2023**
	Authorised - ordinary shares of 50k each (14,000,000,000 units)	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	At the beginning of the year	**7,000,000**	**7,000,000**
	At the end of the year	**7,000,000**	**7,000,000**

(a) The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at the meetings of the Company.

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
26	**Share premium**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	At the end of the year	**560,294**	**560,294**

Share premium as at 2024 :N560,294,000 (2023 N560,294,000). This represents the excess paid by shareholders over the nominal value for their shares.

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
27	**Contingency reserve**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	At the beginning of the year	4,452,316	3,395,997
	Transfer from retained earnings (see Note 28)	807,671	1,056,319
	At the end of the year	**5,259,987**	**4,452,316**

Contingency reserve for general insurance business is calculated in accordance with section 21(2) and 22(1)(b) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria, as the higher of 3% of gross premiums and 20% of net profit for the year.

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
28	**Retained earnings**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	At the beginning of the year	1,516,989	(2,708,286)
	Profit for the year	4,038,351	5,281,594
	Transfer to contigency reserve	(807,671)	(1,056,319)
	At the end of the year	**4,747,669**	**1,516,989**

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
29	**Assets revaluation reserve**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	At the beginning of the year	1,721,291	828,773
	Revaluation gain/(loss) on property and equipment	-	892,518
	At the end of the year	**1,721,291**	**1,721,291**

The asset revaluation reserves comprises cumulative net revaluation change on revalued property and equipment. The last revaluation of land and buildings was done in December 2023.

30 Other reserves

Other reserves include fair value, asset revaluation and re-measurement reserves. The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of the Company’s available-for-sale investments while the re-measurement reserve comprises the actuarial gains and losses on defined benefits post employment plan. These are

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
30.1	**Fair value reserve**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Balance as at January 1	**17,777,487**	**14,459,291**
	Fair value gain/ (loss) during the year	(83,118)	3,267,000
	Fair value gain on bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	75,966
	ECL on debt instrument on fair value through OCI	-	(24,770)
	Balance as at 31 December	**17,694,369**	**17,777,487**

		30 June 2024	31 DEC 2023
30.2	**Re-measurement reserve**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Balance as at January 1	**4,111**	**55,639**
	Defined benefits actuarial gain/(loss)	-	**(51,528)**
	Balance as at 30 June 2024	**4,111**	**4,111**

Notes to the financial statements

		.30 June 2024	30 June 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
31	**Insurance revenue**	10,792,603	6,271,258

		30 June 2024	30 June 2023
31.1	**Breakdown of insurance revenue per business class is as follows:**	₦'000	₦'000
	Fire	1,739,346	1,312,020
	Accident	872,690	674,237
	Motor	2,505,819	1,519,708
	Marine	771,864	398,220
	Aviation	550,402	221,524
	Bond	11,047	2,074
	Engineering	538,065	310,442
	Oil & Gas	3,795,266	1,768,225
	Agric	8,105	64,808
		10,792,604	**6,271,258**

		30 June 2024	30 June 2023
31.2	**Insurance revenue**	₦'000	₦'000
	Changes to liabilities for remaining coverage and loss component	(3,379,269)	(3,031,305)
	Change in asset for acquisition cash flows	671,713	340,575
	Premium received	14,171,873	9,302,563
	Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	3,853,236	1,861,319
	Acuisition cash flows	(4,524,950)	(2,201,894)
		10,792,603	**6,271,258**

31.3 Premium received

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Direct premium (note 31.1)	13,962,389	9,123,945
Inward premium (note 31.1)	209,484	178,618
	14,171,873	**9,302,563**

31.3a Breakdown of premium received per business class is as follows:

30 June 2024	**Direct premium**	**Inward premium**	**Total**
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Fire	1,977,506	37,971	2,015,477
Accident	1,115,991	8,744	1,124,735
Motor	2,713,316	47,274	2,760,590
Marine	929,005	80,477	1,009,482
Aviation	660,430	25,275	685,705
Bond	8,032	-	8,032
Engineering	652,987	9,743	662,730
Oil & Gas	5,890,328	-	5,890,328
Agric	14,794	-	14,794
	13,962,389	**209,484**	**14,171,873**

30 June 2023	**Direct premium**	**Inward premium**	**Total**
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Fire	1,717,975	38,265	1,756,240
Accident	926,777	25,293	952,070
Motor	2,266,086	27,950	2,294,036
Marine	451,102	84,145	535,247
Aviation	269,493	-	269,493
Bond	3,760	-	3,760
Engineering	531,234	2,965	534,199
Oil & Gas	2,940,500	-	2,940,500
Agric	17,018	-	17,018
	9,123,945	**178,618**	**9,302,563**

