Coronation Insurance Plc

Annual Report

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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Board of Directors	Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu	Chairman	
	Mr. Olusegun Ogbonnewo	Non-Executive Director	
	Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki	Non-Executive Director	
	Mrs. Omosalewa Fajobi	Non-Executive Director	
	Mr. Abubakar Jimoh	Non-Executive Director	
	Mrs. Stella Ojekwe-Onyejeli	Independent Non-Executive Director	- Appointed 19th August 2022
	Mrs. Ibijoke Adenuga	Non-Executive Director	- Appointed 19th August 2022
	Mr. Olamide Olajolo	Managing Director	
	Mr. Oluwole Onasanya	Executive Director	Resigned 30th September 2022

Corporate Office
Coronation Insurance PLC
119, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi
P.O. Box 55508, Falomo, Ikoyi, Lagos
Telephone: +234 1 277 4500/4566/4577;
Coronation Insurance P +234 709 982 1284/85
Email:info@coronationinsurance.com.ng
Website: www.coronationinsurance.com.ng

Company Registratior RC 1647

Authorised and Regulated by the National Insurance RIC No.046

FRC No: FRC/2013/70262

Branch Information

Locations	Address	Telephone	Email
Abuja	2nd Floor, Plot 6, Jos Street, Area 3 Opposite Sharon Ultimate Hotel, Abuja FCT	(+234) (01) 2774584	Email:info@coronationinsurance.com.ng
Port-Harcourt	42B Trans Amadi Industry Layout, Port Harcourt, Rivers State.	(+234) (01) 2774582	Email:info@coronationinsurance.com.ng
Benin	103 Akpakpava Road, Benin, Edo State.	(+234) (01) 2774585	Email:info@coronationinsurance.com.ng
Enugu	Plot 7 Ebeano Layout, Garden Avenue, Enugu Enugu State.	(+234) (01) 2774583	Email:info@coronationinsurance.com.ng
Ibadan	Access Bank Building, Beside Tantalizers, Ring Road, Ibadan, Oyo State.	(+234) (01) 2774581	Email:info@coronationinsurance.com.ng
Kano	12 B Post Office Road, Kano State		Email:info@coronationinsurance.com.ng

Our Subsidiaries	Coronation Life Assurance Limited	119 Awolowo Road, Ikoyi, P.O. Box 55508, Falomo-Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria.
	Coronation Insurance Ghana Ltd	35 Aviation Road, PMB 163, KIA, Airport Residential Accra, Ghana.
Our Associate Companies	Coronation Merchant Bank Limited	10, Amodu Ojikutu Street, Victoria Island, Lagos
	Coronation Securities Limited	10, Amodu Ojikutu Street, Victoria Island, Lagos

Independent Auditor: Ernst & Young
10th &13th Floor, UBA House
57 Marina
Lagos, Nigeria
+234 (01) 63 14500
services@ng.ey.com

Registrar:	Coronation Registrars Limited 9, Amodu Ojikutu Street Victoria Island, Lagos + 234 1 730891 +234 1 730898 www.unitedsecuritieslimited.com
Bankers:	Access Bank Plc Guaranty Trust Bank First Bank of Nigeria Limited Fidelity Bank Plc Coronation Merchant Bank
Re-Insurers:	African Reinsurance Corporation Continental Reinsurance Plc Munich Reinsurance Company Limited Swiss Reinsurance Group Waica Reinsurance Corporation
Actuaries	QED Actuaries FRC2018/00000012293
Estate Surveyor and Valuer	Azuka Iheabunike and Partners FRC/2012/NIESV/00000002206 Bode Adedeji and Partnership FRC/2013/NIESV/00000001479

The Directors are pleased to present their report on the affairs of Coronation Insurance Plc (the "Company"), together with its subsidiaries (the "Group"), and the Auditor's Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022.

Legal form and principal activity

The Company was incorporated on 14 March 1958 as a private limited liability Company under the name of West African Provincial Insurance Company Limited and was converted to a public limited liability company on the 31st day of August 1990 when the Company's shares were listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The Company was issued a life insurance license by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) in the year 2000 and became a composite insurance business offering general and life insurance until March 1st 2007 when, in furtherance of the objective of complying with the requirements of the National Insurance Commission, the Company established Coronation Life Assurance Limited as a wholly owned Subsidiary to which it transferred the related life assets and liabilities.
The Company became a Subsidiary of Access Bank Plc in 2011 and was subsequently divested to enable compliance by the Bank with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Regulation on the Scope of Banking Activities and other Ancillary Matters on the permitted activities of Commercial Banks with International Authorization. Following receipt of requisite approvals thereon, the Company changed its name to Coronation Insurance Plc with effect from 12 August 2020. This name change provides a stronger and more relevant brand identity that appropriately encapsulates the Company's present philosophy, value proposition and business aspirations
The Company's principal activities include underwriting the various classes of general insurance businesses such as general accident, fire, motor, engineering, marine insurance aviation, oil & gas and other special risks.

In addition to its Life Subsidiary - Coronation Life Assurance Limited, the Company also has an International Subsidiary - Coronation Insurance Ghana Ltd which was established on 21 January 2008, and two associate companies - Coronation Merchant Bank Limited and Coronation Securities Limited.

The financial results of the subsidiaries have been consolidated in these financial statements.

Operating results

Highlights of the Group's operating results for the year are as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Gross premium written	19,835,299	14,130,020	13,915,064	8,847,306
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(783,122)	(2,112,398)	200,447	(1,555,331)
Income tax (expense)	(151,964)	(470,392)	(106,689)	(374,485)
(Loss)/Profit after tax for the year	(935,086)	(2,582,790)	93,758	(1,929,816)
Transfer to contingency reserve	324,478	(347,930)	(417,452)	(265,419)
Basic (loss) /earnings per share (kobo)	(3.9)	(10.8)	0.4	(8.1)

Directors and their interests

The Directors who served during the year together with their direct and indirect interests in the issued share capital of the Company as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholding and as notified by the Directors in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and listing requirements of the Nigerian Stock Exchange are noted below:

Number of Ordinary Shares of 50k each held as at

	31-Dec-22		31-Dec-21	
Name of Director	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu (Chairman)	-	-	-	-
Mr. Adamu Mahmoud Atta	7,471,883	-	7,471,883	-
Mr. Olusegun Ogbonnewo	3,360,567	-	3,360,567	-
Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki	56,092	-	56,092	-
Mrs. Omosalewa Fajobi	-	-	-	-
Mr. Abubakar Jimoh	9	-	9	-
Mrs. Stella Ojekwe-Onyejeli	11,358			
Mrs. Ibijoke Adenuga				
Mr. Olamide Olajolo	30,000	-	30,000	-
Mr. Oluwole Onasanya	-	-	-	-

Directors' interest in contracts

There was no declaration of interest from any Director in respect of vendors to the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.

Analysis of shareholders

The shareholding pattern of the Company as at 31 December 2022 is as stated below:

31 December 2022

Range	Number of Shareholders	No. of shares held	% of number of shareholders	% of number of shares held
1 - 1,000	650,329	127,690,881	79.38	0.53
1,001 - 5,000	122,982	263,102,284	15.01	1.10
5,001 - 10,000	21,039	152,474,403	2.57	0.64
10,001 - 50,000	19,591	401,303,643	2.39	1.67
50,001 - 100,000	2,496	171,920,256	0.30	0.72
100,001 - 500,000	2,117	425,811,042	0.26	1.77
500,001 - 1,000,000	317	227,031,219	0.04	0.95
1,000,001 - 5,000,000	311	608,682,606	0.04	2.54
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	52	370,431,822	0.01	1.54
10,000,001 - 50,000,000	40	831,483,109	0.00	3.47
50,000,001 - 100,000,000	7	548,036,133	0.00	2.28
100,000,001 - 500,000,000	9	1,412,793,404	0.00	5.89
500,000,001 - 1,000,000,000	2	1,383,055,466	0.00	5.76
1,000,000,001 - 5,000,000,000	2	2,261,492,220	0.00	9.43
5,000,000,001 & Above	2	14,806,371,018	0.00	61.71
	819,296	23,991,679,506	100.00	100.00

Substantial Interest in Shares

According to the register of members as at 31 December 2022, the underlisted shareholders held 5% and above of the issued share capital of the Company as follows:

	Number of shares 2022	Percentage holding 2022	Number of shares 2021	Percentage holding 2021
Coronation Capital (Mauritius) Limited	9,794,561,952	41	9,794,561,952	41
Reunion Energy Limited - MAIN	5,011,809,066	21	5,011,809,066	21
Coronation Asset Management	1,242,456,657	5	1,242,456,657	5
Total	16,048,827,675	67	16,048,827,675	67

Acquisition of own shares

The Company did not purchase any of its own shares during the year (2021: Nil).

Donations

The Company identifies with the aspirations of the community and the environment in which it operates. The Company made contributions to charitable and non-charitable organizations amounting to N50,325,000 (December 2021:N4,500,000) during the period, as listed below:

Beneficiary	Purpose	Amount
MR. BADAMASUIY DASUKI	Sponsorship towards the 47th AIO conference	100,000
Lagos Polo Club	Sponsorship of the 2022 Lagos Polo Tournament	6,000,000
Professional Insurance Ladies Association	Sponsorship of Investiture of 14th President -PILA	250,000
Nigeria Women in Information Technology	Donations towards Conference & Robotic initiative	1,000,000
Chartered Institute of Insurance Nigeria	Sponsorship of investiture of 51st CIIN President	475,000
Risk Managers Society of Nigeria (RIMSON)	Donation for 2022 National Risk Management Confere	250,000
Nigeria in Diaspora Commission (NIDCOM)	NiDCOM SPONSORSHIP FUND 2022	100,000
PSRG- Richardson Oil and Gas Ltd	Sponsorship of the PSRG-Richardson HSSE forum 2022	250,000
Nigeria council of Registered Insurance Brokers	Sponsorship of Diamond Colloquium & Book Launch	1,200,000
Professional Insurance Ladies Association	Sponsorship of PILA Night 2022	100,000
NAIPCO	Sponsorship of NAIPCO 2022 Annual Conference	500,000
Indian Culture Association	Co-Sponsorship of the Indian Culture Association	600,000
Carefirst Consult Ltd	Sponsorship of 2022 Insurance Claims Advocacy Conf	250,000
Nigeria Insurance Association (NIA)	Sponsorship of investiture of 25th Chairman of NIA	500,000
Nile University	Sponsorship for Nile University 10th Convocation	1,500,000
Ireti Girls Pry Inter-House Sport	Sponsorship of Ireti Girls Pry Inter-House Sport	200,000
Aig Imoukhuede Foundation- Office of the Head of the civil service of the Federation	Donation	37,050,000
	Total	50,325,000

Property and Equipment

Information relating to changes in property and equipment is given in Note 18 to the financial statements. In the Directors' opinion the fair value of the Group's property and equipment is not less than the carrying value in the financial statements.

Human Resources

1. Report on Diversity in Employment

The Company operates a non-discriminatory policy in the consideration of applications for employment. The Company's policy is that the most qualified and experienced persons are recruited for appropriate job levels, irrespective of an applicant's state of origin, ethnicity, religion, gender or physical condition.

We believe diversity and inclusiveness are powerful drivers of competitive advantage in understanding the needs of our customers and creatively developing solutions to address them.

Composition of Employees	2022 Number	2022 Percentage	2021 Number	2021 Percentage
Female	36	43%	29	54%
Male	47	57%	25	46%
Total	83	100%	54	100%
Board Composition by Gender				
Female	4	50%	2	29%
Male	4	50%	5	71%
Total	8	100%	7	100%
Top Management (Executive Director to CEO)				
Female	0	0%	0	0%
Male	3	100%	2	100%
Total	3	100%	2	100%
Top Management (AGM to Divisional Head)				
Female	2	50%	1	20%
Male	2	50%	4	80%
Total	4	100%	5	100%

2. Employment of disabled persons

In the event of any employee becoming disabled in the course of employment, the Company will endeavour to arrange appropriate training to ensure the continuous employment of such a person without subjecting the employee to any disadvantage in career development.

3. Health, safety and welfare of employees

The Company maintains business premises designed to guarantee the safety and healthy living conditions of both its employees and customers. Employees are adquately insured against occupational and other hazards.

The Company has fire prevention and fire fighting equipment installed in strategic locations within it's premises.

The Company operates a Group Personal Accident, Third Party Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity for the benefit of its employees.

The Company also operates a contributory pension plan in line with the Pension Reform Act as amended and the Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund in line with the Employees Compensation Act 2010 and other benefit schemes for its employees.

4. Employee involvement and training

The Company encourages participation of employees in arriving at decisions in respect of matters affecting their wellbeing. Consequently, the Company provides opportunities where employees deliberate on issues affecting the Company and employee interests to enable the employees make inputs on those decisions. The Company places a high premium on the development of its manpower and sponsors its employees for training courses.

5. Statement of Commitment to Maintain Positive Work Environment

Audit Committee

Pursuant to Section 404(3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Company has a Statutory Audit Committee comprising three shareholders and two Directors as follows:

Mr. Abubakar Jimoh	Director	Chairman
Mr. Chinwendu Achara	Shareholder	Member
Mr. Adeniyi Adebisi	Shareholder	Member
Mrs. Mary Joke Shofolahan	Shareholder	Member
Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki	Director	Member

The functions of the Audit Committee are as provided in Section 404(7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020.

Auditors

Ernst & Young acted as the Company's External Auditors for the 2022 Financial Year. The Board confirms that the Company has complied with the regulatory requirement as enshrined in the SEC Code of Corporate Governance on the rotation of audit firm and audit partners. Ernst & Young was appointed as the Company's sole External Auditor with effect from the 2020 Financial Year and has held office for Three (3) years.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Mary Agha
Company Secretary
FRC/2013/NBA/00000002817
15 May 2023
119, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi, Lagos

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Further to the provisions of section 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020, we, the Managing Director/CEO and Chief Financial Officer, hereby certify the consolidated and separate financial statements of Coronation Insurance Plc for the year ended 31 December 2022 as follows:

(a) That we have reviewed the audited consolidated and separate financial statements of the Group and Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

(b) That the audited consolidated and separate financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact which would make the statements misleading, in the light of the circumstances under which such statement was made.

(c) That the audited consolidated and separate financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Group and Company as of and for, the year ended 31 December 2022.

(d) That we are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls and have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company and its
Corc subsidiaries is made known to the officer by other officers of the companies, during the period end 31 December 2022.

(e) That we have evaluated the effectiveness of the Group and Company's internal controls within 90 days prior to the date of audited consolidated and separate financial statements, and certify that the Group and Company's internal controls are effective as of that date.

(f) That there were no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our evaluation, including any corrective action with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

(g) That we have disclosed the following information to the Group and Company's Auditors and Audit Committee:

  (i) There are no significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Group and Company's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data, and have identified for the Group and Company's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls.

  (ii) There is no fraud that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Group and Company's internal control.

Olamide Olajolo
FRC/2016/CIIN/00000013893
Managing Director
15 May 2023

Bankole Osebeyo
FRC/2016/ICAN/00000015439
Head Of Finance
15 May 2023

Management's commentary and analysis
for the year ended 31 December 2022

In order to foster deeper understanding of our strategy, operating risk and performance and also in compliance with regulatory requirements, we have outlined a Management's Commentary and Analysis ("MC&A") report as contained hereunder.

Reference in this MC&A to the "Company" or to "Group" is with respect to, as the context may require, Coronation Insurance Plc and all or some of its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise indicated, all financial information presented in this MC&A, including tabular amounts, is in Nigerian Naira and is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

To facilitate wholesome understanding of the Company's position, it is advised that the content in this MC&A be read in conjunction with the full audited annual consolidated financial statements as well as the accompanying notes.

Nature of business

Coronation Insurance Group operates three Companies namely: Coronation Insurance Plc (the parent company), Coronation Life Assurance Limited and Coronation Insurance (Ghana) Limited. Coronation Insurance Plc's major business activity is insurance. However, the Group is developing capacity for expansion into the asset management and property business.

Business objective and strategy

Coronation Insurance Plc is registered, incorporated and listed in Nigeria. The Company is principally engaged in providing insurance and investment services to cater for the needs of corporate and retail sectors of the Nigerian economy.

The Company aims to evolve into a truly diversified financial services institution that provides protection against all forms of insurable risks to all customer segments. By this, the Company's objective is to emerge as one of the top twenty financial services institutions in Nigeria by 2023.

Coronation Insurance Plc

Coronation is set to provide excellent service in a sustainable manner and thereby redefine the business of insurance within the West Africa region.

Performance indicators

Operating results and financial condition

	GROUP			COMPANY		
	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021	Change	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021	Change
	N'000	N'000	%	N'000	N'000	%
Gross premium written	19,835,299	14,130,020	40%	13,915,064	8,847,306	57%
Net premium income	9,246,573	8,751,499	6%	5,360,122	4,808,447	11%
Net insurance claims	(2,713,102)	(5,113,251)	(47)%	(1,771,475)	(2,939,685)	(40)%
Underwriting profit	5,269,653	1,248,434	322%	2,258,327	659,675	242%
Investment and other income	3,445,780	2,561,561	35%	1,504,528	1,467,744	3%
Operating expenses	7,263,132	6,423,818	13%	3,562,408	3,682,750	(3)%
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(783,122)	(2,112,398)	(63)%	200,447	(1,555,331)	(113)%
(Loss)/Profit after tax for the year	(935,086)	(2,582,790)	(64)%	93,758	(1,929,816)	(105)%
Basic (loss) /earnings per share (kobo)	(3.9)	(10.8)		0.4	(8.1)	

The Group reported loss of 935 million naira for the year ended 31st December 2022 compared to the loss of 2.6 billion naira experienced in the prior year 2021 and Gross premium written grew by 40% compared to that of 2021.

The Group reported an underwriting result at the end of the year amounted to an underwriting profit of N5.3 billion (Company: N2.3billion) compared to an underwriting profit of N1.2 billion (Company: N660 million) reported during the year ended 31 December 2021.

Operating expense for the year totalled N7.3 billion (December 2021: N6.4 billion), representing 13% increase (Company: 3% increase) when compared to prior year expense. The Group has continued to put structures in place to ensure costs incurred are optimized and value created.

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had N5.8 billion in the cash and cash equivalents (Company: N2.9billion), including money market placements with maturity of not more than three months.

Liquidity, capital resources and risk factors

The Group's cash investment is in accordance with its investments policy which is in compliant with regulatory requirements. The Group's investment strategy during the year was underpinned by a focus on highly liquid financial instruments such as term deposit, equity and debt instruments. At the end of December 2022, the Group had approximately N9.4 billion invested in debt instruments, N1.7 billion in equity instruments and N4.4 billion on money market placements as against N8.1 billion, N1.6 billion and N6.2 billion respectively for the comparative period 31 December 2021.

Forward looking statements

Some aspects of the statement above relate to the Company's future outlook. Reference to the Company's or Management's budget, estimates, expectations, forecasts, predictions or projections constitute aspect of the "forward-looking statements". Such statements may also be deduced from the use of conditional or forward-looking terminologies including but not limited to words such as "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "expects", "may", "plans", "projects", "should", "will", or the adverse variants of such which appear within the body of this document.

Many factors and assumptions may affect the manifestation of the Company's projections, including, but not limited to, production rate, claims rate, employee turnover, relationships with brokers, agents and suppliers, economic and political conditions, non-compliance with laws or regulations by the Company's employees, brokers, agents, suppliers, and/or partners, and other factors that are beyond its control.