Notes to the financial statements

32	Insurance service expenses	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
	Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	1,858,217	(547,391)
	Interest accreted (including change of rates) to insurance contracts	72,569	(554,389)
	Claims and other expenses paid	2,023,873	2,327,457
	Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	3,853,236	1,861,319
		7,807,895	**3,086,996**

32.1	Breakdown of insurance service expense per business class is as follows:	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
	Fire	941,992	(392,429)
	Accident	1,009,787	569,220
	Motor	1,359,292	834,836
	Marine	548,805	736,975
	Aviation	394,233	163,331
	Bond	12,636	875
	Engineering	1,090,969	232,185
	Oil & Gas	2,447,078	927,333
	Agric	3,103	14,671
		7,807,895	**3,086,996**

33	Allocation of reinsurance premium	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
	Changes in asset for remaining coverage and loss component	(1,561,675)	(1,071,156)
	Reinsurance premium paid (see 33.1 below)	5,073,495	3,529,598
		3,511,820	2,458,442

33.1	Reinsurance premium paid	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
	Premium paid (Treaty)	4,821,791	3,993,105
	Premium paid Facultative outwards	996,926	337,895
		5,818,717	**4,331,000**
	Less: Fees and commission income	(745,222)	(801,402)
		5,073,495	**3,529,598**

34	Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
	Changes in assets recoverable for incurred claims	376,691	(1,255,239)
	Interest accreted	28,831	(255,273)
	Recovery received	626,910	1,129,299
		1,032,432	**(381,213)**

35	Net claims incurred	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
	Gross claims paid	1,564,204	1,996,343
	Movement in liability for claim incurred -IBNR (see note 17.1(c))	250,000	150,001
	Movement in liability for claim incurred	1,608,217	(697,391)
	Total liability for claim incurred claims incurred	**3,422,421**	**1,448,953**
	Salvage recovery	(46,705)	(56,563)
	Claims recovered and recoverable from reinsurers (see (a) below)	(1,003,601)	182,505
		2,372,115	**1,574,895**

35.1	Analysis of claims recovered and recoverable from reinsurers	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
	Reinsurance claims recoveries (see note 44c)	626,910	1,072,734
	Change in re-insurance recoverable (see note 10b)	376,691	(1,255,239)
	Change in recoverable in IBNR (see note 10c)	-	-
		1,003,601	**(182,505)**

36	Analysis of acquisition cash flows costs	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
		₦'000	₦'000
	Commission expense	2,504,755	2,200,289
	Business acquisition cost	2,020,195	2,043,487
	Changes in asset for acquisition cash flows (see note 17.4)	(671,713)	(110,231)
		3,853,237	**4,133,545**

Notes to the financial statements

37 Analysis of maintenance expenses

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Staff costs (see note 41)	236,046	176,457
Directors' emoluments (see note 41)	27,481	20,776
Retirement benefit cost (see note 41)	26,432	14,961
Other operating expenses (note 41)	169,710	118,921
	459,670	**331,115**

The above expenses represent part of the entity's operating expenses that were allocated to operations (Insurance service expense). Non-specific operating expense of the entity are allocated between operational and administrative expenses in the ratio 40:60 respectively.

38 Investment income

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Dividend income (see note 38.2a)	1,711,176	1,633,147
Interest income (see note 38.1)	1,604,302	972,484
Investment income per statement of profit or loss and OCI	**3,315,478**	**2,605,631**
Gain on disposal of investment (see note 38.2b)	73,208	97,353
Realised gain on Financial Assets FVTPL (see note 38.2c below)	204,068	315,226
	3,592,754	**3,018,210**
Net fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(37,535)	(2,172)
Total investment income	**3,555,219**	**3,016,038**

38.1 Interest income calculated using the effective interest method

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Interest on placement	272,284	180,570
Interest income on treasury bills	294,262	75,113
Interest income on bonds	449,360	348,349
Other investment income (see note 38.1a below)	588,396	368,452
	1,604,302	972,484

38.1a Breakdown of other investment income

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Interest From Fgn Promissory Notes	227,372	84,461
Interest From Investment/Debt Notes	141,072	104,638
Interest From Commercial Papers	147,490	114,434
Dividend From Mutual Fund Investment	62,913	57,248
Interest Income From Loans	9,549	7,671
	588,396	368,452