Without prejudice to the Company, such forward looking statements reflect Management's current belief and are based on available information which are subject to risks and uncertainties as identified. Therefore, the eventual action and/or outcome could differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements, or could affect the extent to which a particular projection materializes.

The forward-looking statements in this document reflect the Company's expectations at the time the Company's Board of Directors approved this document, and are subject to change after this date. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any such forward-looking statements, unless required by applicable legislation or regulation.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2022

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view of the statement of financial position of the Group and Company at the end of the year and of its profit or loss and other comprehensive income as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and the Insurance Act of Nigeria. The responsibilities include ensuring that the Group:

(a) keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Group and comply with the requirements of the the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and the Insurance Act;

(b) establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities;

(c) prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, which are all consistently applied.

Coronation Insurance Plc

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Sta
- the requirements of the Insurance Act;
- relevant guidelines and circulars issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM);
- the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020.
- Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011

The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the company will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

By order of the Board

Mutiu Sunmonu
FRC/2014/IODN/00000006187
Chairman
15 May 2023

Olamide Olajolo
FRC/2016/CIIN/00000013893
Managing Director
15 May 2023

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Corporate Governance Report for Year Ended December 31st, 2022

Coronation Insurance Plc remains committed to best practice in all areas of corporate governance. The Company has therefore put in place a corporate governance system that ensures on-going compliance with the Company's governance charters and the relevant codes of corporate governance as well as the post listing requirements of Nigerian Exchange Ltd where the Company's securities are listed. The Company's policies and processes are regularly reviewed and updated in line with the changes in the operating environment and global best practices.

At Coronation Insurance Plc we maintain high ethical standards and our governance is founded on key pillars of accountability, responsibility, discipline, fairness, independence and transparency in all our dealings.

The Company and its subsidiaries (‘the Group’) function under a governance frame work that enables the Board to discharge its role of providing oversight and strategic direction in balance with its responsibility to ensure the Company’s compliance with regulatory requirements and acceptable risk. The governance framework of the Subsidiaries are aligned with the governance framework of the Company subject to compliance with the statutory and regulatory requirements specifically guiding the operations of the Subsidiaries.

Appointment Process for Board Members

The Board has established a formal process for the selection of new directors to ensure the transparency of the nomination process. The appointment process is documented in the Group's Fit and Proper Person Policy which is designed to ensure that the Company and it's Subsidiaries are managed and overseen by competent, capable and trustworthy individuals. In making Board appointments, the Board takes into cognizance the knowledge, skill and experience of a potential director as well as other attributes considered necessary for the role. The Board also considers the need for appropriate demographic and gender representation. Candidates are subjected to enhanced due diligence enquiries as required by extant regulations.

The appointment process is led by the Board Establishment and Remuneration Committee that has the responsibility for recommending new appointments to the Board of both Executive and Non-Executive Directors as well as for succession planning of the Board. When making Board appointment recommendations, the Committee takes cognizance of the existing range of skills, experience, background and diversity on the Board in the context of the Company’s strategic direction before articulating the specification for the candidate sought.

The Committee identifies candidates for appointment as director in consultation with the Chairman, Managing Director and/or any other director, or through the use of search firms or such other methods as the Committee deems helpful to identify candidates. Once candidates have been identified the Committee shall confirm that the candidates meet the minimum qualifications for director nominees set forth in the policy and relevant statutes and regulations. The Committee may gather information about the candidates through interviews, questionnaires, enhanced due diligence checks or any other means that the Committee deems helpful in the evaluation process. The Committee meets to discuss and evaluate the qualities and skills of each candidate, taking into consideration the overall composition and needs of the Board. Based on the results of the evaluation process, the Committee recommends candidates to the Board for appointment as director subject to the approval of shareholders and the National Insurance Commission.

We are comfortable that our Board is sufficiently diversified to optimize its performance.

Coronation Insurance Plc

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu and Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki retired at the Company's 64th Annual General Meeting held on October 31, 2022 and being eligible were duly re-elected by shareholders. The Board confirms that following a formal evaluation, both Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu and Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki continued in 2022 to demonstrate commitment to their roles as Non-Executive Directors. The Shareholders also elected Mrs. Stella Ojekwe-Onyejeli and Mrs. Ibijoke Adenuga as an Independent Non-Executive Director and Non-Execitive Director respectively following receipt of the approval of the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) for these appointments.

In accordance with the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association as well as Section 285 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, one-third of all Non-executive Directors (rounded down) are offered for re-election every year (depending on their tenure on the Board) together with Directors appointed by the Board since the last Annual General Meeting. In keeping with this requirement, Mrs. Omosalewa Fajobi and Mr. Olusegun Ogbonnewo will retire during this Annual General Meeting and being eligible, will submit themselves for re-election. The Board is convinced that both Mrs. Omosalewa Fajobi and Mr. Olusegun Ogbonnewo will continue to add value to the Company and that they are required to maintain the balance of skills, knowledge and experience on the Board.

Directors Induction

The Board believes that a robust induction as well as regular training and education of Board members on issues pertaining to their oversight functions will improve Director's performance. Regarding new Directors, there is a personalized induction program which includes one-on-one meetings with Executive Directors and Senior Management responsible for the Company's key business areas. Such sessions focus on the challenges, opportunities and risks facing the business areas. The induction program covers an overview of the Strategic Business Units as well as the Board processes and policies. A new Director receives an induction pack which includes charters of the various Board Committees, significant reports, important legislation and policies, minutes of previous Board Meetings and a Calendar of Board Activities. Directors are also required to participate in periodic, relevant continuing professional development programs to update their knowledge.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

The Board, in the discharge of its oversight function continuously engages with Management and contributes ideas to the planning and execution of the Group's strategy. Management provides the Board with regular updates on the implementation of the strategy, affording the Board the opportunity to critique and assess significant issues, risks or challenges encountered in the course of the strategy implementation and the steps taken to mitigate the risks. Management's report on the Group's actual Financial Performance is presented relative to the planned budget to enable the Board assess the level of achievement. Peer Comparison is also a crucial component of Management reporting to the Board to benchmark performance against that of our competitors.

The Company's performance on Corporate Governance is continuously being monitored and reported. Regular reviews are carried out on the Company's compliance status with the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance (NCCG) 2018, the NAICOM Corporate Governance Guidelines for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies in Nigeria 2021, the Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) Code of Corporate Governance, the Nigerian Exchange Limited (NGX) Post Listing Requirements as well as on the Company's compliance status with the various regulatory circulars and guidelines, and regulatory returns are filed thereon.
The Annual Board Evaluation conducted for the 2022 Financial Year was a 360 degree on-line survey covering directors' self assessment, peer assessment and evaluation of the Board and the Board Committees, the effectiveness of the Independent Directors against the regulatory guidelines on Independent Directors of Insurance Companies, as well as the Board's structure and composition, processes, relationships competencies, roles and responsibilities. The result of the Board performance evaluation is presented to the Board and the individual director's assessment is communicated and discussed with the Chairman. The result confirmed that the individual Directors and the Board continue to operate at a high level of effectiveness and efficiency. The result also showed that the Company's corporate governance practices were in compliance with the provisions of the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance (NCCG) 2018, the NAICOM Corporate Governance Guidelines for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies in Nigeria 2021 and the SEC Code of Corporate Governance. The summary of the Annual Board Performance Report for the 2021 Financial Year was presented to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on October 31, 2021.

Shareholder Engagement

The Board recognizes the importance of ensuring the flow of complete, adequate and timely information to shareholders to enable them make informed decisions. The Company is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate disclosure. Shareholders meetings are duly convened and held in an open manner in line with the Company's Articles of Association and existing statutory and regulatory regimes, for the purpose of deliberating on issues affecting the Company's strategic direction. The Company's General Meetings serve as a medium for promoting interaction between the Board, Management and Shareholders. Attendance at the Annual General Meeting is open to shareholders or their proxies, while proceedings at such meetings are usually monitored by members of the press, representatives of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, the National Insurance Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Board ensures that shareholders are provided with adequate notice of meetings. An Extraordinary General Meeting may also be convened at the request of the Board or Shareholders holding not less than 10% of the Company's paid-up capital.

Shareholders Rights Protection

The Company has a comprehensive Investors Communication and Disclosure Policy in accordance with which the Board and Management ensure that the Company's communication with the investing public about the Company and its subsidiaries is timely, factual. broadly disseminated and accurate and in accordance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The Company's reports and communication to shareholders and other stakeholders are in plain, readable and understandable format. The Company's website - www.coronationinsurance.com.ng is regularly updated with both financial and non-financial information.

The Company has a dedicated Investor Relations Unit which focuses on facilitating communication with shareholders and analysts on a regular basis and addressing their enquiries and concerns. Investors and stakeholders are frequently provided with information about the Company through various channels such as quarterly Investor Conference Calls, the General Meetings, the Company's website, as well as the Annual Report and Accounts. The Board ensures that shareholders statutory and general rights are protected at all times, particularly their right to vote at general meetings. The Board also ensures that all shareholders are treated equally regardless of the size of their shareholding and social conditions. Our Shareholders are encouraged to share in the responsibility of sustaining the Company's corporate values by exercising their rights as protected by law.

Access to Information and Resources

Executive Management recognizes the importance of ensuring the flow of complete, adequate and timely information to the Directors on an ongoing basis to enable them make informed decisions in the discharge of their responsibilities. There is ongoing engagement between Executive Management and the Board, and the Heads of relevant Strategic Business Units attend Board meetings to make presentations. The Company's External Auditors attend the Board, the Board Audit and Compliance Committee and the Statutory Audit Committee Meetings to make presentations on the audit of the Company's Financial Statements. The Directors have unrestricted access to the Group Management and Company information in addition to the resources to carry out their responsibilities. This includes access to external professional advice at the Company's expense as provided by the Board and Board Committee Charters.

The Board

The primary function of the Board of Directors is to advance the prosperity of the Company by collectively directing the Company's affairs, whilst meeting the appropriate interests of shareholders and stakeholders. The Board has the overall responsibility for reviewing the strategic plans and performance objective, financial performance review and corporate governance practices of the Company. The Board is the Company's highest decision making body responsible for governance. It operates on the understanding that sound governance practices are fundamental to earning the trust of stakeholders which is critical to sustainable growth.

Composition and Role

Composition of the Board

The Board composition is in line with the provisions of the NAICOM Corporate Governance Guidelines for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies in Nigeria and the Board is currently comprised of nine (9) members made up of seven (7) Non-Executive Directors and two (2) Executive Directors. Three of the Non-Executive Directors are Independents and meet the criteria set by the NAICOM Corporate Governance Guidelines on Independent Directors. The full details of the Directors that served on the Board in the 2022 Financial Year and their roles are as set out below:

S/N	Name	Gender	Designation
1	Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu	Male	Chairman
2	Mr. Adamu Atta*	Male	Non-Executive Director
3	Mr. Olusegun Ogbonnewo	Male	Non-Executive Director
4	Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki	Female	Independent Non-Executive Director
5	Mrs. Omosalewa Fajobi	Female	Non-Executive Director
6	Mr. Abubakar Jimoh	Male	Independent Non-Executive Director
7	Mrs. Stella Ojekwe-Onyejeli***	Female	Independent Non-Executive Director
8	Mrs. Ibijoke Adenuga***	Female	Non-Executive Director
9	Mr. Olamide Olajolo	Male	Managing Director
10	Mr. Oluwole Onasanya**	Male	Executive Director Finance & Strategy

** Retired effective 27 January 2022*
*** Resigned effective 30 September 2022*
**** Appointed 19 August, 2022*

Company Secretary: Ms. Mary Agha

The Board is able to reach impartial decisions as its Non-Executive Directors are a blend of Independent and Non-Independent directors with no shadow or alternate Directors, which ensures that independent thought, is brought to bear on decisions of the Board. The effectiveness of the Board derives from the diverse range of skills and competences of the Executive and Non-Executive directors who have exceptional degrees of insurance, financial and broader entrepreneurial experiences.

Role of the Board

The principal responsibility of the Board is to promote the long-term success of the Group by creating and delivering sustainable shareholder value. The Board leads and provides direction for the Management by setting policy direction and strategy and by overseeing their implementation. The Board seeks to ensure that Management delivers on both its long term growth and short term objectives, striking the right balance between both goals. In setting and monitoring the execution of the Group Strategy, consideration is given to the impact that those decisions will have on the Group's obligations to various stakeholders, such as shareholders, employees, suppliers and the community in which the Group operates as a whole.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that robust systems of internal controls are maintained and that Management maintains an effective risk management and oversight process across the Group so that growth is delivered in a controlled and sustainable way. In addition the Board is responsible for determining and promoting the collective vision of the Group's purpose, values, culture and behavior.

The Board is accountable to the shareholders and is responsible for the management of the Company's relationship with its various stakeholders. The Board ensures that the activities of the Company are at all times executed within the relevant regulatory framework. The Board Charter is comprised of a set of principles that have been adopted by the Board as a definitive statement of Corporate Governance.
In carrying out its functions, matters reserved for the Board include but are not limited to:

• Conducting the business of the Company in line with high ethical and sound insurance best practices
• Acting on a fully informed basis, in good faith, with due diligence and care, and in the best interest of the company and the shareholders
• Treating all shareholders fairly
• Exercise objective independent judgment on corporate affairs
• Defining the Company's business strategy and objectives,
• Formulating risk policies
• Approval of quarterly, half yearly and full year financial statements
• Approval of significant changes in accounting policies and practices
• Appointment or removal of Directors and Company Secretary
• Approval of major acquisitions, divestments of operating companies, disposal of capital assets or capital expenditure
• Approval of charter and membership of Board Committees
• Setting of annual board objectives and goals
• Approval of allotment of shares
• Approval of remuneration of auditors and recommendation for appointment or removal of auditors
• Succession Planning for key positions
• Approval of the corporate strategy, medium term and short term plans
• Monitoring delivery of the strategy and performance against plan
• Approval of the framework for determining the policy and specific remuneration of executive directors
• Review and monitoring of the performance of the Managing Director and the executive team
• Ensuring the maintenance of ethical standards and compliance with relevant laws.
• Performance appraisal and compensation of Board members and senior executives
• Ensuring effective communication with shareholders
• Ensuring the integrity of financial reports

The Role of the Board Chairman

The principal role of the Board Chairman is to provide leadership and direction to the Board. In line with best practice and in accordance with the provisions of all the Codes of Corporate Governance by which the Company is governed, the roles of the Chairman and Managing Director are assumed by different individuals and there is a separation of powers and functions between the Chairman and the Managing Director. More specifically, the duties and responsibilities of the Board Chairman are as follows:

*Primarily responsible for the effective operation of the Board and ensures that the Board works towards achieving the Company's strategic objectives
*Setting the agenda for Board Meetings in conjunction with the Managing Director and the Company Secretary
*Approval of the Annual Calendar of Board Activities
*Playing a leading role in ensuring that the Board and its Committees have the relevant skills, competencies for their job roles.
*Ensuring that the Board Meetings are properly conducted and that the Board is effective and functions in a cohesive manner
*Ensuring that the Directors focus on their key responsibilities and play constructive roles in the affairs of the Company
*Ensuring that the Directors receive accurate and clear information about the affairs of the Company in a timely manner to enable them take sound decisions
*Acting as the main link between the Board and the Managing Director as well as advising the Managing Director on the effective discharge of duties
*Ensuring that induction programs are conducted for new Directors and continuing education programs are in place for all Directors
*Taking a leading role in the assessment, improvement and development of the Board
*Presiding over General Meetings of shareholders
*Ensuring effective communication with the Company's institutional shareholders and strategic stakeholders

The Role of the Managing Director

The Managing Director has the overall responsibility for leading the development and execution of the Company's long-term strategy, with a view to creating sustainable shareholder value. The Managing Director manages the day-to-day operations of the Company and ensures that operations are consistent with the policies approved by the Board. Specifically, the duties and responsibilities of the Managing Director include the following:
*Acts as head of the Management Team and is answerable to the Board
*Responsible for ensuring that a culture of integrity and legal compliance is imbibed by personnel at all levels of the Company
*Responsible for the consistent achievement of the Company's financial objectives and goals
*Ensures that the allocation of capital reflects the Company's risk management philosophy
*Ensures that the Company's risks are controlled and managed effectively, optimally and in line with the Company's strategies and objectives
*Ensures that the Directors are provided with sufficient information to support their decision making

Role of the Company Secretary

Directors have separate and independent access to the Company Secretary. The Company Secretary is responsible for among other things ensuring that Board procedures are observed and that the Company's Memorandum and Articles Association and other rules and regulations are complied with. The Company Secretary also assists the Chairman and the Board in implementing and strengthening corporate governance practices and processes with a view to enhancing long-term shareholder value. The Company Secretary assists the Chairman in ensuring good information flow within the Board and its Committees and between Management and Non-Executive Directors. The Company Secretary also facilitates the orientation of new Directors and coordinates their professional development.

As the primary compliance officer for the Company's compliance with the listing rules of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, the Company Secretary is responsible for designing and implementing a framework for the Company's compliance with the listing rules, including advising Management on prompt disclosure of material information.

The Company Secretary attends and prepares the minutes for all Board meetings. As secretary of all board committees she assists in ensuring coordination and liaison between the Board, the Board Committees and Management. The Company Secretary also assists in the development of the agendas for the various Board and Board Committee meetings.
The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary are subject to the Board's approval.

Delegation of Authority

The ultimate responsibility for the Company's operations rests with the Board. The Board retains effective control through a well-developed Committee governance structure that provides in-depth focus on Board responsibilities. Each Board Committee has a written charter and presents quarterly reports to the Board on its activities. The Board delegates authority to the Managing Director and the Executive Management to manage the affairs of the Company within the parameters established by the Board from time to time.

Board Meetings

The Board meets quarterly and emergency meetings are convened as may be required. The Annual Calendar of Board and Board Committee meetings are approved in advance during the last quarter of the preceding financial year and all Directors are expected to attend each meeting. Material decisions may be taken between meetings through written resolutions as provided for by the Company's Articles of Association. The Annual Calendar of Board activities include a Board Retreat at an offsite location, to consider strategic matters and review the opportunities and challenges facing the institution. All Directors are provided with Notices, Agenda and meeting papers in advance of each meeting and where a Director is unable to attend a meeting he/she is still provided with the relevant papers for the meeting. Such Director reserves the right to discuss with the Chairman any matter he/she may wish to raise at the meeting. The Directors are also provided with regular updates on developments in the regulatory and business environment. The Board met 5 times during the period under review. The Board channelled considerable time and effort in discussing the 2022 budget, reviewed the extent of implementation of the 2019-2023 strategic plan, took steps towards ensuring that the Company and its Subsidiaries are well positioned to meet the new regulatory minimum capital requirement, reviewed and approved policies as well as approved the Management Accounts and Full Year Audited Financial Statements. The Board also uses a secure electronic portal for the circulation of Board papers to members. This underscores the commitment of the Board to embrace environment sustainability by reducing paper usage.

Board Committees

The Board carries out its oversight function through its standing committees each of which has a charter that clearly defines its purpose, composition, and structure, frequency of meetings, duties, tenure and reporting lines to the Board. In line with best practice, the Chairman of the Board does not sit on any of the committees. In line with the NAICOM Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Board's standing committees are; the Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee, the Board Audit and Compliance Committee, the Board Establishment and Remuneration Committee, the Board Finance, Investment and General- Purpose Committee and the Board Information Technology Committee. The Board accepts that while the various Board Committees have the authority to examine a particular issue and report back to the Board with their decisions and/or recommendations, the ultimate responsibilities on all matters lies with the Board. The composition and responsibilities of the Committees are set out below:

S/N	Director	BACC	BERMC	BFIC	BERC	BITC
1	Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu	-	-	-	-	-
2	Mr. Adamu Mahmoud Atta*	-	M	M	C	-
3	Mr. Olusegun Ogbonnewo	-	M	M	M	C
4	Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki	M	C	M	M	-
5	Mrs. Omosalewa Fajobi	M	M	M	-	-
6	Mr. Abubakar Jimoh	C	M	M	-	M
7	Mrs. Stella Ojekwe-Onyejeli**	M	M	C	-	-
8	Mrs. Ibijoke Adenuga**	-	M	M	M	M
9	Mr. Olamide Olajolo	-	M	M	-	M
10	Mr. Oluwole Onasanya***	-	M	M	-	-

*	Retired effective January 27, 2022
**	Appointed effective August 19, 2022
***	Resigned effective September 30, 2022

*Key

C	Chairman of Committee
M	Member
-	Not a member
BACC	Board Audit and Compliance Committee
BERMC	Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee
BFIC	Board Finance, Investment and General Purpose Committee
BERC	Board Establishment and Remuneration Committee
BITC	Board Information Technology Committee

Board Audit and Compliance Committee

The Committee supports the Board in performing its oversight responsibility relating to the integrity of the Company's financial statements and the financial reporting process; the independence and performance of the Company's internal and external auditors; and the Company's system of internal control and mechanism for receiving complaints regarding the Company's accounting and operating procedures. The Committee also monitors the status of the Company's internal and regulatory compliance. The Company's Chief Internal Auditor and Chief Compliance Officer have access to the Committee and make quarterly presentations to the Committee. The Company's External Auditors also periodically meet with the Committee

Key issues considered by the Committee during the period included the review of the status of compliance with internal policies and regulatory requirements, review and recommendation of Full Year Audited Financial Statements, review of reports of the Chief Internal Auditor and External Auditors, the review of the whistle-blowing reports as well as the approval of the Internal Audit and Internal Control and Compliance Plans. The Committee met four (4) times in the 2022 financial year.

The Committee is chaired by Mr. Abubakar Jimoh who is a finance graduate from the University of Lagos. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria and the Chartered Institute of Bankers. He is also a Chartered Financial Analyst, Financial Risk Manager as well as a Certified General Accountant and Certitfied Internal Auditor.

Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee

The Committee supports the Board in performing its oversight responsibility relating to corporate governance, establishment of policies, standards and guidelines for risk management, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. In addition, it oversees the establishment of a formal written policy on the overall risk management system. The Committee also ensures compliance with established policies through periodic reviews of reports provided by management and ensures the appointment of qualified officers to manage the risk function. The Committee evaluates the Company's risk policies on a periodic basis to accommodate major changes in the internal or external environment.

The key issues considered by the Committee during the period included consideration of risk reports from all the risk areas of the business and recommendation by the Committee of some policies to the Board for approval. The Committee also monitored the status of the Company's compliance with relevant regulatory policies, evaluated the nature and effectiveness of action plans implemented to address identified compliance weaknesses. The Committee met four (4) times in the 2022 financial year.

The Committee is chaired by Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki who holds a Second Class Upper Degree in Civil Engineering and a Master in Business Administration from the University of Lagos. She has over 30 years professional experience in the financial sector cutting across treasury/currency trading, financial control, risk management as well as corporate finance and relationship management.

Board Establishment and Remuneration Committee

The Committee advises the Board on its oversight responsibilities in relation to the structure, size, composition and commitment of the Board, establishment of a formal and transparent process for Board appointments, including establishing the criteria for appointment to the Board and Board committees, reviewing prospective candidates' qualifications and any potential conflict of interest; assessing the contribution of current Directors against their re-nomination suitability, and making appropriate recommendations to the Board, periodically determining the skills, knowledge and experience required on the Board and its committees, ensuring that the Company has a formal programme for the induction and training of Directors, undertaking the annual evaluation of the Board, its committees, the Company's corporate governance practices and the independent status of each Independent Non-Executive Director (INED), ensuring that the Company has a succession policy and plan in place for the Chairman of the Board, the MD/CEO and all other EDs, NEDs and senior management positions to ensure leadership continuity, dealing with all matters pertaining to executive management selection and performance, recommending appropriate remuneration for directors (both executive and non-executive) and approving remuneration for all other members of staff. reviewing and recommending the Company's organizational structure to the Board for approval. The Committee ensures that the Company's human resources are maximized to support the long term success of the enterprise and to protect the welfare of all employees.

The key decision and initiatives of the Committee in 2022 included review and recommendation of human resources policies to the Board for approval and consideration of quarterly reports on human resource matters. The Committee met five (5) times during the period.

The Committee is chaired by Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki who holds a Second Class Upper Degree in Civil Engineering and a Master in Business Administration from the University of Lagos. She has over 30 years professional experience in the financial sector cutting across treasury/currency trading, financial control, risk management as well as corporate finance and relationship management.

Board Finance, Investment and General Purpose Committee

The Committee advises the Board on its oversight responsibilities in relation to the Company's general investments and provides strategic guidance for the development and achievement of the Company's investment objectives. The Committee therefore works with Management to review the quality of the Company's investment portfolio and the trends affecting the portfolio, overseeing the effectiveness and administration of investment related policies including compliance with legal investment limits and the Company's in-house investment restrictions, reviewing the process for determining provision for investment losses and the adequacy of the provisions made as well as providing oversight and guidance to the Company regarding all aspects of implementing the NAICOM Guidelines and compliance with other regulatory Risk based supervision framework.

Key issues considered by the Committee included review of the financial control report and investment report, approval of the annual budget as well as the capital and operating expenses of the company, quarterly review of budget utilization against the actual plan, quarterly review of rights issue utilization, review of the unaudited financial statement, approval of the investment portfolio and risk appetite, oversight of the Company's investment portfolio and related risk management processes, continued monitoring of the Company's compliance with relevant regulatory and internal investment policies with respect to the Company's investment portfolio, approval of investment limits as well as investment exceptions where necessary. The Committee met four (4) times during the period.

Mrs. Stella Ojekwe-Onyejeli became the Chairperson of the Committee in Q4 2022, succeeding Mr Abubakar Jimoh who chaired the Committee from Q1 - Q3 2022. Mrs. Stella Ojekwe-Onyejeli is a graduate of the University of Lagos from where she obtained a B.Sc Honors in Chemistry and later became Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria(ICAN). Mrs. Ojekwe-Onyejeli possesses over 28 years' experience in the financial sector with broad exposure to financial markets in Africa, Middle East and Asia, and a sound understanding of long-term investment financing structures, with practical knowledge of infrastructure project development and financing in Africa.

Board Information Technology Committee

The Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its governance and oversight responsibilities relating to development, periodic review and implementation of the Company's Information Technology strategy, monitoring the Company's investments and operations in relation to technology and information systems, ensuring that the Company's technology initiatives are consistent with the Company's overall corporate strategy and performing such other related functions as may be assigned to the Committee by the Board of Directors.

Key issues considered by the Committee included monitoring and ensuring the successful implementation of the Company's new core insurance application, quarterly review of the information technology report, review of the technical functionality and system report, quarterly review of the IT budget utilization against the actual plan, quarterly review of the internal audit and control report and consideration of status report on the core insurance application. The Committee met four (4) times during the period.

The Committee is chaired by Mr. Olusegun Ogbonnewo. Mr. Ogbonnewo holds a B.A (Hons) in Education fand Master in Public Administration from the University of Ilorin. He also has a MBA from LBS Lagos/IESE Barcelona. Mr. Olusegun Ogbonnewo has over 28 years experience spanning across Banking, Human Capital Development, Operations & Technology, Payment Systems and FinTech.

Attendance at Board and Board Committee Meetings

Directors' attendance at meetings during the 2022 financial year was as shown below:

	NAME OF DIRECTORS	MEETING					
S/N	Director	BoD	BACC	BERMC	BFIC	BERC	BITC
	Number of Meetings Held	5	4	4	4	5	4
Attendance:							
1	Mr. Mutiu Sunmonu	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Mr. Adamu Mahmoud Atta***	1	N/A	1	1	1	N/A
3	Mr. Olusegun Ogbonnewo	5	N/A	4	4	5	4
4	Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki	5	4	4	4	5	N/A
5	Mrs. Omosalewa Fajobi	5	4	4	4	N/A	N/A
6	Mr. Abubakar Jimoh	5	4	4	4	N/A	4
7	Mrs. Stella Ojekwe-Onyejeli*	1	1	1	1	N/A	N/A
8	Mrs. Ibijoke Adenuga*	1	N/A	1	1	2	1
9	Mr. Olamide Olajolo	1	N/A	1	1	N/A	1
10	Mr. Oluwole Onasanya**	4	N/A	3	3	N/A	N/A

**Approved by NAICOM August 19 2022*
***Resigned effective September 30, 2022*
**** Retired effective January 27, 2022*

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee (EXCO) is made up of the Managing Director as Chairman, and all the Executive Directors as members. The Committee is primarily responsible for the implementation of strategies approved by the Board and ensuring the efficient deployment of the Company's resources.

Management Committees

These are standing committees made up of the Company's Executive and Senior Management staff. The Committees are set up to identify, analyze and make recommendations on risks pertaining to the Company's day to day activities. They ensure that risk limits set by the Board and the regulatory bodies are complied with and also provide input into the various Board Committees in addition to ensuring the effective implementation of risk polices. These Committees meet as frequently as risk issues occur and take actions and decisions within the ambit of their respective powers.

The management committees include: Finance and Investment Management Committee, Underwriting and Claims Management Committee, Enterprise Risk Management Committee, Asset & Liability Management Committee and IT Steering Committee

Statutory Audit Committee

In compliance with the provisions of Section 404 (3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020 which requires every public company to constitute a Statutory Audit Committee made up of five members comprising three members and two Non-Executive Directors, set out below is the composition of the Statutory Audit Committee of Coronation Insurance Plc:

1. Mr. Abubakar Jimoh	(Director)	Chairman
2. Mr. Chinwendu Achara	(Shareholder)	Member
3. Mr. Adeniyi Adebisi	(Shareholder)	Member
4. Mrs. Mary Joke Shofolahan	(Shareholder)	Member
5. Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki	(Director)	Member

The Committee is constituted to ensure its independence which is fundamental to upholding stakeholders' confidence in the reliability of the Committee's report and the Company's Financial Statements. There is no Executive Director sitting on the Committee. The appointment of the Committee Chairman was to ensure compliance with the requirement that the Committee Chairman should be a professional member of an accounting body established by Act of the National Assembly in Nigeria who shall be required to attest to the Company's annual report, financial statements, accounts, financial report, returns and other documents of a financial nature.
The duties of the Committee are as enshrined in the Section 404(3),(4) and (5) of CAMA. The Committee is responsible for ensuring that the Company's financials comply with applicable financial reporting standards.
The Committee met 3 times during the 2021 financial year.

Tenure of the Statutory Audit Committee
The tenure of each Committee member lasts from the date of election at an Annual General Meeting till the next. The membership of the Statutory Audit Committee is renewed through a process of election and/ or re-election at the next Annual General Meeting.

Role and Focus of the Statutory Audit Committee
The duties of the Statutory Audit Committee are as enshrined in Section 404(3),(4) and (5) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020. The statutory provisions are supplemented by the provisions of the SEC Code of Corporate Governance and are highlighted below:

* Ascertain whether the accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices
* Review the scope and planning of audit requirements
* Review the findings on management matters in conjunction with the external auditor and management's response thereon
* Keep under review the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and internal control
* Make recommendations to the Board with regard to the appointment, removal and remuneration of the external auditors of the company, ensuring the independence and objectivity of the external auditors and that there is no conflict of interest which could impair their independent judgement
* Authorize the internal auditor to carry out investigations into any activity of the Company which may be of interest or concern to the Committee
* Assist in the oversight of the integrity of the company's financial statements and establish and develop the internal audit function

Going Concern
The Directors confirm that after making appropriate enquiries they have reasonable expectations that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to adopt going concern basis in preparing the financial statements

External Auditors
Ernst & Young acted as the Company's External Auditors for the 2021 Financial Year. The Board confirms that the Company has complied with the regulatory requirement as enshrined in the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018 and the SEC Code of Corporate Governance on the rotation of audit firm and audit partners. Ernst & Young was appointed as the Company's sole External Auditor with effect from the 2020 Financial Year and has held office for Three (3) years.

Succession planning

The Company has a robust policy which is aligned with the Company's performance management process. The policy identifies key positions, for all Coronation Insurance Plc operating entities in respect of which there will be formal succession planning. The Company’s policy provides that potential candidates for positions shall be identified at the beginning of each financial year based on performance and competencies.

Code of Ethics

Coronation Insurance Plc has in place, a Code of Conduct which specifies expected behavior of its employees and Directors. The code is designed to empower employees and Directors and enable effective decision making at all levels of the business according to defined ethical principles. The Code requires that each Company employee shall read the Code and sign a confirmation that he has understood the content. In addition, there is an annual re-affirmation exercise for all employees. The Company also has a Compliance Manual which provides guidelines for addressing violations/breaches and ensuring enforcement of discipline with respect to staff conduct. The Company also has a Disciplinary Guide which provides sample offences/violations and prescribes disciplinary measures to be adopted in various cases. The Head of Human Resources is responsible for the design and implementation of the “Code of Conduct” while the Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for monitoring and ensuring compliance.

The Chief Compliance Officer issues at the commencement of each financial year, an Ethics & Compliance message to all staff within the Group. The Ethics & Compliance message reiterates the Company’s policy of total compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, corporate ethical standards and policies in the conduct of the Company’s business. The message admonishes employees to safeguard the franchise and advance its growth in a sustainable manner while ensuring compliance with relevant policies, laws and regulations.

Dealing in Company Securities

In accordance with the provisions of the Rule 17.2 of the Amendment to the Listing Rules of the Nigerian Exchange Limited, the Company has in place a policy that guides trading on the Company's securities. The Non-Dealing Period Policy prohibits Directors, members of the Audit Committee, employees and all other insiders from abusing or placing themselves under the suspicion of abusing price-sensitive information in relation to the Company's securities. In line with the policy affected persons are prohibited from trading on the company’s security during a closed period which is usually announced by the Company Secretary. The Company has put in place a mechanism for monitoring on-going compliance with the policy.

Remuneration Statement

The Report on Directors’ remuneration is as set out in the Audited Financial Statements. The Group has established clear policy guidelines for the determination and administration of compensation. In line with the policy guidelines, the Company seeks to attract and retain the best talent in countries that it operates. To achieve this, the Company seeks to position itself among the best performing and best employee rewarding companies in its industry. This principle will act as a general guide for the determination of compensation. The objective of the policy is to ensure that salary structure including short and long term incentives motivate sustained high performance and are linked to corporate performance. It is also designed to ensure that stakeholders are able to make reasonable assessment of the Company’s reward practices. It is the Company’s policy to comply in full with all local tax policies. The Company also complies with the Pension Reform Act on the provision of retirement benefit to employees at all levels.
Total compensation provided to employees will typically include guaranteed and variable portions. Guaranteed pay will include base pay and other guaranteed portions while variable pay may be both performance based and discretionary.
The Company has put in place a performance bonus scheme which seeks to attract and retain high performing employees. Awards to individuals are based on the job level, business unit performance and individual performance. Other determinants of the size of individual award amount include pay level for each skill sets which may be influenced by relative dearth of skill in a particular area.

Whistle Blowing Procedure

The Company expects all its employees and Directors to observe the highest level of probity in their dealings with the Company and its stakeholders. The Company's Whistle-Blowing Policy covers internal and external whistle-blowers and extends to the conduct of the stakeholders including employees, vendors, and customers. It provides the framework for reporting suspected breaches of the Company's internal policies as well as extant laws and regulations. The Company has retained KPMG Professional Services to provide consulting assistance in the implementation of the policy. The policy provides that suspected wrongdoing by an employee, vendor, supplier or consultant may be reported through the KPMG Ethics lines or email, details of which are provided below:

Toll Free numbers for calls from MTN numbers only:
0703-000-0026
0703-000-0027

Toll Free numbers for calls from Airtel numbers only:

0808-822-8888
0708-060-1222

Toll Free numbers for calls from 9Mobile numbers only:

0809-933-6366

Toll Free numbers for calls from GLO numbers only:

07058890140

E-mail

Internal:	whistleblowing@coronationinsurance.com.ng
External:	kpmgethicsline@ng.kpmg.com

The Company's Chief Compliance and Internal Control Officer is responsible for monitoring and reporting on whistleblowing. Quarterly reports are rendered to the Board Audit and Compliance Committee.

Complaints Resolution

The Company has a Complaint Management Policy which has been put in place in line with the SEC Rules Relating to the Complaint Management Framework of the Nigerian Capital Market and applies to all complaints about Coronation Insurance Plc, made by members of the public or external organizations arising out of issues contained in the Investment and Securities Act. The Complaint Management is hosted on the Company's website www.coronationinsurance.com.ng

Statement of Compliance

The Company is a public limited liability company and therefore subject to the relevant provisions of the FRC, SEC and NAICOM Codes of Corporate Governance.

Report of the Audit Committee

For the year ended 31 December 2022

In accordance with the provisions of Section 404 (7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020, the members of the Audit Committee of Coronation Insurance Plc hereby, report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 as follows:

- We have exercised our statutory functions under Section 404 (7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and acknowledge the co-operation of management and staff in the conduct of these responsibilities.

- We are of the opinion that the accounting and reporting policies of the Group and Company are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices and that the scope and planning of both the external and internal audits for the year ended 31 December 2022 were satisfactory and reinforce the Group's internal control systems.

- We have deliberated with the External Auditors, who have confirmed that necessary cooperation was received from management in the course of their statutory audit and we are satisfied with management's responses to the External Auditor's recommendations on accounting and internal control matters and the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and internal control.

Mr. Abubakar Jimoh
FRC/ICAN/2013/00000001481
Cor Chairman, Audit Committee
15-May-23

Members of the committee as at 31 December 2022:

Mr. Abubakar Jimoh	-	Director	Chairman
Mr. Chinwendu Achara	-	Shareholder	Member
Mr. Adeniyi Adebisi	-	Shareholder	Member
Mrs. Mary Joke Shofolahan	-	Shareholder	Member
Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki	-	Director	Member

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Email: service@ng.ey.com
www.ey.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Coronation Insurance Plc

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Coronation Insurance Plc ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group''), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Insurance Act 2003 and relevant policy guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements in Nigeria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements. The Key Audit Matters applies equally to the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Key Audit Matters - Continued

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Valuation of Insurance Contract Liabilities The Group has material insurance contract liability from both Life and non-life business of ₦12.8 billion (2021: ₦13.6 billion) representing 71% (2021: 75%) of total liabilities of the Group and ₦ 8.7 billion (2021: ₦9.2 billion) representing 73% (2021: 74%) of total liabilities of the Company. This is an area that involves significant judgment over uncertain future outcomes and therefore we considered it a key audit matter for our audit. At each reporting date, the Group reviews its unexpired risk, and a liability adequacy test is performed. Provision for reported claims is based on historical experience, however, the eventual liabilities may differ from the estimated amounts. Furthermore, the estimated liabilities for claims that have occurred but are yet to be reported involve judgment and economic assumptions. Consistent with the insurance industry practice, the Group engaged an independent actuary to test the adequacy of the valuation of insurance contract liabilities as at year end. The complexity of the valuation models may give rise to errors as a result of inadequate/incomplete data or the design or application of the models. Economic assumptions such as interest rates and future inflation rates and actuarial assumptions such as customer behaviour and uniform risk occurrence throughout the period are key inputs used to determine these liabilities. Significant judgment is applied in setting these assumptions and small changes in a number of these key assumptions could have a material impact on the calculation of the liabilities. Insurance contract liabilities are disclosed in Notes 21 and 3.19 of the financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the following: • We obtained an understanding of management's process for estimating its life and non-life policy claims. • We assessed the design of internal controls over integrity of claims data in the system as well as over the reserving and claims processes. • We selected key items in the claims schedule and checked to the supporting document for evidence of claims submission, management review and approval, and payments to ensure transactions were properly recorded and supported. • We tested subsequent year claim payments to assess the reasonableness of the initial loss estimates. With the assistance of our in-house actuarial specialists, we performed the following audit procedures on the actuarial reports: • We considered the appropriateness of the economic assumptions used in the valuation of the insurance contracts. • We considered the appropriateness of the non-economic assumptions used in the valuation of the insurance contracts by reference to group-specific and industry data. • We assessed the competence and objectivity of the independent actuary, confirming they are qualified and affiliated with the appropriate professional bodies. We reviewed the qualitative and quantitative disclosures for appropriateness and reasonableness in compliance with IFRS and required guidelines of National Insurance Commission (NAICOM)

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled “Coronation Insurance Plc Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2022”, which includes the Corporate information, Directors’ report, Statement of corporate responsibility for the financial statements, Management’s commentary and analysis, Statement of directors’ responsibilities, Corporate governance report, Report of the Audit Committee and Other National Disclosures. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Insurance Act 2003 and relevant policy guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 2011, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group’s and the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group and/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements – Continued

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group’s and the Company’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Director’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s and the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirement of the Fifth Schedule of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we confirm that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Group and Company, in so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- The consolidated and separate statements of financial position and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account; and
- In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and financial performance of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Contraventions

The Company incurred penalties in respect of contraventions of the requirement of certain sections of the National Insurance Commission's Operational Guideline during the financial year. Please refer to note 45.