38.2 Dividend and other similar income:

Dividend income (see note 38.2a below)	1,711,176	1,633,147
Gain on disposal of investment (see note 38.2b below)	73,208	97,353
Realised gain on Financial Assets FVTPL (see note 38.2c below)	204,068	315,226
	1,988,452	2,045,726
Write back of provision (impairment) no longer required	-	3,977
Net fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(37,535)	(2,172)
Total investment income and other similar income	**3,555,219**	**3,020,015**

38.2a Breakdown of dividend income

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Dangote Cement Plc	-	11,369
Mtn Nigeria Communications Plc	-	13,191.37
Nigerian Breweries Plc	-	10,233.00
Access Holdings Plc	-	101.62
United Capital Plc	13,005	1,600
Zenith Bank Plc	7,296	-
Guaranty Trust Holding Company Plc	33,029	27,367
Frieslandcampina Wamco Plc	19,440	18,940
Nestle Nigeria Plc	-	232.64
Berger Paint Plc	-	443.93
Berger Paint Plc	16	-
Stanbic Ibtc Holdings Plc	1,622,329	1,539,000
United Bank For Africa Plc	148	941
Okomu Oil Plc	8,280	6,565
May And Baker Plc	6,300	-
Totalenergies Marketing Nigeria Plc	6	6
Julius Berger Nig. Plc	-	2,036.61
Julius Berger Nig. Plc	1,327	1,120
	1,711,175	**1,633,147**

Notes to the financial statements

*The dividend earned on the equity investment held in Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers during the year accounted for a significant portion of the total dividend earned in the year.

38.2b Breakdown of gain on disposal of investment	30 June 2024 ₦'000	30 June 2023 ₦'000
Disposal gain on sale of 8,000,000 Units of ACCESSCORP Shares	40,864	7,130
Disposal gain on sale of 10,000,000Units of Zenith Bank Shares	48,859	-
Disposal loss on sale of 10.6% NTB Sept 2024	(19,079)	-
Loss on disposal of 8.625% FBN OCT 2025 Eurobond	(1,077)	-
Disposal gain on 16.47% FGN SUKUK SEP. 2024 @ a clean price of N99.60	553	-
Disposal gain on full redemption of Managed portfolio with Apel Asset Ltd	-	149
Disposal gain on sale of 7,515,971 Units of GTCO Shares	-	24,158
Disposal gain on sale of 8,126,885 Units of Dangote Sugar Shares	-	15,714
Disposal gain on sale of 732,854 Units of Dangote Cement Shares	-	11,266
Disposal gain on sale of 1,137,000 Units of MTN Shares	-	21,940
Disposal gain on sale of 13,514 Units of Nestle Shares	-	1,888
Disposal gain on sale of 2,141,916 Units of UBA Shares	-	7,711
Disposal gain on sale of 448,242 Units of Stanbic IBTC Bank Shares	-	7,396
Disposal gain on sale of 13,514 Units of Nestle Shares	3,090	-
	73,208	**97,353**

38.2c Breakdown of Fair value gain on Financial Assets FVTPL	30 June 2024 ₦'000	30 June 2023 ₦'000
Fair Value Gain/Loss With Fund Managers	16,094	9,209
Fair Value Gain/Loss On Equity Investment	187,974	306,016
	204,068	315,225

39 Isurance finance expenses for insurance contracts	30 June 2024 ₦'000	30 June 2023 ₦'000
Insurance finance expenses	72,568	(554,389)
Reinsurance finance income for the reinsurance contract held		
Reinsurance contract held	(28,831)	255,273
	43,737	**(299,116)**

40 Net fair value gains/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	30 June 2024 ₦'000	30 June 2023 ₦'000
Fair value change on FVTPL securities	**239,741**	**410,407**

41 Other operating (loss)/income (net)	30 June 2024 ₦'000	30 June 2023 ₦'000
Sundry income (see note (41a) below)	4,353	333,790
Gain on sale of property & equipment	55,062	9,716
Exchange gains (see (41b) below)	2,152,163	1,020,540
	2,211,578	**1,364,046**

Notes to the financial statements

41a Sundry income relates to interest on current accounts and interest on staff loans.