Abiodun Akinnusi
FRC/2021/004/00000023386
For Ernst & Young
Lagos, Nigeria
18 May 2023

1. Reporting entity

Coronation Insurance Plc (formerly Wapic Insurance Plc) (“Wapic” or ‘‘the Group”) together with its subsidiaries (collectively "the Group") is a public liability company domiciled in Nigeria with operations in Nigeria and Ghana. Coronation Insurance Plc (formerly Wapic Insurance Plc) was incorporated on 14 March 1958 as a private limited liability Company under the name of West African Provincial Insurance Company Limited. It became a public limited liability company in 1990 when the Group’s shares were listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The Group secured a life insurance business license from the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) in 2000, and became a composite insurance business. The Group separated the life business and transferred the related assets and liabilities to its subsidiary, Intercontinental Life Assurance Limited (now Coronation Life Assurance Limited (formerly Wapic Life Assurance Limited)), on 1 March 2007 through which it continues to provide life assurance services. Coronation Insurance Ghana Limited (formerly Wapic Insurance Ghana Limited), a wholly owned subsidiary of Coronation Insurance Plc (formerly Wapic Insurance Plc), was incorporated on 21 January 2008 to carry on general insurance business in Ghana from 19 February 2008. The address of the Group’s corporate office is 119, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi. The Group is principally engaged in the business of underwriting life and non-life insurance risks and also issues a diversified portfolio of investment contracts products to provide its customers with asset management solutions for their savings and target investment plans.

Going concern

These financial statements have being prepared on the going concern basis. The Group and Company has no intention or need to reduce substantially its business operations. The management believes that the going concern assumption is appropriate for the Group and Company due to sufficient capital adequacy ratio, healthy solvency margin and projected liquidity, based on historical experience that short-term obligations will be refinanced in the normal course of business. Liquidity ratio and continuous evaluation of current ratio of the Group and Company is carried out to ensure that there are no going concern threats to the operation of the Group and Company.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with, and comply with, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), in the manner required by Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the Insurance Act of Nigeria, relevant National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) guidelines and circulars and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act (FRCN Act), to the extent that these laws are not in conflict with the requirement of IFRS.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 8th May 2023

(b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Nigerian currency (Naira) which is the Group’s functional currency. Except otherwise indicated, financial information presented in Naira have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following:
• financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;
• investment properties are measured at fair value;
• land and building are carried at revalued amount; and
• Insurance liabilities are measured at present value of future cashflows.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in note 4 of the financial statements.

(e) Regulation

The Group is regulated in Nigeria 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 22 (1b) requires maintenance of contingency reserves for life and non-life business at specified rates as set out under note 3.12 to cover fluctuations in securities and variation in statistical estimates;

ii) section 22 (1a) requires the maintenance of a general reserve fund which shall be credited with an amount equal to the net liabilities on policies in force at the time of the actuarial valuation and an additional 25 percent of net premium for every year between valuation date;

iii) section 10(3) requires insurance companies in Nigeria to deposit 10 per centum of the minimum paid up share capital with the Central Bank of Nigeria.

iv) section 25 (1) requires an insurance company operating in Nigeria to invest and hold investments in Nigeria assets equivalent to not less than the amount of policy holders' funds in such accounts of the insurer.

v) the requirement to provide 10 per cent for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review under section 20 (1b). However, claims incurred but not reported liabilities have been estimatedin line with accounting policy 3.11 to comply with IFRS;

vi) the requirement for additional provision of 25 per cent of net premium to general reserve fund under section 22 (1a) as actuarial valuations on life insurance liabilities are currently carried out on a yearly basis in line with IFRS.

Section 59 of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, (FRCN Act) provides that in matters of financial reporting, if there is any inconsistency between the FRCN Act and other Acts which are listed in section 59(1) of the FRCN Act, the FRCN Act shall prevail. The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria acting under the provisions of the FRCN Act has promulgated IFRS as the national financial reporting framework of Nigeria. Consequently, the provisions of section 20(1b) and 22(1a) of the National Insurance Act, which conflict with the provisions of IFRS have not been adopted:

(f) Reporting period

The statement of financial position has been prepared for a 12 month period.

New and amended standards and interpretations

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

Standards and interpretations effective during the reporting period

Amendments to the following standard(s) became effective in the annual period starting from 1 January, 2022. The new reporting requirements as a result of the amendments and/or clarifications have been evaluated and their impact or otherwise are noted below:

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16

The IASB issued amendment to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The amendment prohibits the deduction from the cost to an item of property, plant and equipment proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management. Instead, an entity should recognize the sale proceeds and related production cost of those items in Profit or loss.

The amendment must be applied retrospectively only to items of PP&E made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendments.

The amendment did not have have any impact on the Company.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

This ammendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

The amendment did not have have any impact on the Company.

IFRS 9: Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39.

An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

An entity applies the amendment for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

The amendment did not have have any material impact on the Company.

Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37

The amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets specifies which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.

The amendments apply a 'directly related cost approach'. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract as well as costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 to contracts at the date when the amendments are first applied.

The amendment did not have have any impact on the Company.

Standards and interpretations issued/amended but not yet effective

The following standards have been issued or amended by the IASB but are yet to become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022:

Standards	Content	Effective Date
IAS 1	Amendment to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1-Jan-24
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1-Jan-23
IFRS 8	Amendment to IFRS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates	1-Jan-23
IAS 12	Amendments to IAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1-Jan-23
IAS 1	Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statements 2	1-Jan-23
IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	1-Jan-24

Commentaries on these new standards/amendments are provided below.

Amendment to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendment to IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The amendment 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.

The Board also added two new paragraphs (Paragraph 76A and 76B) to IAS1 to clarify what is meant by "settlement" of a liability. The Board concluded that it was important to link the settlement of the liability with the outflow of resources of the entity.

The amendment will not have impact on the Company.

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts and aims to increase comparability and transparency about profitability. The new standard introduces a new recognition and measurement of liabilities arising from insurance contracts. In addition, it includes a comprehensive model ("general model") for the simplified approach and modifications to the general measurement model that can be applied in certain circumstances and to specific contracts, such as:

- Reinsurance contracts held;
- Direct participating contracts; and
- Investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

Under the new standard, investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and service expenses. Entities can also choose to present the effect of changes in discount rates and other financial risks in profit or loss or OCI. The new standard includes various new disclosures and requires additional granularity in disclosures to assist users to assess the effects of insurance contracts on the entity's financial statements. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Implementation of IFRS 17 will have significant impacts on the company's business areas including but not limited to:
a. Business processes, IT systems and Data
b. Financial reporting and controls
c. Accounting policies, judgments and estimates
d. Actuarial models etc.

Overall impact of adopting IFRS17 will be significant and would require fundamental change in data management and processes. The company has considered a change to processes which will involve the creation of an actuarial function unit and enhancement to existing IT systems with capability to work with the new IFRS 17 system solution.

In view of the above, the company has purchased and installed on its server the end-to-end
- IFRS17 Reserve Solutions for calculating technical provisions, Risk Adjustment,(RA), CSM
- IFRS17 Accounting Solution for producing the financial statements and relevant disclosures. Test run has been conducted by the consultants.
- Staff training has been conducted for all relevant department and the training is ongoing to ensure staff understand and can work with the tools.

IFRS 17 Impacts on Our Different Lines of Businesses

Disclosures on the Group Corporate Books

Overall, the results of the financial impact assessment for Group corporate books show that IFRS 17 is expected to lead up to 8% increase in the technical reserves held by Coronation Life Assurance upon full implementation. IFRS 17 is also expected to lead to lower revenue being recognized in the earlier periods of the contract as the actual premium earnings pattern is reflected, rather than the current straight-line amortization of premium to Income. Liability for Incurred Claims account for about 22% of total liabilities. Upon full implementation, we expect this sort of impact across the different classes of business, albeit to varying degrees. The Group corporate books are a combination of group credit life and group life assurance

Disclosures on the Group Health

Overall, the results of the financial impact assessment for Group Health shows that IFRS 17 is expected to lead up to 17% increase in the technical reserves held by Coronation Insurance Plc upon full implementation. IFRS 17 is also expected to lead to lower revenue being recognized in the earlier periods of the contract as the actual premium earnings pattern is reflected, rather than the current straight-line amortization of premium to Income. The Liability for Incurred claims for Group health accounts for about 50% of total Group health liabilities, with Liability for remaining coverage accounting for the remaining 50%. This represents about 12% increase in the LIC when compared to the value of outstanding claims under IFRS 4

Expected changes required: Processes, Systems, People, and Data

Impact Areas	Data	System	Process	People
Contract definition	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢
Contract recognition, BE cashflows, Contract boundary, contract derecognition	🔴	🔴	🟡	🟡
Unbundling	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟡
Discounting	🟡	🔴	🟡	🟡
Risk Adjustment	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴
Contractual Service Margin	🔴	🔴	🟡	🔴
Onerous Contract	🔴	🔴	🔴	🟡
PAA	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢
Reinsurance	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟢
Presentation	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴
Disclosures	🔴	🔴	🔴	🔴

🔴 Significant change required to meet the IFRS 17 Technical requirement
🟡 Moderate change required to meet the IFRS 17 Technical requirement
🟢 Low/no change required to meet the IFRS 17 Technical requirement

IFRS 17 Policy Documentation Required (1/3)

Based on discussions, assumptions and data gaps identified, these prioritised policies require documentation has been developed

*External audit clearance required on approach and policy once finalised

#	Policy Topic Area	Priority	Policy Documentation Required	Policy assumptions to be approved*
P1	**Materiality**	H	✓	• Extend existing materiality documentation in the to include framework and approach for materiality, including qualitative considerations alongside quantitative entity materiality level thresholds and materiality thresholds used for PAA eligibility assessment (covering both direct, and reinsurance held, contracts)
P2	**Contract Boundary / PAA Eligibility**	H	✓	• Finalise contract boundary / PAA eligibility policy documentation for both direct and reinsurance business
P3	**Combination / Separation of contracts**	M	✓	• Policy required to document approach to combination/separation of components of contracts
P4	**Expenses**	H	✓	An expenses policy is required and should incorporate the following items: • Directly attributable v not directly attributable expenses • Deferral and amortisation approach, including internal cost deferrals • Accounting policy choice on the treatment of acquisition costs for contracts with a coverage period of 12 months or less (i.e. expense as incurred or capitalise and amortise) • Expense allocation methodology and process including the determination of costs directly attributable to portfolios of insurance contracts and groups of insurance contracts
P5	**Risk Adjustment**	H	✓	• Strategic decision and stakeholder agreement required on approach to risk adjustment (Cost of Capital (CoC) or Probability of Adequacy (PoA%)) • Once finalised, policy documentation required to outline accounting treatment and methodology for risk adjustment including diversification benefit approach (e.g. adjusted PoA % targets) - and include in the risk appetite statement
P6	**Discount rate (incl. use of OCI)**	M	✓	• Policy documentation required to outline discount rate methodology (including consideration of illiquidity premium) and accounting treatment of impact of discount rates (i.e. through P&L or OCI) • Policy decision to be made on discounting of LIC (i.e. for claims where settlement is less than 12 months) • Policy required for discounting of PAA premiums where a significant financing component exists (future proof)

Legend: L Low priority M Medium priority H High priority P# Policy number

IFRS 17 Policy Documentation Required (1/2)

Based on discussions, assumptions and data gaps identified, these prioritised policies require documentation has been developed

*Audit clearance required on approach and policy once finalised

#	Policy Topic Area	Priority	Policy Documentation Required	Policy assumptions to be approved*
P7	**Level of Aggregation**	H	✓	• Policy documentation required on Level of Aggregation approach (direct and reinsurance held)
P8	**Onerous Contracts**	H	✓	• Appetite and approach to onerous contracts measurement required from key stakeholders (expect to leverage Aptitude subledger to perform onerous contracts at "baseline segment" level rather than derive a "top down" onerous contract measurement) • Policy documentation required incorporating onerous contracts methodology and use of accident year (rather than underwriting year)
P9	**Reinsurance**	H	✓	Policy documentation required for reinsurance held to incorporate the following items: • Contract boundary / PAA eligibility/ Level of aggregation • Cashflow considerations: ○ Treatment of policy commissions (profit and exchange commissions, and "no claims reported" bonus) ○ Non-performance risk • Loss recovery component • Risk adjustment • Discount rate • Non distinct investment components (NDIC)
P10	**Business Combinations / Portfolio Transfers**	L	✓	• Policy documentation required on proposed accounting for acquisitions/business combinations – that can be referenced if acquisition/business combination occurs in the future
P11	**Transition**	L	✓	• Policy required on transition approach including proposed adoption of full retrospective approach
P12	**Reporting**	H	*	• Granularity of reporting and relevant line items required (i.e. for portfolios, groups, baseline segments, management reporting, APRA) will drive data requirements • Critical decision required on the use and purpose of the General ledger (financial statements, regulatory reporting, management reporting)
P13	**Modification and de-recognition of contracts (incl. endorsements)**	L	✓	• Policy required on framework, approach and treatment for modifications and derecognition of contracts including endorsements

Legend: L Low priority; M Medium priority; H High priority; P# Policy number

Summary of Mitigating Actions on System, Data and People

Key areas	New Functionalities Required	Actions Taken
Actuarial System	• Actuarial system that stores periodic calculations • A new system solution is needed to produce IFRS 17 discounted cash flows (for insurance and Reinsurance) • Store both the locked–in inception rate and the current rate • Develop a CSM calculation model • Develop Risk adjustment models as required • Solution that performs the onerous contracts test computations at a homogeneous risk group level or higher	• Acquired and off Shelf Actuarial system with the capabilities to produce the cashflows, Risk adjustment and onerous assessment in addition to other functionalities
Accounting System	• Set up new cost allocation process in Finance Systems • A new interface will be built for the G/L • New G/L accounts will be setup to capture discounting financial entries in P&L and OCI • CSM- New General Ledger accounts will be setup • New G/L accounts will be setup to capture RA financial entries • New GL Accounts will need to be setup in the G/L to capture onerous loss postings • Redesign chart of account that meets IFRS 17 disclosure requirements	• Acquired anIFRS 17 Solutions with the capabilities to produce the IFRS 17 Subledgers
Data	• Data Management • Data quality assessment	• Engaged consultant to conduct data gap analysis and define data quality requirement.
People	• IFRS 17 Technical knowledge • Continuous capacity development	• Training for all relevant stakeholder

IFRS 8 – Definition of 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 amendment did not have any impact on the Company.

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

The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognised in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense). This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability.

Under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and lease liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning asset component) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal.

Nevertheless, it is possible that the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities are not equal (e.g., if the entity is unable to benefit from the tax deductions or if different tax rates apply to the taxable and deductible temporary differences). In such cases, which the Board expects to occur infrequently, an entity would need to account for the difference between the deferred tax asset and liability in profit or loss.

The amendment will not have any impact on the Company.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

In February 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements (the PS), in which it provides 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 disclosure.

The amendment will not have any impact on the Company.

IFRS 16 – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16

In September 2022, the Board issued Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16). The amendment to IFRS 16 specifies 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. After the commencement date in a sale and leaseback transaction, the seller-lessee applies paragraphs 29 to 35 of IFRS 16 to the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback and paragraphs 36 to 46 of IFRS 16 to the lease liability arising from the leaseback. The amendment does not prescribe specific measurement requirements for lease liabilities arising from a leaseback. The initial measurement of the lease liability arising from a leaseback may result in a seller-lessee determining 'lease payments' that are different from the general definition of lease payments in Appendix A of IFRS 16. The seller-lessee will need to develop and apply an accounting policy that results in information that is relevant and reliable in accordance with IAS 8. The amendments will not have any material impact on the group

3 Significant accounting policies

Except for the changes explained above, the significant accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and at bank, call deposits and short term highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

For the purpose of cashflow, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand and bank, short term bank deposits and treasury bills/bonds with a maturity of 90 days or less.

3.2 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on settlement date which is the date on which the Group parts with or receives economic resources for the purchase or sale of the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets that are transferred to a third party but do not qualify for derecognition are presented in the statement of financial position as pledged assets, if the transferee has the right to sell or re-pledge them.

Derecognition of a financial liability occurs only when the obligation is extinguished. A financial liability is said to be extinguished when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expense will not be offset in profit or loss unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

i) Financial assets

(a) Classification

the Group's financial assets include cash and short term deposits, loan and other receivables, staff loans, quoted and unquoted equity instruments, treasury bills and bonds. the Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories:
-Amortised cost
-Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Classification of debt instruments

Management classifies its financial assets into any of the asset categories above on the basis of both:

-the Group's business model for managing the financial assets.

-The contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

1. Business Model Assessment

The business model assessment is one of the two steps to classify financial assets. The business model assessment of the Group's financial instruments is performed at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.

Judgment is needed to determine the level of aggregation to which the business model assessment is applied. That determination is made on the basis of how the Group manages its business, it is not made at the level of an individual asset, rather the Group performs this assessment at a higher level of aggregation which is at a portfolio level.

If cash flows are realised in a way that is different from the Group's expectations at the date that the Group assessed the business model (for example, if the Group sells more or fewer financial assets than it expected when it classified the assets), this does not:
- give rise to a prior period error in the Group's financial statements (as defined in IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors)
-change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model (i.e., those assets that the Group recognised in prior periods and still holds), as long as the Group has considered all relevant information that was available at the time that it made the business model assessment.

However, when the Group assesses the business model for newly originated or newly purchased financial assets, it considers information about how cash flows were realised in the past, along with all other relevant information. Where there was a change in the way that cash flows are realised, then this will affect the classification of new assets recognised in the future.

Hold-to-collect business model

Where the Group's objective is to hold the asset (or portfolio of assets) to collect the contractual cashflows, the asset (or portfolio of assets) are classified under the 'hold to collect' business model. Financial assets that are held within this business model are measured at amortised cost (provided the asset also meets the contractual cash flow test – see below). Such assets are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument.