41b Exchange gain relates to exhange gains on foreign-denominated transactions which were

42 Maintenance and management expenses

Maintenance and management expenses comprise:

	30 June 2024		30 June 2023	
In thousands of Naira	**Maintenance Expenses**	**Management Expenses**	**Maintenance Expenses**	**Management Expenses**
Staff cost	236,046	354,070	176,457	264,686
Director emoluments	27,481	41,222	20,776	31,163
Pension contribution	6,126	9,190	6,561	9,842
Retirement benefits	20,306	30,459	8,400	12,600
Outsourcing cost	75,365	113,048	46,427	69,641
Advertising & publicity	7,590	11,386	5,674	8,510
Marketing expenses	6,584	9,875	6,908	10,362
Medical	11,806	17,709	9,591	14,387
Staff training & development	44,453	66,680	26,857	40,286
Corporate Expense	23,911	-	23,464	
AGM expenses	-	14,498	-	9,500
Bank charges	-	60,136	-	23,469
Depreciation on PPE	-	236,966	-	119,807
Amortisation on ROU		4,051	-	4118
Diesel and fuel	-	136,656	-	43,832
Entertainment	-	2,720	-	3,480
Fines & penalties	-	-	-	7,250
Industrial training fund	-	(6,290)	-	7,789
Insurance expenses	-	53,020	-	17,127
Insurance supervision fee	-	163,949	-	107,098
Legal and secretarial expenses	-	7,288	-	55,250
Retail agents expenses	-	25,140	-	18,274
Lighting & heating	-	10,526	-	5,796
Maintenance expense	-	66,218	-	48,833
Newspapers & periodicals	-	280	-	487
Postage and telephone	-	19,522	-	14,908
Consultancy expenses	-	185,651	-	87,664
Rent & rate	-	16,505	-	15,827
Stationaries	-	5,899	-	7,169
Subscriptions, contributions & donations	-	26,021	-	16,422
Transport and business travels	-	16,288	-	5,492
Withholding tax & VAT	-	132,528	-	85,660
Audit fee	-	9,406	-	8,562
Rebranding expenses	-	114,592	-	104,659
Others	-	109,755	-	47,016
Total	**459,670**	**2,064,963**	**331,116**	**1,311,388**

43 Net fair value (loss)/gain on available-for-sale financial assets

	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**
	N'000	**N'000**
Fair value gain / (loss) in available-for-sale investments - unquoted equities	(83,118)	15,000
Fair value gain on Equity Mutual Funds	-	31,015
	(83,118)	**46,015**

44 Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit/(loss) for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the

	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (N'000)	**4,038,351**	**2,958,028**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**14,000,000**	**14,000,000**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Kobo)	**28.8**	**21.1**

Notes to the financial statements

44 Cashflow reconciliation

a) Other operating cash payments

In thousands of Naira	30 June2024 ₦'000	31 Dec 2023 ₦'000
Management expenses (less staff expenses)	(1,122,135)	(3,110,036)
Adjustment for items not involving movement of cash:		
Depreciation	236,966	265,558
Amortisation of ROU	4,051	6,279
Credit loss expense	-	100,669
Unrealized exchange gain	(2,152,163)	(1,565,822)
Sundry income	4,353	(336,462)
Profit on sale of PPE	-	26,194
Gain on disposal of investment	55,062	(173,000)
Net interest cost	-	37,396
Fair value loss on securities	83,118	-
Fair value (gain) on investment properties	-	(60,000)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	**(2,890,747)**	**(4,809,224)**
Changes in trade payables	1,495,574	1,099,947
Changes in insurance contract liabilities	4,565,773	2,148,899
Changes in trade receivable	(2,411,873)	(78,907)
Changes in defined benefit obligation	13,724	-
Changes in company income tax liabilities	49,434	
Change in contigency reserve	807,671	
Other sundry (payable)/receivable	147,387	-
Changes in Other receivables and prepayment	(469,639)	(110,336)
Changes in reinsurance assets	(1,938,235)	(656,374)
Changes in other payables	(1,118,359)	1,267,765
	(1,749,291)	**(1,138,230)**

b) Premium received from policy holders

In thousands of Naira	30 June2024 ₦'000	31 Dec 2023 ₦'000
Trade receivable at 1 January	278,764	199,857
Gross premium written during the year	14,171,873	16,332,887
Trade receivable at end of the period	(2,690,637)	(278,764)
Premium received in advance	(55,818)	(35,531)
	11,704,182	**16,218,449**

c) Recovery and recoverable from reinsurers

In thousands of Naira	30 June2024 ₦'000	31 Dec 2023 ₦'000
Reinsurance claims recoveries (note 35(a))	580,207	1,449,082
Salvage recovery (note 35)	46,705	81,868
	626,912	**1,530,950**