In determining whether cash flows are going to be realised by collecting the financial assets' contractual cash flows, the Group considers the frequency and value of sales in prior periods, the timing of the sale of assets, the reasons for those sales, and the Group's expectations about future sales activity.

In accordance with IFRS 9, sales in themselves do not determine the business model and cannot be considered in isolation. However, information about past sales and expectations about future sales provide evidence related to how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and, specifically, how cash flows are realised.

Hold-to-collect contractual cash flows and sell

Where the Group's objective is to hold a group of financial assets to collect the contractual cashflows and then to sell those financial assets, the portfolio of assets are classified under the 'hold to collect and sell' business model. The FVOCI measurement category is mandatory for portfolios of financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets (provided the asset also meets the contractual cash flow test).

Collecting contractual cash flows and selling are fundamental to achieving the objective of the business model.

Compared to the business model with an objective to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows, this business model will typically involve greater frequency and value of sales. This is because selling financial assets is integral to achieving the business model's objective rather than only incidental to it. There is no threshold for the frequency or value of sales that can or must occur in this business model.

2. The contractual cash flows assessment – the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) test

This assessment aims to identify whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The SPPI test is based on the premise that it is only when the variability in the contractual cash flows arises to maintain the holder's return in line with a 'basic lending arrangement' that the application of the effective interest method provides useful information about the uncertainty, timing and amount of the financial asset's contractual cashflows

The effective interest method is essentially to spread interest revenue or expense over time. Amortised cost or FVOCI measurement is only appropriate for simple cash flows that have low variability such as those of loans and receivables and debt securities.

Classification of equity instruments

Investment in equity instruments are always measured at fair value. Equity investments that are held for trading (including all equity derivative instruments such as warrants ane rights issues) are required to be classified at fair value through OCI.

the Group may acquire an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading. At initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss.

Amounts presented in OCI are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss, even on derecognition. However, the cumulative gain or loss may be transferred within equity. Equity investments are not subject to any impairment requirements.

Dividends from such investments should be recognised in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is probable and can be measured reliably, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

i) Amortised Cost

Financial instruments are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and for financial assets, adjusted for any impairment allowance.

The impairment loss is reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the loan (using an allowance account) and recognised in profit or loss as 'loan impairment charges'.

Effective interest rate method

The effective interest method is a method used in calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and in the allocation and recognition of the interest income or expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest method differs from the straight-line method in that the amortisation under the effective interest method reflects a constant return on the carrying amount of the asset or the liability. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts, over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. It is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability for that period.

ii) Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income

For the Group's investment in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, all movements in fair value should be taken through other comprehensive income except for the recognition of impairment losses, interest revenue in line with the effective interest rate method, foreign exchange gains and losses arising on derecognition of the asset which are recognised in the profit or loss.

Therefore, fair value changes will be split in the interest income on an effective interest basis (which are posted to profit or loss) and fair value gains or losses (which are posted to other comprehensive income).

All equity investments held by the Group are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. However, the Group can make the irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading. Where the Group elects the irrevocable option, amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss. Nevertheless, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends on such equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss in 'Dividend income' when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

(d) Impairment of financial assets

the Group will assess on a forward looking basis, the expected credit losses ("ECL") associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.
No impairment is recognised on equity investments. This is because the fair value changes would incorporate impairment gains or losses if any.

General Approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting date, the Group recognises a loss allowance based on either 12-month ECLs or lifetime ECLs, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on the financial instrument since initial recognition. The changes in the loss allowance balance are recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

The amount of ECLs recognised as a loss allowance or provision depends on the extent of credit deterioration since initial recognition. Under the general approach, there are two measurement bases:

· 12-month ECLs (Stage 1), which applies to all items (from initial recognition) as long as there is no significant deterioration in credit quality

· Lifetime ECLs (Stages 2 and 3), which applies when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred on an individual or collective basis or when a loan becomes credit impaired respectively.

Staging

Stage 1: On origination, a financial asset (provided that it is not a purchased or originated credit impaired asset) will be in stage 1 of the general model for expected credit losses. Financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that (upon assessment and option selected by the Group) have low credit risk at the reporting date remain in stage 1.

For these assets, 12-month expected credit losses ('ECL') are recognised and interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset (that is, without deduction for credit allowance). 12-month ECL are the ECL that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. It is not the expected cash shortfalls over the 12-month period but the entire credit loss on an asset, weighted by the probability that the loss will occur in the next 12 months.

Stage 2: Financial instruments that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (unless they have low credit risk at the reporting date and this option is taken by the Group) but that do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime ECL are recognised and interest revenue is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset.

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the maximum contractual period during which the Group is exposed to credit risk. ECL are the weighted average credit losses, with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights.

the Group, when determining whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly, considers reasonable and supportable (both historical and forward-looking) information available, in order to compare the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition of the financial instrument.

Stage 3: This includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets, lifetime ECLs are recognised and interest revenue is calculated on the net carrying amount (that is, net of credit allowance). This is done by applying the EIR in subsequent reporting periods to the amortised cost of the financial asset.

When the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset, then the gross carrying amount of the financial asset can be directly reduced in its entirety via a write off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require the Group to track the changes in credit risk, but, instead, requires the Group to recognise a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from origination.

the Group recognizes lifetime ECLs at each reporting period for trade receivables or other receivables that result from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15 and that do not contain a significant financing component.

Measurement of expected credit losses

The standard defines credit loss as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument (i.e., the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights).

When measuring ECLs, in order to derive an unbiased and probability-weighted amount, the Group should evaluated a range of possible outcomes. This involves identifying possible scenarios that specify:

a. The amount and timing of the cash flows for particular outcomes

b. The estimated probability of these outcomes

c. Exposure at default (EAD): The EAD estimates the percentage of exposure the Group might lose if the borrower defaults.

3.3 Other receivables and prepayments

Other receivables are measured at amortised cost less accumulated impairment losses while prepayment are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3.4 Reinsurance assets and reinsurance liabilities

Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance contracts. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due. The details of recognition and measurement of reinsurance contracts assets and liabilities have been set out under note 3.17 (e).

3.5 Deferred acquisition cost

Acquisition costs comprise insurance commissions, brokerage and other related expenses arising from the generation and conclusion of insurance contracts. The proportion of acquisition costs that correspond to the unearned premiums are deferred as an asset and recognized in the subsequent period. They are recognised on a basis consistent with the related provisions for unearned premiums.

3.6 Investment property

Investment property comprises investment in land or buildings held primarily to earn rental income or capital appreciation or both.
Investment property is initially recognized 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 cost of day to day servicing of an investment property. Investment property is subsequently measured at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss. Fair values are determined individually, on a basis appropriate to the purpose for which the property is intended and with regard to recent market transactions for similar properties in the same location.

Fair values are reviewed yearly by an independent valuer, registered with the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) of Nigeria as well as holding a recognized and relevant professional qualification and with relevant experience in the location and category of investment property being valued.
Subsequent expenditure on investment property is capitalized only if future economic benefit will flow to the Group; otherwise they are expensed as incurred.
Investment properties are disclosed separately from the property and equipment used for the purposes of the business.
The Group separately accounts for a dual purpose property as investment property if it occupies only an insignificant portion. Otherwise, the portion occupied by the Group is treated as property and equipment.

3.7 Intangible assets

Software

Recognition of software acquired is only allowed if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to this intangible asset will flow to the Group.

Software acquired is initially measured at cost. The cost of acquired software comprises its purchase price, including any import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable expenditure on preparing the asset for its intended use. After initial recognition, software acquired is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Maintenance costs should not be included.

Internally developed software is capitalized when the Group has the intention and demonstrates the ability to complete the development and use of the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits, and can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. The capitalized costs include all costs directly attributable to the development of the software. Internally developed software is stated at capitalized cost less accumulated amortization and impairment.

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. Amortisation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Software has a finite useful life with the estimated useful life of software being five years. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Upon disposal of software or when no future economic benefits are expected to flow from its use, such software are derecognise from the books. Gains or losses arising on disposal of assets are determined by comparing proceeds with their carrying amounts and are recognised in profit or loss in the year of derecognition.

3.8 Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

All items of property and equipment except land and buildings are initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Land and buildings are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at revalued amounts, being fair value at the date of revaluation less subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the profit and loss account during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Subsequent costs on replacement parts on an item of property are recognized in the carrying amount of the asset and the carrying amount of the replaced or renewed component is derecognized.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated on property and equipment on a straight line basis to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date.
No depreciation is charged on items of property and equipment until they are available for use.
Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognised or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.
Depreciation is computed as follows:

Land	-	Over the lease period
Buildings	-	Over 50 years
Office equipment	-	Over 5 years
Computer equipment	-	Over 3 years
Motor vehicles	-	Over 4 years
CWIP	-	Nil

Revaluation of land and building

Land and building is valued on an open market basis by qualified property valuers at least once every 3 years if there are evidences of significant changes in the carrying value.

When an individual property is revalued, any increase in its carrying amount (as a result of revaluation) is transferred to a revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same property previously recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss.

When the value of an individual property is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease is charged against any related credit balance in the revaluation reserve in respect of that property. However, to the extent that it exceeds any surplus, it is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

An item of property and equipment is derecognised when it is disposed of or where no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses arising on derecognition are calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss as other income. Where a revalued asset is disposed or scrapped, the revaluation reserve balance in respect of that asset is transferred as a reserve reclassification from other reserves to retained earnings.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are considered to be impaired when there exist any indication that the asset's recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, it is then assessed for impairment to determine the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are carried at the lowest levels for which they are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

3.9 Investment in associates

The Group in accordance with the accounting standards recognises all entities where it has more than 20% interest but less than 51% interest and for which it the Group has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of
the investee but that power does not conver it control or joint control of the policies of the investee.

The equity method is a method of accounting whereby the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of the investee's net assets. The investor's profit or loss includes its share of the investee's profit or loss and the investor's other comprehensive income includes its share of the investee's other comprehensive income.

The Group has elected to recognise all interest in associates in the separate financial statement at cost.

As at the reporting date, the Group has two associates including Coronation Merchant Bank and Coronation Securities Limited with 25.5% equity interest in the book. See note 15 on investment in associates for further reference.

3.10 Investment in subsidiaries

The Group in accordance with the accounting standards recognises all entities where it has at 51% interest and also has control over the operating and financial decisions of the entity as subsidiary.

The Group has control over a subsidiary or an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Group uses the consolidation method and where it prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances for the company and its subsidiaries.

As at the reporting date, the Group has a wholly owned subsidiaires Coronation Life Assurance Limited and a indirect wholly owned subsidiary Coronation Ghana Limited. See note 16 for further disclosures requirements of IFRS 12 on subsidiaries

3.11 Statutory deposit

These deposits represent bank balances required by the insurance regulator of the Group to be placed with the Central Bank of Nigeria (and the Central bank of Ghana for its subsidiary) and are based on 10% of the statutory minimum capitalisation. These deposits are not available for day to day use and are stated at amortised cost.

3.12 Share capital, dividend on ordinary shares, earnings per share, retained earnings & revaluation reserve

(i) Share capital

The Group classifies ordinary shares as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets.
Incremental costs directly attributable to issue of shares are recognized as deductions from equity net of any tax effects.

(ii) Dividend on ordinary shares

Dividends on the Group's ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid or, if earlier, approved by the Group's shareholders.

(iii) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic earnings per share for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the number of shares outstanding during the year.

Adjusted earnings per share is determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the bonus shares issued. A diluted earnings per share is determined where appropriate.

(iv) Diluted Earnings per share

The Group determines diluted earnings per share based on profit attirbutable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares

(v) Retained earnings/(deficit)
This account accumulates net profits or losses from operations.

(vi) Revaluation reserve

Revaluation reserve represents the fair value differences on the revaluation of items of property, plant and equipment as at the balance sheet date. If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in revaluation reserve. The increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. If an assets carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease is recognised in profit or loss, however, the decrease shall be recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

The revaluation surplus in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment is transferred to retained earnings when the asset is derecognised. This involves transferring the whole of the surplus when the asset is retired or disposed and some of the surplus are transfered to retained earnings as the asset is used by the entity. The amount of the surplus transfered is the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and the depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Transfers from revaluation reserve to retained earnings are not made through profit or loss.

3.13 Life insurance contract liabilities

The recognition and measurement of insurance contracts have been set out under note 3.17. Insurance contracts.
The reserves include Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR), Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR) and Life fund and these liabilities arising from life insurance contracts are determined as follows:

(a). Life fund
This is made up of liabilities on life policies in force as determined by qualified actuaries at the reporting date. Surplus or deficit arising from the periodic valuation of the life insurance contracts are recognised in profit and loss.

(b). Reserving methodology and assumptions
Data segmentation

The data used for reserving is segmented into the 2 classes as follows:
Individual business
Group business

Valuation and assumptions

The valuation for both the individual business and Group business utilises various assumptions which include:

- the valuation age is taken as Age Last Birthday at the valuation date;
- the period to maturity is taken as the full term of the policy less the expired term.
- full credit is given to premiums due between valuation date and the end of the premium paying term.

For all individual risk business, the gross premium method of valuation was used.
Reserves were calculated via a cashflow projection approach, taking into account future office premiums, expenses and benefit payments. Future cashflows were discounted back to the valuation date at the valuation rate of interest.

An unexpired premium reserve (UPR) was included for Group life business after allowing for acquisition expenses at a ratio of 15% of premium. The UPR is tested against an Additional Unexpired Risk Reserve (AURR) for adequacy and an AURR may also be held to allow for any inadequacies in the UPR for meeting claims in respect of the unexpired period. The claim rates underlying the AURR were based on pooled historical scheme claims experience. Allowance was made for IBNR (Incurred But Not Reported) claims in Group Life to take care of the delay in reporting claims. This was based on a loss ratio approach, which uses historical claims experience to estimate the expected claims, from which the IBNR portion is determined.

3.14 Contingency reserves

The Group maintains contingency reserves in accordance with the provisions of the Nigerian Insurance Act to cover fluctuations in securities and variations in statistical estimates. For life business, the reserve is calculated at the rate equal to the higher of 1% of gross premiums and 10% of net profit while for Non-Life business, the reserve is calculated at the rate equal to the higher of 3% of gross premiums and 20% of net profit.

3.15 Liability adequacy test

The liability for insurance contracts is tested for adequacy by discounting current estimates of all future contractual cash flows and comparing this amount to the carrying value of the liability net of deferred acquisition costs. Where a shortfall is identified, an additional provision is made and the Group recognizes the deficiency in the statement of profit or loss. Insurance contract liabilities are subject to liability adequacy testing on an annual basis. The method of valuation and assumptions used, the cash flows considered and the discounting and aggregation practices adopted have been set out as part of note 3.11.

The recognition of liability for investment contracts have been set out under note 3.18. Reserve for investment contract liabilities have been taken as the amount standing to the credit of the policy holders at the valuation date.

3.16 Trade and other payables

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

Other payables:
Other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

3.17 Provisions

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

3.18 Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of the asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for. Deferred income tax is determined using the tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax is realizable or the deferred income tax liability is payable.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is possible that future profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments subsidiaries and associates, except where the Group controls the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

The tax effects of carry-forwards of unused losses or unused tax credits are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilized.

3.19 Insurance contracts

The Group enters into insurance contracts as its primary business activities. Insurance contracts are those that the Group accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policy holder) by agreeing to compensate the policy holder or other beneficiary, if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policy holder or the other beneficiary. The Group as a guide defines significant insurance risk as the possibility of having to pay benefit on the occurrence of an insured event that are at least 10% more than the benefit payable if the insured event did not occur.

Life insurance contracts are issued to indemnify the insured life, the dependent or other thirdparty in the event of death, permanent disability, loss of job or on survival to maturity of the contract with the sums assured. These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example, death or survival) over a long duration.

In addition, the Group has short term life insurance contracts which protect the policyholders from the consequences of events (such as death or disability) over usually an annual period. Guaranteed benefits paid on occurrence of the specified insurance event are either fixed or linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the insured or the beneficiary.

Recognition and measurement

(a) Gross premium written

Premiums and annuity considerations written and/or receivable under life insurance contracts are stated gross of commission and recognised when due. Premium written relates to risks assumed during the period.

(b) Claims expenses

Claims and benefits relating to life insurance contracts are recognised as expense on notification. The measurement of life insurance contract liabilities has been set out under note 3.11. Claims expenses are expenses related to the settlement of insurance risk obligations.

(c) Claims expenses recoverable

Claims expenses recoverable are amounts recoverable on the gross claims expenses. This is estimated in manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and claims incurred associated with the polices and are in accordance with the related insurance contract. They are measured at their carrying amount less impairment charges. Amounts recoverable under reinsurance contracts are assessed for impairment at each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the Group reduces the carrying amount of its insurance assets to its recoverable amount and recognizes the impairment loss in profit or loss as a result of an event that occurred after its initial recognition, that the Group may not recover all amounts due and that the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Group will receive from the reinsurer.

(d) Deferred income

Deferred income represents a portion of commission received on reinsurance contracts which are booked during the financial year and are deferred based on the tenor of the underlying contracs. It is calculated by applying the reinsurance commission income ratio of prepaid reinsurance to reinsurance cost.

(e) Reinsurance contracts held

Contracts entered into by the Group with reinsurers under which the Group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Group and that meet the definition requirements for insurance contracts are reclassified as reinsurance contracts. Insurance contracts entered into by the Group under which the contract holder is another insurer are covered as insurance contracts.

Reinsurance assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers, as well as longer term receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in compliance with the terms of each reinsurance contracts. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for the reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due. The Group had the right to set-off re-insurance payables against the amount due from re-insurance and brokers in line with the agreed arrangement between both parties.

Reinsurance expense represents outward reinsurance premiums and are accounted for in the same accounting period as the premiums for the related direct insurance or reinsurance business assumed.

(f) Unearned premiums

Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in the year that relate to periods of risks after the reporting date. It is computed separately for each insurance contract using a time proportionate basis, or another suitable basis for uneven risk contracts.

3.20 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

3.21 Investment contracts

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer financial risks with no significant insurance risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract.

The Group enters into investment contracts with guarantee returns and other businesses of savings nature. Those contracts are recognised as liabilities and are measured at amortised cost at amount payable at each reporting date. The Group does not have contracts with discretionary participating features.

Individual deposit-based business comprises the various Wapic Trust, Wapic Gold, Wapic Cash and Wapic Val policies and their reserve comprises of the amount standing to the credit of the policyholders (account balance) at the valuation date. The life cover element (and corresponding risk premiums where applicable) was unbundled from the deposit components and reserves were calculated using a gross premium cash flow approach as described above. The rate of return applied on the policyholders balance are also in accordance with the terms and conditions of each product.

3.22 Fees and commission income

Fees and commissions are recognized on ceding business to the re-insurer and undertaking policy adminsitration for collectively administered policies. Commission are earned and credited to profit or loss over the period the service is provided.

3.23 Underwriting expenses

Underwriting expenses are made up of acquisition and maintenance expenses comprising commission and policy expenses, proportion of staff cost and insurance supervision levy.
Underwriting expenses for insurance contracts are recognized as expense when incurred, with the exception of acquisition costs which are recognized on a time apportionment basis in respect of risk.