d) Reinsurance premium paid

In thousands of Naira	30 June2024 ₦'000	31 Dec 2023 ₦'000
Reinsurance premium cost (note 33.1)	4,821,791	6,979,055
Facultative outwards (note 33.1)	996,926	920,705
Due to reinsurers as at end of the period	(2,178,525)	(1,534,809)
Movement in treaty premium surplus	2,903,807	595,728
	6,543,999	**6,960,679**

e) Commission paid

In thousands of Naira	30 June2024 ₦'000	31 Dec 2023 ₦'000
Commission payable to brokers at 1 January	435,902	264,463
Commission cost	2,504,755	2,615,057
Business acquisition cost (Note 36.1)	2,020,195	1,772,127
Commission payable to brokers at 31 December	(1,609,573)	(435,902)
Other payables to agents and brokers	(212,239)	10,574
	3,139,040	**4,226,319**

f) Commission received

In thousands of Naira	30 June2024 ₦'000	31 Dec 2023 ₦'000
Deferred commission revenue at 1 January	(306,330)	(259,747)
Deferred commission revenue at current period	438,884	306,330
Movement	132,554	46,583
Commission income earned during the year	731,495	1,444,511
Lead underwriting commission	13,727	16,108
Commission income received during the year	**877,776**	**1,507,202**

Notes to the financial statements

g) Interest received

In thousands of Naira	30 June2024	31 Dec 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Interest income earned during the year	1,604,302	2,292,891
Interest received during the year	**1,604,302**	**2,292,891**

h) Movement in financial assets **30 June2024**

In thousands of Naira	Fair value through P/L	Available for sale	Loans & receivables	Held to maturity	Total Movement
Addition	30,669	-		4,964,924	4,995,593
Disposals/redempetion	927,631	-		45,587	973,218
Loan repayment	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	(56,186)	(47,095)	(103,281)
Fair value (loss)/gain	239,741	-	-	-	239,741
	1,198,041	**-**	**(56,186)**	**4,963,416**	**6,105,271**

Movement in financial assets **31 Dec 2023**

In thousands of Naira	Fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	Loans & receivables	Held to maturity	Total Movement
Addition	1,130,041	1,054,153	-	5,772,631	7,956,825
Disposals/redempetion	(294,514)	-	-	(975,700)	(1,270,214)
Loan repayment	-	-	(313,191)	-	(313,191)
Impairment	-	-		-	-
Fair value (loss)/gain	3,237,120	-	(11,929)	-	3,225,191
	4,072,647	**1,054,153**	**(325,120)**	**4,796,931**	**9,598,612**

i) Purchase of property and equipment

In thousands of Naira	30 June2024	31 Dec 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Addition for the year per movement schedule	265,290	1,232,374
Cash flow on addition to property and equipment	**265,290**	**1,232,374**

j) Sale of property and equipment

In thousands of Naira	30 June2024	31 Dec 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Costs of assets disposed	71,235	67,530
Accumulated depreciation on assets disposed	(71,235)	(67,530)
Proceeds on sale of disposed asset	(55,062)	(26,194)
Profit/(Loss) on disposal	**(55,062)**	**(9,716)**

k) Cash payment to and on behalf of employees

In thousands of Naira	30 June2024	31 Dec 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Staff cost	590,116	1,635,546
Director emolument	68,703	188,455
Pension contribution	15,316	32,368
Retirement benefits	50,765	32,889
Contract staff cost	188,413	276,502
Medical	29,515	49,815
	942,828	2,215,575

l) Cash and cash equivalents

	30 June2024	31 Dec 2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Cash in hand	2,179	900
Balances with banks & other financial institutions	5,462,921	5,506,494
	5,465,100	**5,507,394**

45 Related party disclosures

Transactions are entered into by the Company during the year with related parties. Unless specifically disclosed, these transactions occurred under terms that are no less favourable than those with third parties. Details of transactions between Linkage Assurance Plc and related parties are disclosed below:

46 Sale of insurance contracts

During the period, the Company did not enter into any contract with related parties.

Notes to the financial Statements

47 Contravention

There were no contraventions during the year (2023:Nil)

48 Other related party transactions

Linkage Assurance Plc is represented on the Board of IBTC Pension Manager by a member of the key management personnel. IBTC Pension Managers is one of the Pension Funds Administrators (PFAs) to some of the Company's staff.

49 Events after the reporting period

There were no major events after the reporting period that require adjustments or disclosure in the financial statements.

50 Commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at the reporting date.

Other National Disclosures

Statement of Value Added
For the year ending

	30 June 2024		31 December 2023	
	₦'000	%	₦'000	%
Insurance revenue	10,792,604	199	14,835,202	187
Investment income	5,810,534	107	8,719,867	110
Claims incurred, commissions paid and operating expenses (local)	(11,172,454)	(206)	(15,612,146)	(197)
Value added	**5,430,683**	**100**	**7,942,923**	**100**
Distribution:				
Employees and directors (staff cost)	942,828	17	2,215,575	28
Government (taxes)	212,545	4	182,153	2
Asset replacement (depreciation)	236,966	4	263,601	3
Contingency reserve	807,671	15	1,056,319	13
Expansion (retained on the business)	3,230,673	59	4,225,275	53
	5,430,683	**99**	**7,942,923**	**100**

1

Financial Summary

	30 June 2024 ₦'000	31 Dec 2023 ₦'000	31 Dec 2022 ₦'000	31 Dec 2021 ₦'000	31 Dec 2020 ₦'000
Statement of financial position					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5,465,099	5,507,395	4,188,442	3,476,697	3,592,711
Financial assets	40,245,932	35,825,195	25,982,584	27,584,351	25,144,141
Loan and receivables	347,482	382,113	249,121	-	-
Trade receivables	2,690,637	278,764	199,857	81,468	63,974
Reinsurance contract assets	7,497,687	5,559,452	4,903,079	4,639,643	2,445,920
Deferred acquisition cost	-	-	-	432,828	328,812
Other receivables and prepayments	1,359,972	890,333	779,997	308,434	501,131
Right-of-use assets	11,557	13,508	21,744	25,221	-
Investment property	220,000	220,000	160,000	157,500	150,000
Intangible assets	37,870	33,100	20,844	36,866	1,199
Property and equipment	3,459,796	3,452,249	1,584,679	1,467,178	1,349,516
Statutory deposit	700,000	700,000	700,000	500,000	300,000
Total assets	**62,036,032**	**52,862,109**	**38,790,346**	**38,710,185**	**33,877,403**
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	19,906,561	15,340,788	13,191,889	11,635,256	5,728,661
Trade payables	3,631,677	2,136,103	1,022,333	765,141	704,169
Provision and other payables	891,656	2,010,015	742,250	1,053,785	922,984
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	-	219
Retirement benefit obligations	181,854	168,130	84,322	89,660	62,981
Income tax liabilities	436,563	174,584	157,845	60,257	82,565
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**25,048,311**	**19,829,622**	**15,198,639**	**13,604,099**	**7,501,579**
Capital and reserves					
Issued and paid-up share capital	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,000,000
Share premium	560,294	560,294	560,294	560,294	729,044
Contingency reserve	5,259,987	4,452,316	3,395,997	2,882,618	2,547,773
Retained earnings	4,747,669	1,516,989	(2,708,286)	(3,517,299)	3,308,185
Assets revaluation reserve	1,721,291	1,721,291	828,773	828,773	828,773
Re-measurement reserve	4,111	4,111	55,639	5,040	13,244
Fair value reserve	17,694,369	17,777,487	14,459,291	17,346,660	13,948,807
Total equity	**36,987,721**	**33,032,488**	**23,591,708**	**25,106,086**	**26,375,825**
Total liabilities and equity	**62,036,032**	**52,862,110**	**38,790,346**	**38,710,185**	**33,877,404**
Statement of profit or loss					
Insurance revenue	14,171,873	14,835,202	12,506,552	11,161,499	8,331,841
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	10,792,604	4,039,799	1,734,437	5,428,543	4,450,402
Insurance service result	505,324	261,595	(1,201,436)	(2,584,189)	825,589
(Profit/(loss) before taxation	4,250,896	5,463,747	1,874,983	(3,878,914)	2,436,069
Taxation	(212,545)	(182,153)	(129,292)	(111,724)	(19,882)
(Profit/(loss) before taxation	4,038,351	5,281,594	1,745,691	(3,990,638)	2,516,187
Transfer to contingency reserve	807,671	1,056,319	-	334,845	479,002
Dividend	-	-	-	(500,000)	-
Transfer to revenue reserve	3,230,680	4,225,275	1,745,691	(4,325,483)	2,037,185
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	28.8	37.7	12.5	(28.5)	24.0