3.24 Income recognition

(i) Gross premium income

Gross written premiums recognised for assumed insurance risks during the year are amortised over the period of the insurance contract. The gross premiums written are recognised as gross premiums income by adjusting for the movement in the unearned premiums reserves for insurance risks brought forward from the last year at the beginning of the year and the required unearned premiums reserves for the outstanding insurance risks at the end of the year. The recognised gross premiums income represent the earned portion of all insurance contracts in force during the year both from preceeding years and the current year.

(ii) Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income are recognised on the commission and policy admin fees received in respect of businesses ceded out to reinsurance companies and other insurance companies and fees earned from other related financial services during the period.

(iii) Investment income

Investment income comprise interest income earned on short-term deposits, rental income. and income earned on trading of securities including all realized and unrealized fair value changes, dividends and foreign exchange differences. Investment income, other than interest income, is recognised at fair value and on an accrual basis.

Interest income is recognised in the profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated using the effective interest rate method. Fees and commissions that form part of an integral part of the effective yield of a financial instrument are recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the instrument.

(iv) Other operating income

Other operating income comprises of profit from sale of property and equipment, interest income earned on staff loans and net foreign exchange gain. Interest income is recognised in the profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

(v) Dividend income

Dividend is recognized when the Group's right to receive the dividend has been established. The right to receive dividend is established when the dividend has been duly declared.

3.25 Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations include wages, salaries and other benefits which the Group has a present obligation to pay, as a result of employees' services provided up to the reporting date. The accrual is calculated on an undiscounted basis, using current salary rates.

A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group 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. These expenses are recognised in the profit or loss for the related period.

Post employment benefits

The Group operates a defined contributory retirement scheme as stipulated in the Pension Reform Act 2014. Under the defined contribution scheme, the Group pays fixed contributions of 10% to a separate entity – Pension Fund Administrators; employees also pay a minimum fixed percentage contribution of 8% to the same entity. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group retains no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the Fund does not hold enough assets to finance benefits accruing under the retirement benefit plan. The Group's obligations are recognized in the profit and loss.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed either to terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntarily redundancy if it is probable that the offer will be accepted and the number of acceptances can be estimated. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after reporting sheet date are discounted to present value.

3.26 Foreign currency transactions

The Nigerian Naira is the Group's functional and reporting currency. Foreign currency transactions are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate ruling at the reporting sheet date; the resulting foreign exchange gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Unrealized exchange differences on non-monetary financial assets (investments in equity instruments) are a component of the change in their entire fair value and are recognised in equity (translation reserve). For a non-monetary financial asset held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss, unrealized exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss. For non-monetary financial investments available-for-sale, unrealized exchange differences are recorded in other comprehensive income and transfer to equity when the asset is sold or becomes impaired.

3.27 Management and other operating expenses

Management and other operating expenses are expenses other than claims and underwriting expenses. They include depreciation expenses and other operating expenses. They are recognised on an accrual basis.

3.28 Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Group's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segments. Significant geographical regions have been identified as the secondary basis of reporting.

3.29 Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Group's shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders are subject to witholding tax deduction at the appropriate rate. Dividends that are proposed but not yet declared are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3.30 Leases

the Group leases several assets including buildings and land. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different terms and conditions, including extension options. The lease period ranges from 1 year to 40 years. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants; however, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. the Group has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

Lease liabilities

At commencement date of a lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right of use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. 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 in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset. The lease term refers to the contractual period of a lease.

Right of use Assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following: - the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received- any initial direct costs, and- restoration costs. Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in the property leases. These are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group.

Operating leases

Leases where the lessor retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised on profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

3.31 Contingent liabilities

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

3.32 Actuarial valuation

Actuarial valuation of the life fund is conducted annually to determine the liabilities on the existing policies and the adequacy of the assets representing the insurance fund as at the date of valuation. All surpluses and deficits arising therefrom are charged to the profit or loss.

3.33 Related party

Related parties refers to persons or entities that are related to the entity preparing the financial statements. At every reporting date, the Group discloses every transaction it had carried out during the period with its related parties.

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3.34 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2022. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

• Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)

• Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee

• The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

• The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee

• Rights arising from other contractual arrangements

• The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

3.35 Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses. The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs. When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

Consolidated and Seperate Statements of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022

		Group	Group	Company	Company
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
ASSETS	Notes				
Cash and cash equivalents	8	5,838,196	7,058,446	2,968,272	4,221,508
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	9	6,680,030	4,253,076	2,795,325	1,522,221
Financial assets at amortised cost	9	4,383,001	5,474,308	240,420	357,092
Trade receivables	10	241,300	184,633	236,069	178,560
Reinsurance assets	11	4,873,511	5,548,949	3,670,514	4,110,000
Deferred acquisition cost	12	357,032	276,629	114,920	151,576
Other receivables & prepayments	13	665,066	757,917	557,590	446,639
Investment properties	14	89,750	82,976	89,750	82,976
Investment in associates	15	9,029,592	11,216,496	5,423,440	5,423,440
Investment in subsidiaries	16	-	-	9,259,506	9,259,506
Intangible assets	17	839,444	444,887	299,475	319,818
Property and equipment	18	3,582,384	3,406,549	3,145,956	3,175,602
Right of use asset	19	45,434	132,908	-	-
Deferred tax asset	26	235,112	239,052	235,112	239,052
Statutory deposit	20	813,038	725,064	300,000	300,000
TOTAL ASSETS		37,672,890	39,801,890	29,336,349	29,787,990
LIABILITIES					
Insurance contract liabilities	21	12,819,459	13,636,718	8,672,640	9,174,769
Investment contract liabilities	22(a)	1,348,822	1,034,638	-	-
Trade payables	23	624,208	330,085	489,451	158,738
Other payables	24	2,777,011	2,928,145	2,481,571	2,962,041
Lease liability	25	20,666	23,488	-	-
Current income tax	27(a)	385,361	260,039	215,020	134,896
TOTAL LIABILITIES		17,975,527	18,213,113	11,858,682	12,430,444
EQUITY					
Share capital	28	11,995,952	11,995,952	11,995,952	11,995,952
Share premium	29	4,612,938	4,612,938	4,612,938	4,612,938
Contingency reserves	30	3,334,764	3,659,242	3,406,510	2,989,058
Other reserves	31(e)	796,127	1,752,455	1,419,383	1,393,020
Accumulated losses	32	(1,042,418)	(431,810)	(3,957,116)	(3,633,422)
TOTAL EQUITY		19,697,363	21,588,777	17,477,667	17,357,546
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		37,672,890	39,801,890	29,336,349	29,787,990

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors (BOD) on 15th May 2023 and signed on behalf of the board of directors by the directors listed below:

Mutiu Sunmonu
FRC/2014/IODN/00000006187
Chairman

Olamide Olajolo
FRC/2013/CIIN/0000000877
Managing Director

Bankole Osebeyo
FRC/2016/ICAN/00000015439
Head of Finance

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

Consolidated and Seperate Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Group 2022 31-Dec N'000	Group 2021 31-Dec N'000	Company 2022 31-Dec N'000	Company 2021 31-Dec N'000
Gross premium written	33	19,835,299	14,130,020	13,915,064	8,847,306
Gross premium income	33	18,178,076	14,139,777	12,941,819	8,648,494
Reinsurance expenses	33	(8,931,503)	(5,388,278)	(7,581,697)	(3,840,047)
Net premium income	33	9,246,573	8,751,499	5,360,122	4,808,447
Fee and commission income	34	1,672,537	915,490	1,394,194	642,012
Net underwriting income		10,919,110	9,666,988	6,754,316	5,450,459
Claims expenses	35	(3,333,497)	(7,311,278)	(1,632,291)	(4,426,587)
Reinsurance Claims expenses recovered/(settled)	35	620,395	2,198,028	(139,184)	1,486,901
Net insurance claims		(2,713,102)	(5,113,251)	(1,771,475)	(2,939,685)
Underwriting expenses	36	(3,634,370)	(2,710,186)	(2,724,514)	(1,851,099)
Decrease/(Increase) in individual life fund	21(e)	698,015	(595,117)	-	-
Total underwriting expenses		(5,649,457)	(8,418,554)	(4,495,989)	(4,790,784)
Underwriting profit		5,269,653	1,248,434	2,258,327	659,675
Investment income	37(a)	1,357,514	1,506,011	513,663	728,197
Profit on investment contracts	37(b)	179,100	86,948	-	-
Net realised gain on financial assets	38	-	183,305	-	108,713
Fair value changes on investment properties	39(a)	6,774	2,496	6,774	2,496
Other operating income	40	1,902,392	782,802	984,091	628,338
		3,445,780	2,561,561	1,504,528	1,467,744
Net income		8,715,433	3,809,995	3,762,855	2,127,419
Management expenses	41(b)	(6,544,754)	(5,981,215)	(3,788,997)	(3,437,641)
Finance cost on lease	25	(1,588)	(3,791)	-	-
Net expected credit loss (charge)/write back on financial assets at amortised cost	42(a)	(719,785)	(440,113)	223,594	(244,669)
Net changes in ECL allowance on fixed income securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	39(b)	2,995	1,301	2,995	(439)
Total expenses		(7,263,132)	(6,423,818)	(3,562,408)	(3,682,750)
Operating profit/(loss)		1,452,301	(2,613,823)	200,447	(1,555,331)

		Group	Group	Company	Company
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Share of (loss)/profit of associate	15(c)	(2,235,423)	501,425	-	-
(Loss)/Profit before tax		(783,122)	(2,112,398)	200,447	(1,555,331)
Income tax (expense)	27	(151,964)	(470,392)	(106,689)	(374,485)
(Loss)/Profit after tax for the year		(935,086)	(2,582,790)	93,758	(1,929,816)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Foreign currency translation difference of foreign operations	31(b)	(1,066,810)	(422,143)	-	-
Net fair value (losses)/gains on fixed income securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	39(b)	(109,079)	(958,912)	7,307	(306,756)
Net changes in ECL allowance on fixed income securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	39(b)	(2,995)	(1,301)	(2,995)	439
Share of other comprehensive income/(loss) of associates	15(c)	187,609	(59,232)	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Fair value changes in equity securities during the year	39(b)	34,947	644,299	22,051	625,622
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(956,328)	(797,289)	26,363	319,305
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(1,891,414)	(3,380,079)	120,121	(1,610,511)
Analysis of profit/(loss) for the year:					
Profit/(Loss) atributable to the owners of the Parent		(935,086)	(2,582,790)	93,758	(1,929,816)
Analysis of Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year:					
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributtable to the owners of the Parent		(1,891,414)	(3,380,079)	120,121	(1,610,511)
Basic (loss) /earnings per share (kobo)	43	(3.9)	(10.8)	0.4	(8.1)

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity Group
For the year ended 31 December 2022
(All amounts in Naira thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Contingency reserves	Other reserves	Accummulated Losses	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2022		11,995,952	4,612,938	3,659,242	1,752,455	(431,810)	21,588,777
Total comprehensive loss for the year							
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	(935,086)	(935,086)
Other comprehensive income							
Net changes in ECL allowance on fixed income securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)					(2,995)		(2,995)
Net fair value (losses)/gains on fixed income securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	39(b)	-	-	-	(109,079)	-	(109,079)
Fair value changes in equity securities during the year	39(b)			-	34,947	-	34,947
Foreign currency translation difference	31(b)	-	-	-	(1,066,810)	-	(1,066,810)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	15(c)	-	-	-	187,609		187,609
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	(956,328)	(935,086)	(956,328)
Total comprehensive loss for year		-	-	-	(956,328)	(935,086)	(1,891,414)
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:							
Transfer to contingency reserves	30	-	-	(324,478)	-	324,478	-
Total transactions with owners		-	-	(324,478)	-	324,478	(0)
Balance at 31 December 2022		11,995,952	4,612,938	3,334,764	796,127	(1,042,418)	19,697,363

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

Statement of Changes in Equity - Company
For the year ended 31 December 2022
(All amounts in Naira thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Share Capital	Share premium	Contingency reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2022		11,995,952	4,612,938	2,989,058	1,393,020	(3,633,422)	17,357,546
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	93,758	93,758
Other comprehensive income							
Net changes in ECL allowance on fixed income securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)					(2,995)		
Net fair value (losses)/gains on fixed income securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	39(b)	-		-	7,307	-	7,307
Fair value changes in equity securities during the year	39(b)	-	-	-	22,051	-	22,051
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	26,363	-	26,363
Total comprehensive income for year		-	-	-	26,363	93,758	120,121
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:							
Transfer to contingency reserves	30	-	-	417,452	-	(417,452)	-
Total transactions with owners		-	-	417,452	-	(417,452)	-
Balance at 31 December 2022		11,995,952	4,612,938	3,406,510	1,419,383	(3,957,116)	17,477,667

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity - Group
For the year ended 31 December 2021
(All amounts in Naira thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Contingency reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2021		11,995,952	4,612,938	3,311,312	2,549,744	2,498,910	24,968,856
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(2,582,790)	(2,582,790)
Other comprehensive income							
Net fair value (losses)/gains on fixed income securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	39(b)	-	-	-	(958,912)	-	(958,912)
Fair value changes in equity securities during the year	39(b)			-	644,299	-	644,299
Foreign currency translation difference	31(b)	-	-	-	197,239	-	197,239
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	15(c)	-	-	-	(59,232)	-	(59,232)
Exchange loss on net investment in a foreign operation*		-	-	-	(619,382)	-	(619,382)
Net changes in ECL allowance on fixed income securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	39(b)	-	-	-	(1,301)	-	(1,301)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	(797,289)	-	(797,289)
Total comprehensive loss for year		-	-	-	(797,289)	(2,582,790)	(3,380,079)
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:							
Transfer to contingency reserves	30	-	-	347,930	-	(347,930)	-
Total transactions with owners		-	-	347,930	-	(347,930)	-
Balance at 31 December 2021		11,995,952	4,612,938	3,659,242	1,752,455	(431,810)	21,588,777

Statement of Changes in Equity -Company
For the year ended 31 December 2021
(All amounts in Naira thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Share Capital	Share premium	Contingency reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2021		11,995,952	4,612,938	2,723,639	1,074,593	(1,438,187)	18,968,935
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(1,929,816)	(1,929,816)
Other comprehensive income							
Net fair value (losses)/gains on fixed income securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	39(b)	-		-	(306,756)	-	(306,756)
Fair value changes in equity securities during the year	39(b)	-	-	-	625,622	-	625,622
Net changes in ECL allowance on fixed income securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)	39(b)	-	-	-	(439)	-	(439)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	318,427	-	318,427
Total comprehensive income/loss for year		-	-	-	318,427	(1,929,816)	(1,611,389)
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:							
Transfer to contingency reserves	30	-	-	265,419	-	(265,419)	-
Total transactions with owners		-	-	265,419	-	(265,419)	-
Balance at 31 December 2021		11,995,952	4,612,938	2,989,058	1,393,020	(3,633,422)	17,357,546

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

Consolidated and Seperate Statements of Cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Group 2022 31-Dec N'000	Group 2021 31-Dec N'000	Company 2022 31-Dec N'000	Company 2021 31-Dec N'000
Operating activities					
Premiums received		18,855,331	13,216,418	12,954,565	8,726,264
Fees and commission received		1,812,532	872,763	1,475,702	658,963
Fees and commission paid		(3,768,679)	(2,858,897)	(2,687,858)	(1,734,009)
Reinsurance premiums paid		(9,296,023)	(5,136,642)	(7,902,553)	(3,879,052)
Gross claims paid to policy holders	35	(5,109,964)	(5,247,601)	(3,107,666)	(2,517,190)
Reinsurance recoveries on claims		2,330,781	1,301,447	1,157,809	852,590
Payments to employees		(1,697,603)	(1,416,382)	(861,725)	(835,722)
Other operating cash payments		(5,108,218)	(2,934,038)	(1,527,357)	(1,603,041)
Other operating cash receipts		2,482,545	126,609	252,260	325,477
Receipts from Investment contract	22(b)	1,005,974	602,475	-	-
Payments to Investment contract	22(b)	(590,149)	(694,924)	-	-
Premium received in advance	24	25,783	923,301		902,990
Tax paid	27(a)	(25,965)	(166,160)	(25,887)	(83,678)
Net cash from (used in)/ operating activities		916,344	(1,411,630)	(272,710)	813,592
Investing activities					
Purchases of property and equipment	18	(467,890)	(418,990)	(240,255)	(265,795)
Purchases of intangible assets	17	(541,098)	(101,749)	(100,848)	(99,204)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	18	13	55,034	-	-
Purchases of investment securities	9(d)	(6,194,064)	(8,501,916)	(2,550,824)	(2,579,058)
Proceeds from redemption of investment	9(d)	4,017,629	13,810,209	1,512,777	4,718,984
Rental income received		3,520	5,025	3,520	5,025
Dividend income received from Associate		139,092	425,004	139,092	425,004
Other dividend income received		11,301	7,884	11,301	7,884
Interest income received		916,549	634,052	253,602	223,017
Upfront deposits on Investment purchase		-	61,486	-	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(2,114,949)	5,976,040	(971,635)	2,435,857
Financing activities					
Principal payment on lease	25(a)	(3,437)	(49,471)	-	-
Lease payments interest	25(a)	(973)	(13,996)	-	-
Net cash used infinancing activities		(4,410)	(63,467)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8	7,063,452	2,410,920	4,223,582	838,199
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cashheld			15,230		15,230
Reclassification of money market instruments from unquoted equity (note 9(a)(ii))		-	136,360	-	120,704
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,203,015)	4,500,942	(1,244,345)	3,249,448
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8	5,860,437	7,063,452	2,979,238	4,223,582

Summary of cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	Group 2022 31-Dec N'000	Group 2021 31-Dec N'000	Company 2022 31-Dec N'000	Company 2021 31-Dec N'000
Cash at bank	1,422,584	736,720	759,553	381,382
Money market placements	4,437,853	6,190,372	2,219,685	3,721,497
Reclassification 9(a)(ii)	-	136,360	-	120,704
	5,860,437	7,063,452	2,979,238	4,223,582

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

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. The underlying judgments of the selection and disclosure of the Group's critical accounting policies and estimates, and the application of these policies and estimates are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Determination of fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of techniques as described in accounting policy. Further disclosures on the Group's valuation methodology have been made on note 6 (Fair value hierarchy). For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

(ii) Actuarial valuation of insurance contracts liabilities

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts is one of the Group's most critical accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that the Group will ultimately pay for such claims. The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a standard actuarial claims projection technique called the Basic Chain Ladder (BCL).
The main assumption underlying these techniques is that the Group's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, this method extrapolates the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analyzed by accident years and the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based. Additional qualitative judgment is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (for example to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims, inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the likely outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.
For Life Insurance contracts, the liabilities are estimated using appropriate and acceptable base tables of standard mortality according to the type and nature of the insurance contracts. Assumptions such as expenses inflation, valuation interest rate, mortality and claims experience are considered in estimating the required reserves for individual life contracts fund and the incurred but not reported claims under the Group life and non-life insurance contracts. The sensitivities to various valuation index for the life business is included under note 5 (Sensitivity Analysis).

(iii) Expected Credit Loss

The determination of Expected Credit Loss on financial assets requires the use of techniques as described in accounting policy 3.2(a). Further disclosures on the Company's valuation methodology have been made on note 3.2(d) (impairment) . Determination of expected credit loss requires varying degrees of judgement on the probability at default, loss given defaault, uncertainty of forward looking information and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk arises from the failure of a counterparty of the Group to repay amount due as at an agreed date or failure to perform as agreed. The Group's exposure to credit risk is primarily derived from the following activities:

• Unpaid premium from insured or brokers; and
• Non-recovery of claims paid from reinsurers.
• Inability of financial institutions to remit the matured principal investment and accrued interest

The Group's Risk Management philosophy is that moderate and guarded risk attitude will ensure sustainable growth in shareholder's value and reputation. The Group's policy is to set out specific rules for risk origination and management of the investment portfolio. The plan also sets out the roles and responsibilities of different individuals and committees involved.

The Group is exposed to risk relating to its investments in cash and cash eqivalents, trade receivables, debt instruments and the reliance on reinsurers to make payment when certain loss conditions are met. The Company's investment policy puts limits on the fixed income and money market instruments including portfolio composition limits, issuer type limits, aggregate issuer limits and corporate sector limits.

The Group's investment portfolio and receivables are exposed to credit risk through its fixed income money market instruments, trade receivables and reinsurance receivables. The maximum exposures from the Group's and Company's financial assets to credit risk are as follows:

31 December 2022

Group				Company		
In thousands of naira	Note			*In thousands of naira*		
Cash and cash equivalents	8	5,860,437	30%	Cash and cash equivalents	2,979,238	43%
Fixed income instruments at FVOCI	9	4,978,797	25%	Fixed income instruments at FVOCI	1,523,740	22%
Financial assets at Amortised cost	9	5,503,979	28%	Financial assets at Amortised cost	250,910	4%
Trade receivables	10	245,284	1%	Trade receivables	240,053	4%
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)**	13	2,067,956	11%	Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)**	1,556,836	23%
Reinsurance share of claims paid not yet recovered	11	56,565	0%	Reinsurance assets	-	0%
Statutory deposit	20	813,038	4%	Statutory deposit	300,000	4%
		19,526,056	100%		6,850,777	100%

**The other receivables for the Group relates to Staff loans N18.4 million (company; N18.3 million), sundry receivables of N1.7 billion (company; N1.3 billion), impairment allowance on sundry receivables of (N1.7 billion) (company; (N1.3billion)).

31 December 2021

Group				Company		
In thousands of naira				*In thousands of naira*		
	Note					
Cash and cash equivalents	8	7,058,446	42%	Cash and cash equivalents	4,221,508	75%
Fixed income instruments at FVOCI	9	2,640,742	16%	Fixed income instruments at FVOCI	272,143	5%
Fixed income instruments at Amortised cost	9	5,474,308	33%	Fixed income instruments at Amortised cost	357,092	6%
Fair value through P or L	9	-	0%	Fair value through P or L	-	0%
Trade receivables	10	184,633	1%	Trade receivables	178,560	3%
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)**	13	259,920	2%	Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)**	173,060	3%
Reinsurance assets	11	500,208	3%	Reinsurance assets	98,003	2%
Statutory deposit	20	725,064	4%	Statutory deposit	300,000	5%
		16,843,320	100%		5,600,367	100%

**The other receivables for the Group relates to Staff loans N69.1 million (company; N29 million), sundry receivables of N1.8 billion (company; N1.3 billion), impairment allowance of (N1.6 billion) (company; (N1.2billion).

The Group further manages its exposure to credit risk through counterparty risk via established limits as approved by the Board. These limits are determined based on credit ratings of the counterparty amongst other factors. All fixed income investments are measured for performance on a quarterly basis and monitored by management on a monthly basis.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group held cash and cash equivalents of N5.8 billion at 31 December 2022 (2021: N7 billion) which represents its maximum credit exposure on these assets. The cash and cash equivalents are held with Access Bank Plc (which was rated as A+ by Fitch) and other banks (B+ to B-). The Group monitors the fund's liquidity position with the banks on a daily basis.

The Group's exposures to banks and finance houses as at 31 December 2022 is represented below:

Company portfolio		
Counterparty	Investment in money market	%
National Banks	5,584,596	95%
Other Banks	275,840	5%
Total	5,860,437	100%

The Group's exposures to banks and finance houses as at 31 December 2021 is represented below:

Company portfolio		
Counterparty	Investment in money market	%
National Banks	6,557,193	92%
Other Banks	506,259	8%
Total	7,063,452	100%

The Company's exposures to banks and finance houses as at 31 December 2022 is represented below:

Company portfolio		
Counterparty	Investment in money market	%
National Banks	2,979,238	100%
Other Banks	-	-
Total	2,979,238	100%

The Company's exposures to banks and finance houses as at 31 December 2021 is represented below:

Company portfolio		
Counterparty	Investment in money market	%
National Banks	4,223,582	100%
Other Banks	-	-
Total	4,223,582	100%

The table below shows the credit quality and staging of debt instruments at amortised cost and FVOCI for 2022

Group

Rating	Staging	Exposure	%
B (S & P)	Stage 1	9,776,359	104%
Others	Stage 1	(419,715)	-4%
Total		9,356,644	
Carrying amount		10,482,776	100%

Company

Rating	Staging	Exposure	%
B (S & P)	Stage 1	1,520,745	86%
B (S & P)	Stage 1	243,415	14%
Total		1,764,160	
Carrying amount		1,774,650	100%

The table below shows the credit quality and staging of debt instruments at amortised cost and FVOCI for 2021

Group

Rating	Staging	Exposure	%
B (S & P)	Stage 1	7,079,508	97%
B (S & P)	Stage 1	254,952	3%
Total		7,334,460	
Carrying amount		8,115,050	100%

Company

Rating	Staging	Exposure	%
B (S & P)	Stage 1	272,143	100%
B (S & P)	Stage 1	-	0%
		272,143	
		629,235	100%

Reinsurance contract is executed only with reinsurers with a minimum acceptable credit rating. The creditworthiness of all reinsurers is monitored and reported to management by the Risk Management function by reviewing their annual financial statements and qualitative observations through formal and informal communication channels. Reinsurance treaties are reviewed annually by management prior to renewal of the reinsurance contract.

Aside credit risk exposure from our investment policies, the Group is also exposed to this risk from its core business – outstanding premiums from clients. Trade receivables are short-term in nature consisting of a large number of policyholders and are subject to moderate credit risk.

The Group categorizes its exposure to this risk based on business sources (namely Agents, Brokers and Insurance Companies) and periodically reviews trade receivable to ensure credit worthiness.

Credit risk exposure to trade receivables arises from the 30 days' window given by NAICOM in the "No Premium No Cover" (NPNC) policy. This gives brokers the latitude to withhold premiums collected from insured for 30 days. However, they are expected to issue their credit note and remit the premiums at the expiration of the 30 days' grace period. Brokers who fails to remit are reported on quarterly basis to NAICOM and are subject to the downgrading process in the Group's Credit Policy Guide. The Group's risk exposure to credit risk is low as the receipt of insurance premium from the insured is a pre- condition for the issuance of insurance cover.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk and the carrying amounts of all the financial assets subject to credit risk represents the maximum exposure of the Group to credit risk.

Market Risk Management

The financial markets of Nigeria and Ghana were adversely affected by volatility in the markets. The Group's ability to meet business objectives was affected by the adverse changes in the major market risk factors: interest rates, foreign exchange rates, on- availability of FX, rise in inflation, equity prices, and increase in property prices. The Group's identification, management, control, measurement and reporting of market risk is designed along the following major risk factors;

1. Interest rate risk
2. Foreign exchange risk
3. Equity price risk

1. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure of the Group's financial condition to adverse movements in interest rates, yield curves and credit spreads. The interest rate risk exposure arises when a change in interest rate has a potential to affect the value of the Group's assets and liabilities. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk through the floating interest rate bearing assets and liabilities and fixed interest bearing financial instruments carried at fair value in the Group's book.

The Group is significantly exposed to interest rate risk through its Life underwriting investment policies that have guaranteed interest rate. As a result, the Company's investment income moves in the direction of interest rate in the short and medium term. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in a bid to tackle rising inflation raised Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) over the course of the year from 11.5% as at December 2021 to 16.5% as at December 2022. This development presented an opportunity for the Company in terms of generating more revenue on its investment portfolio to support the Company's income aspiration for the year.
The GDP of Nigeria grew by 3.52% year-on-year in real terms in the fourth quarter of 2022, beating market estimates of a 2.33% growth. However, the challenges in the country's overall economic performance of Nigeria in 2022 persisted across different sectors of the economy with significant increase in inflationary pressure. Challenges due to political instability occasioned by terrorist activities, increase in debt profile, devaluation of the Naira, high unemployment rate, low return on investment amongst others continued to cloud the country's economic recovery prospect. Headline inflation rose from 15.63% recorded in December 2021 to 21.34% in December 2022 thus sustaining the increase in prices of commodities. The rise in inflation is attributed to food supply disruptions, import cost hikes due to currency depreciation and a rise in production costs. These factors resulted in the country adopting significant steps of fiscal consolidation and international borrowing to implement some of her capital projects. We expect an improved economic growth as the country focuses on reducing the impact of inflation on interest rate and ensures improved security measures in the oil sector.

2. Foreign exchange risk
Foreign exchange risk is the exposure of the Group's financial condition to adverse movement in FX risk and currency risk or the risk that investment dominated in foreign currency will lose value due of unfavorable exchange rate fluctuation between the investment's foreign currency and the investment holder's domestic currency. The Group conducts its operation in both local and foreign currency and therefore is exposed to financial impact of changes in exchange rate of various currencies. The Group regularly review its investment policy with a view to take advantage of the FX volatility and to immunize the liability obligation of the Group.

3. Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the exposure of the Group's financial condition to Mark-To-Market loss as a result of holding equity in a particular investment such as investment in Quoted and unquoted equities. In managing the Group equity price risk, the Group on a regular basis track the stock portfolio position based on the price received (prevailing market price) and daily stock valuation to justify the holding of such stock in the portfolio. The Group also manages the equity price volatility through diversification of holding in various stocks. The ideal is that if one stock experiences a sudden decline, other stock portfolio will compensate the loss and the loss impact due to stock price volatility is likely to be minimized.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments
The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, only a change in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would affect profit or loss.

The table below shows the impact on the Company's profit before tax if interest rates on financial instruments had increased/decrease by 500 basis points or increase/decreased by 100 basis points, with all other variables held constant.

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate are as follows

	Re-pricing period				
	Carrying amount	1 - 3 months	3 -6 months	6 - 12 months	Above 1 year
Group					
31 December 2022					
Assets					
In thousands of Naira					
Cash and cash equivalents	5,838,196	5,838,196	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	6,680,030	239,793	788,915	870,445	6,013,984
Financial assets at amortised cost	4,383,001	46,729	-	2,076,834	3,068,523
Trade receivables	241,300	285,843	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	56,565	67,007	-	-	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	2,067,956	1,837,269	-	-	612,423
Statutory deposit	813,038	-	-	-	963,122
	20,080,086	8,314,836	788,915.24	2,947,279.23	10,658,051.15
Liabilities					
Investment contracts	1,348,822	186,283	626,289	416,716	119,534
Trade payables	624,208	86,208	289,835	192,848	55,318
Lease liability	20,666	-	-	-	22,611
	1,993,696	272,491	916,123.95	609,564.22	197,462.50
Total interest re-pricing gap	18,086,390	8,042,345	(127,208.70)	2,337,715.01	10,460,588.64
Cumulative	18,086,390	8,042,345	7,915,136.31	10,252,851.33	20,713,439.97
Increase by 100bp	180,864	80,423	(1,272.09)	23,377.15	104,605.89
Increase by 500bp	904,319	402,117	(6,360.44)	116,885.75	523,029.43
Decrease by 100bp	(180,864)	(80,423)	1,272.09	(23,377.15)	(104,605.89)
Decrease by 500bp	(904,319)	(402,117)	6,360.44	(116,885.75)	(523,029.43)
31 December 2021					
Assets					
In thousands of Naira					
Cash and cash equivalents	7,058,446	7,058,446	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	4,253,076	152,672	502,291	554,199	3,829,014
Financial assets at amortised cost	5,474,308	50,254	-	2,233,518	3,300,022
Trade receivables	184,633	184,633	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	500,208	500,208	-	-	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT	259,920	194,940	-	-	64,980
Statutory deposit	725,064	-	-	-	725,064
	18,455,654	8,141,154	502,290.57	2,787,716.90	7,919,079.58
Liabilities					
Investment contracts	1,034,638	142,892	480,407	319,650	91,690
Trade payables	330,085	330,085	-	-	-
Lease liability	23,488	-	-	6,708	17,249
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities	1,761,257	1,761,257	-	-	-
	3,149,467	2,234,233	480,407	326,358	108,939
Total interest re-pricing gap	15,306,187	5,906,920	21,884	2,461,359	7,810,140
Cumulative	15,306,187	5,906,920	5,928,804	8,390,163	16,200,303
Increase by 100bp	153,062	59,069	219	24,614	78,101
Increase by 500bp	765,309	295,346	1,094	123,068	390,507
Decrease by 100bp	(153,062)	(59,069)	(219)	(24,614)	(78,101)
Decrease by 500bp	(765,309)	(295,346)	(1,094)	(123,068)	(390,507)

		Re-pricing period			
	Carrying amount	1 - 3 months	3 -6 months	6 - 12 months	Above 1 year
Group					
31 December 2022					
Assets					
In thousands of Naira					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,968,272	2,968,272	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	2,795,325	43,999	69,290	59,936	1,559,020
Financial assets at amortised cost	240,420	44,898	-	119,729	134,695
Trade receivables	236,069	236,069	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	1,556,836	1,556,836	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
	8,096,922	4,850,074	69,290	179,665	1,993,715
Liabilities					
Trade payables	489,451	489,451	489,451	-	-
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities	2,026,266	2,026,266	2,026,266	-	-
	2,515,717	2,515,717	2,515,717	-	-
Total interest re-pricing gap	5,581,205	2,334,357	(2,446,427)	179,665	1,993,715
Cumulative	5,581,205	2,334,357	(112,070)	67,595	2,061,310
Increase by 100bp	55,812	23,344	(24,464)	1,797	19,937
Increase by 500bp	279,060	116,718	(122,321)	8,983	99,686
Decrease by 100bp	(55,812)	(23,344)	24,464	(1,797)	(19,937)
Decrease by 500bp	(279,060)	(116,718)	122,321	(8,983)	(99,686)
31 December 2021					
Assets					
In thousands of Naira					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,221,508	4,221,508	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	1,522,221	43,999	69,290	59,936	1,559,020
Financial assets at amortised cost	357,092	(62,241)	-	88,916	417,905
Trade receivables	178,560	178,560	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	98,003	98,003	-	-	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	173,060	173,060	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
	6,850,445	4,652,890	69,290	148,852	2,276,925
Liabilities					
Trade payables	158,738	158,738	-	-	-
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities) **	1,755,873	1,755,873	-	-	-
	1,914,611	1,914,611	-	-	-
Total interest re-pricing gap	4,935,834	2,738,279	69,290	148,852	2,276,925
Cumulative	4,935,834	2,738,279	2,807,569	2,956,420	5,233,345
Increase by 100bp	49,358	27,383	693	1,489	22,769
Increase by 500bp	246,792	136,914	3,464	7,443	113,846
Decrease by 100bp	(49,358)	(27,383)	(693)	(1,489)	(22,769)
Decrease by 500bp	(246,792)	(136,914)	(3,464)	(7,443)	(113,846)

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign exchange risk exposure of the Group's financial condition is due to adverse movements in exchange rates. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange currency risk primarily through transactions denominated in foreign currency. The Group is also exposed to foreign currency fluctuation in its investments in unquoted equity, dollar-denominated bond instruments, fixed deposits and bank balances in USD.

The Group's foreign exchange risk is considered at a Group level since an effective overview of such risk is a critical element of the Group's asset/liability risk management. The Board of Directors define its risk tolerance levels and expectations for foreign exchange risk management and ensures that the risk is maintained at prudent levels.

Through out the year 2022, Central Bank of Nigeria continued to sustain the FX through its various interventions to ensure stability and reduce pressure on the naira as a result of exchange rate crisis triggered by the fluctuation in oil prices. This effort was made by the Apex bank, which is aimed at supporting the monetary policy objectives that are challenged by the weak fiscal environment and low domestic productivity, leading to huge importation.

Foreign exchange risk is quantified using the net balance of assets and liabilities in each currency, and their total sum.

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk through cash balances maintained in foreign currency and eurobonds.

The table below summaries the Group's financial instruments at carrying amount, categorised by currency:

				31-Dec-22			
		Total	Naira	US Dollar	Euro	Pound	Gh Cedi
	Notes						
Group							
In thousands of Naira							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	8	5,838,196	4,145,119	875,729	-	-	817,347
Equity and debt securities - at fair value through OCI	9	6,680,030	6,680,030	-	-	-	-
Debt securities - at amortised cost	9	4,383,001	3,287,251		-	-	1,095,750
Trade receivables	10	241,300	241,300	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance share of claims paid not yet recovered	11	56,565	56,565	-	-	-	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	13	2,067,956	1,075,870	992,086	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	20	813,038	813,038	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets		20,080,086	16,299,173	1,867,816	-	-	1,913,098
Less liabilities:							
Investment contract liabilities	22(a)	1,348,822	1,348,822	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	23	624,208	624,208	-	-	-	-
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)	24	2,228,194	2,005,375	-	-	-	222,819
Total financial liabilities		4,201,224	3,978,405	-	-	-	222,819
Net financial assets		15,878,862	12,320,768	1,867,816	-	-	1,690,278
Insurance contract liabilities	21	12,819,459	12,819,459	-	-	-	-
Net policyholders' (liabilities)/assets		3,059,403	(498,691)	1,867,816	-	-	1,690,278

** Other payables includes accounts payables N862 million and accrued expenses N1 billion

		31-Dec-21					
		Total	Naira	US Dollar	Euro	Pound	Gh Cedi
	Notes						
Group							
In thousands of Naira							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	8	7,058,446	5,419,571	806,125	15,444	206	817,099
Equity and debt securities - at fair value through OCI	9	4,253,076	4,253,076	-	-	-	-
Debt securities - at amortised cost	9	5,474,308	3,955,982	422,930	-	-	1,095,396
Trade receivables	10	184,633	184,633	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance share of claims paid not yet recovered	11	500,208	500,208	-	-	-	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	13	259,920	135,225	124,695	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	20	725,064	725,064	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets		18,455,653	15,173,759	1,353,749	15,444	206	1,912,495
Less liabilities:							
Investment contract liabilities	22(a)	1,034,638	1,034,638	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	23	330,085	330,085	-	-	-	-
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)	24	1,761,257	1,609,049	-	-	-	152,208
Total financial liabilities		3,125,980	2,973,772	-	-	-	152,208
Net financial assets/liabilities		15,329,673	12,199,987	1,353,749	15,444	206	1,760,287
Insurance contract liabilities	21	13,636,718	13,636,718	-	-	-	-
Net policyholders' assets/(liabilities)		1,692,955	(1,436,731)	1,353,749	15,444	206	1,760,287

** Other payables includes accounts payables N1.7 billion and accrued expenses N562 million and accrued interest payable N67 million.

The table below summaries the Company's financial instruments at carrying amount, categorised by currency:

		31 December 2022					
		Total	Naira	Us Dollar	Euro	Pound	Others
Company	*Notes*						
In thousands of Naira							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,968,272	2,338,514	629,758			-
Equity & Debt securities - at fair value through OCI	9	2,795,325	2,795,324	-	-	-	-
Debt securities - at amortised cost	9	240,420	240,420	-	-	-	-
Non pledged trading assets	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	10	236,069	236,069	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	13	1,556,836	1,556,836	-	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	20	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets		8,096,921	7,467,162	629,758	-	-	-
Less liabilities:							
Trade payables	23	489,451	489,451	-	-	-	-
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)**	24	2,026,266	2,026,266	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		2,515,717	2,515,717	-	-	-	-
Net financial assets		5,581,204	4,951,445	629,758	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	21	8,672,640	8,672,640	-	-	-	-
Net policyholders' (liabilities)/assets		(3,091,436)	(3,721,195)	629,758	-	-	-

** Other payables is made up of accounts payables of N1.1 billion and accrued expenses N858 million.

		31 December 2021					
		Total	Naira	Us Dollar	Euro	Pound	Others
Company	*Notes*						
In thousands of Naira							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,221,508	3,579,741	617,775	23,676	316	-
Equity & Debt securities - at fair value through OCI	9	1,522,221	1,522,221	-	-	-	-
Debt securities - at amortised cost	9	357,092	-	357,092	-	-	-
Trade receivables	10	178,560	178,560	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	11	98,003	98,003	-	-	-	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	13	173,060	173,060	-	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	20	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets		6,850,445	5,851,585	974,867	23,676	316	-
Less liabilities:							
Trade payables	23	158,738	158,738	-	-	-	-
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)**	24	1,755,873	1,755,873	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		1,914,611	1,914,611	-	-	-	-
Net financial assets		4,935,834	3,936,975	974,867	23,676	316	-
Insurance contract liabilities	21	9,174,769	9,174,769	-	-	-	-
Net policyholders' (liabilities)/assets		(2,324,324)	(3,323,184)	974,867	23,676	316	-

** Other payables is made up of accounts payables of N1.7 bilion and accrued expenses N292 million.

The cash balances and eurobonds above have been translated at the prevailing rates as at 31 December 2022. The prevailing rates are highlighted below:

	Year-end spot rate	
	2022	2021
USD	462	435
GBP	573	568
EURO	483	477
CEDI	54	71

Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows the impact on the Company's profit before tax and equity if foreign exchange rates on financial instruments had increased or decreased by 100 basis points, with all other variables held constant.

	2022	
	Profit or loss	
Group	Strengthening	Weakening
USD	18,678	(18,678)
GBP	-	-
EURO	-	-
CEDI	19,131	(19,131)
Company		
USD	6,298	(6,298)
GBP	-	-
EURO	-	-

	2021	
	Profit or loss	
Group	Strengthening	Weakening
USD	39,963	(39,963)
GBP	154	(154)
EURO	2	(2)
CEDI	19,560	(19,560)
Company		
USD	18,760	(18,760)
GBP	237	(237)
EURO	3	(3)

Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. This exposure is managed through the adherence to investment in good fundamentals equities approved by the Board and in line with NAICOM investment guidelines.

Asset allocation to investment in equity is shown below

	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-2022		31-Dec-2022	
Allocation Target	Quoted Equities	Unquoted Equities	Quoted Equities	Unquoted Equities
Insurance and investment contract fund	0.4%	11.6%	0.0%	14.7%
Shareholders fund	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-2021		31-Dec-2021	
Allocation Target	Quoted Equities	Unquoted Equities	Quoted Equities	Unquoted Equities
Insurance and investment contract fund	0.4%	10.6%	0.0%	13.6%
Shareholders fund	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

The equity price changes are monitored by the investment committee and the holdings are adjusted when there are deviations from the investment policy. The Group manages its exposure to equity price risk using sensitivity analysis to assess potential changes in the value of investment in equities and the impact of such changes on the Group's investment income. There have been no major changes from prior period in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to monitor and measure the Group equity price risk.

Below is the Group and Company equity price sensitivity for Equity securities as listed in Note 9 (a):

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
Instruments:				
Assets:				
Listed Equities (AFS)	60,157	62,279	26	24
Unlisted Equities (AFS)	1,644,071	1,550,055	1,274,554	1,250,055
Total equity security	1,704,228	1,612,334	1,274,580	1,250,078
Price movement:				
Increase in equity price by 200 basis points (+2%)				
Listed Equities (AFS)	61,360	63,525	27	24
Unlisted Equities (AFS)	1,676,952	1,581,056	1,300,045	1,275,056
Net effect	1,738,313	1,644,580	1,300,072	1,275,080
Decrease in equity price by 200 basis points (-2%)				
Listed Equities (AFS)	58,954	61,033	25	23
Unlisted Equities (AFS)	1,611,190	1,519,053	1,249,063	1,225,053
Net effect	1,670,143	1,580,087	1,249,088	1,225,077

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may not have sufficient liquid financial resources to meet its obligations when they fall due and will have to incur excessive cost to do so or will be unable to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. This usually occurs due to the inability to convert a security or hard asset to cash without a loss of capital and / or income in the process. The Group policy is to maintain adequate liquidity and contingent liability to meet its need under normal conditions. The Group also mitigates this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows. The Group's current liabilities arise as claims are made and clients request for termination of their investment-linked products. The Group has zero tolerance for liquidity risk and is committed to meeting all liabilities as they fall due.

The Board approves the Group's liquidity policy and contingency funding plan, including establishing liquidity risk tolerance levels. The Board and its committees monitors the liquidity position and reviews the impact of strategic decisions on the Group's liquidity. Liquidity positions are measured by calculating the Group's net liquidity gap.

Quantifications

The Group adopts both qualitative and quantitative approaches to measuring liquidity risk. Specifically, the Company uses the following techniques;

a) Funding and Liquidity plan;
b) Gap Analysis;
c) Ratio Analysis; and
d) Cashflow analysis

The Funding and Liquidity plan defines the Group's sources and channels of utilization of funds. The funding liquidity risk limit is quantified by calculating liquidity ratios and measuring/monitoring the cumulative gap between our assets and liabilities. The Liquidity Gap Analysis quantifies the monthly and cumulative gap in a business environment. The gap for any given tenor bucket represents the liabilities to, or placements made, the market required to replace maturing liabilities or assets. The Group monitors the cumulative gap as a ±20% of the total risk assets and the gap as a ±20% of total liabilities.

The following table shows the undiscounted cash flows on the Group's financial assets and liabilities and insurance liabilities, as well as on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The Gross nominal inflow / (outflow) disclosed in the table is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial asset and liability and insurance liability.

	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Residual contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities 1 - 3 months	3 -6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 5 years
Group						
31 December 2022						
In thousands of Naira						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,838,196	5,838,196	5,838,196	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	6,680,030	7,913,137	239,793	788,915	870,445	6,013,984
Financial assets at amortised cost	4,383,001	5,192,085	46,729	-	2,076,834	3,068,523
Trade receivables	241,300	285,843	285,843	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	56,565	67,007	67,007	-	-	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	2,067,956	2,449,692	1,837,269	-	-	612,423
Statutory deposit	813,038	963,122	-	-	-	963,122
Total financial assets	20,080,085	22,709,081	8,314,835	788,915	2,947,279	10,658,051
Liabilities						
Investment contracts	1,348,822	1,348,822	186,283	626,289	416,716	119,534
Trade payables	624,208	624,208	86,208	289,835	192,848	55,318
Lease liability	20,666	22,611	-	-	-	22,611
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities) **	2,228,194	2,228,194	-	-	623,894	1,604,300
Total financial liabilities	4,221,890	4,223,835	272,491	916,124	1,233,459	1,801,762
Gap - Net financial assets/liabilities	15,858,195	18,485,246	8,042,344	(127,209)	1,713,821	8,856,289
Insurance contract liabilities (excl. IBNR and unearned premium)	5,854,510	5,854,510	746,047	1,621,879	208,935	3,277,649
Gap - Net policyholders' assets/(liabilities)	10,003,685	12,630,736	7,296,297	(1,749,088)	1,504,885	5,578,640
Cumulative liquidity gap	10,003,685	12,630,736	7,296,297	5,547,209	7,052,095	12,630,735

** Other payables includes accounts payables N862 million and accrued expenses N1 billion

	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Residual contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities 1 - 3 months	3 -6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 5 years
Group						
31 December 2021						
In thousands of Naira						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	7,058,446	7,058,446	7,058,446	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	4,253,076	5,038,176	152,672	502,291	554,199	3,829,014
Financial assets at amortised cost	5,474,308	5,583,794	50,254		2,233,518	3,300,022
Trade receivables	184,633	184,633	184,633	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	500,208	500,208	500,208	-	-	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	259,920	259,920	194,940	-	-	64,980
Statutory deposit	725,064	725,064	-	-	-	725,064
Total financial assets	18,455,653	19,350,240	8,141,153	502,291	2,787,717	7,919,080
Liabilities						
Investment contracts	1,034,638	1,034,638	142,892	480,407	319,650	91,690
Trade payables	330,085	330,085	330,085	-	-	-
Lease liability	23,488	23,957	-	-	6,708	17,249
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities) **	1,761,257	1,761,257	1,761,257	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	3,149,468	3,149,937	2,234,233	480,407	326,358	108,940
Gap - Net financial assets/liabilities	15,306,185	16,200,302	5,906,919	21,884	2,461,359	7,810,140
Insurance liabilities	7,870,937	7,870,937	1,003,002	2,180,492	280,897	4,406,546
Gap - Net policyholders' assets/(liabilities)	7,435,248	8,329,365	4,903,917	(2,158,608)	2,180,462	3,403,594
Cumulative liquidity gap	7,435,248	8,329,365	4,903,917	2,745,309	4,925,771	8,329,365

** Other payables includes accounts payables N1.131 billion and accrued expenses N562 million and accrued interest payable N67 million.

The following table shows the undiscounted cash flows on the Company's financial assets and liabilities, as well as on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The Gross nominal inflow / (outflow) disclosed in the table is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial asset or liability.

	Residual contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities					
	Carrying amount	Gross nominal	1 - 3 months	3 -6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 5 years
Company						
31 December 2022						
In thousands of Naira						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,968,272	2,968,272	2,968,272	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	2,795,325	1,732,244	43,999	69,290	59,936	1,559,020
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	240,420	299,323	44,898	-	119,729	134,695
Trade receivables	236,069	236,069	236,069	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	1,556,836	1,556,836	1,556,836	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
Total financial assets	8,096,922	7,092,744	4,850,074	69,290	179,665	1,993,715
Liabilities						
Trade payables	489,451	489,451	489,451	-	-	-
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)**	2,026,266	2,026,266	2,026,266	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	2,515,717	2,515,717	2,515,717	-	-	-
Gap - Net financial assets/liabilities	5,581,205	4,577,027	2,334,357	69,290	179,665	1,993,715
Insurance liabilities (excl. IBNR and unearned premium)	4,442,102	4,442,102	4,442,102	-	-	-
Gap - Net policyholders' (liabilities)/assets	1,139,103	134,925	(2,107,745)	69,290	179,665	1,993,715
Cumulative liquidity gap	1,139,103	134,925	(1,972,819)	(1,903,529)	(1,723,865)	269,851

** Other payables is made up of accounts payables of N1.1 billion and accrued expenses N858 million.

	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	1 - 3 months	3 -6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 5 years
	Residual contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities					
Company						
31 December 2021						
In thousands of Naira						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	4,221,508	4,221,508	4,221,508	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	1,522,221	1,732,244	43,999	69,290	59,936	1,559,020
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	357,092	444,580	(62,241)	-	88,916	417,905
Trade receivables	178,560	178,560	178,560	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	98,003	98,003	98,003	-	-	-
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	173,060	173,060	173,060	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
Total financial assets	6,850,445	7,147,956	4,652,890	69,290	148,852	2,276,925
Liabilities						
Trade payables	158,738	158,738	158,738	-	-	-
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities) **	1,755,873	1,755,873	1,755,873	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	1,914,611	1,914,611	1,914,611	-	-	-
Gap - Net financial assets/liabilities	4,935,834	5,233,345	2,738,279	69,290	148,852	2,276,925
Insurance liabilities	6,362,513	6,362,513	4,326,509	636,251	178,150	1,221,603
Gap - Net policyholders' (liabilities)/assets	(1,426,679)	(1,129,168)	(1,588,230)	(566,962)	(29,299)	1,055,322
Cumulative liquidity gap	(1,426,679)	(1,129,168)	(2,717,398)	(3,284,360)	(3,313,658)	(2,258,336)

** Other payables is made up of accounts payables of N1.463 billion and accrued expenses N292 million.

The following table shows amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve months (non-current) for each asset and liability line item and the amounts expected to be recovered or settled no more than twelve months after the reporting period.

Group

	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
	Current	Non-current	Carrying amount	Current	Non-current	Carrying amount
In thousands of Naira						
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,860,437	-	5,838,196	7,063,452	-	7,058,446
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	1,899,153	4,780,877	6,680,030	1,209,162	3,043,913	4,253,076
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,123,563	2,259,438	4,383,001	2,283,772	3,190,536	5,474,308
Trade receivables	241,300	-	241,300	184,633	-	184,633
Reinsurance assets	4,873,511	-	4,873,511	5,548,949	-	5,548,949
Deferred acquisition cost	357,032	-	357,032	276,629	-	276,629
Other receivables and prepayments	(1,172,203)	1,837,269	665,066	562,980	194,940	757,920
Investment property	-	89,750	89,750	-	82,976	82,976
Investment in associates	-	9,029,592	9,029,592	-	11,216,496	11,216,496
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	839,444	839,444	-	444,887	444,887
Property and equipment	-	3,582,384	3,582,384	-	3,406,549	3,406,549
Right of Use Assets	-	45,434	45,434	-	132,908	132,908
Current income tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset	-	235,112	235,112	-	239,052	239,052
Statutory deposit	-	813,038	813,038	-	725,064	725,064
TOTAL ASSETS	14,182,792	23,512,339	37,672,889	17,129,577	22,677,320	39,801,890
LIABILITIES						
Insurance contract liabilities	2,576,861	10,242,598	12,819,459	3,464,391	10,172,327	13,636,718
Investment contract liabilities	1,229,288	119,534	1,348,822	942,948	91,690	1,034,638
Trade payables	624,208	-	624,208	330,085	-	330,085
Other payables	2,777,011	-	2,777,011	2,928,145	-	2,928,145
Lease liability	-	20,666	20,666	6,708	16,780	23,488
Current income tax	385,361	-	385,361	260,039	-	260,039
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,592,730	10,382,798	17,975,527	7,932,316	10,280,797	18,213,113
GAP	6,590,063	13,129,541	19,697,362	9,197,261	12,396,522	21,588,776

The following table shows amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve months (non-current) for each asset and liability line item and the amounts expected to be recovered or settled no more than twelve months after the reporting period (current).

Company

	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
	Current	Non-current	Carrying amount	Current	Non-current	Carrying amount
In thousands of Naira						
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,968,272	-	2,968,272	4,221,508	-	4,221,508
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	173,224	2,622,101	2,795,325	173,224	1,348,997	1,522,221
Financial assets at amortised cost	164,628	75,792	240,420	26,675	330,417	357,092
Trade receivables	236,069	-	236,069	178,560	-	178,560
Reinsurance assets	3,670,514	-	3,670,514	4,110,000	-	4,110,000
Deferred acquisition cost	114,920	-	114,920	151,576	-	151,576
Other receivables and prepayments	557,590	-	557,590	446,639	-	446,639
Investment property	-	89,750	89,750	-	82,976	82,976
Investment in associates	-	5,423,440	5,423,440	-	5,423,440	5,423,440
Investment in subsidiaries	-	9,259,506	9,259,506	-	9,259,506	9,259,506
Intangible assets	-	299,475	299,475	-	319,818	319,818
Property and equipment	-	3,145,956	3,145,956	-	3,175,602	3,175,602
Deferred tax asset	-	235,112	235,112	-	239,052	239,052
Statutory deposit	-	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	300,000
TOTAL	7,885,217	21,451,132	29,336,349	9,308,182	20,479,807	29,787,989
LIABILITIES						
Insurance contract liabilities (excl. IBNR and unearned premium)	4,442,102	4,230,538	8,672,640	5,140,911	4,033,859	9,174,769
Trade payables	489,451	-	489,451	158,738	-	158,738
Other payables	2,481,571	-	2,481,571	2,962,042	-	2,962,042
Current income tax	215,020	-	215,020	134,896	-	134,896
TOTAL	7,628,144	4,230,538	11,858,681	8,396,586	4,033,859	12,430,444
GAP	257,073	17,220,594	17,477,668	911,596	16,445,948	17,357,545

Underwriting, Claims & Reinsurance risk

Underwriting involves appraising risk exposure and determining the premium required to be charged to insure the risk. The Insurer decides how much coverage the client should receive, how much they should pay for it, or whether to even accept the risk and insure them. The information used to evaluate the risk of an applicant for insurance will be obtained from the proposal form filled by the proposer.

Underwriting is the process in which an insurer appraises a risk being presented by the proposer and deciding whether or not to accept the risk and the consideration (premium) to receive. Weaknesses in the systems and controls surrounding the underwriting process can expose an insurer to the risk of unexpected losses which may threaten the capital adequacy of the insurer. The Group's underwriting process is subject to internal audit.

In addition, there is a process for assessing brokers' procedures and systems to ensure that the quality of information provided to the Group meet suitable standard; and in the case of reinsurers, audits of ceding companies to ensure that reinsurance assumed is in accordance with treaties.

The factors that the Group uses to classify risks is highly objective, clearly related to the likely cost of providing coverage, practical to administer, consistent with applicable law, and designed to protect the long-term viability of the insurance program.

Underwriting process risk – This is the risk from exposure to financial losses related to the selection and acceptance of risks to be insured.

Mispricing risk – Risk that insurance premium will be too low to cover the Group's expenses related to underwriting, claim handling and administration.

Brokers' underwriting risk – This is the risk that brokers may:

i. Be inadequately trained to assess the risk and offer professional advice to the client.

ii. Fail to remit premium collected to the Insurer.

Underwriting risk appetite

The following factors constitute the basis for the Group's underwriting risk appetite:

• Coronation does not underwrite risk not fully understood
• We will not underwrite unquantifiable risks.
• Extreme caution is taken when underwriting risk with low safety standards or businesses with excessively high risk profile;
• We exercise caution when underwriting discrete (one-off) risks, particularly where there is no requisite experience or know-how;
• The limits, standard and exposure are guided by prudent underwriting procedure and reinsurance treaties.
• The Group adhere fully with all extant laws and regulations, including NAICOM's guideline on on customer due diligence (CDD) and know your customer (KYC).

Underwriting Risk Management and Control:

For effective management of the underwriting exposures, Risk management and control function is responsible for the following:

• Ensure that underwriting standards are never compromised due to pressure from various stakeholders.
• Analysis of insurance exposures, continuous analysis of claims, product profitability analysis and other relevant risk issues.
• Investigate unusual claims, large sums assured and high variability in quotations submitted to the clients and make sure that unnecessary risks are not taken.
• Ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements as it relates to underwriting.
• Coordinate issues tracking activities and ensure action plans are developed for all identified gaps.
• Collaborate with the underwriting risk committee to develop appetite and tolerance limits.
• Identify and manage the Group's underwriting risk.
• Review and approve reinsurance and retrocession arrangements as mandated by NAICOM.

Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the inherent uncertainty regarding the pricing, adverse selection, product design, net retention, reserving, occurrence, amount or timing of insurance liabilities. It also covers the future risk claims and expenses exceeding the value placed on insurance liabilities. The timing is specifically influenced by persistency and expenses about which assumptions are made in order to place a value on the risk.

It is regarded as the likelihood that an insured event will occur, requiring the insurer to pay a claim. For example, the insurance risk is the possibility that the insured party may experience a loss that is insured in the coverage before his/her premium equals or exceeds the claim to be paid. The Group ensures premiums are charged/adjusted based on the magnitude of the risk.

The Group assesses and monitors insurance risks through thorough data analysis and stress-testing etc. It mainly evaluates the impacts of actuarial assumptions, such as the discount rate, investment yield and expense ratio, on our reserve, solvency and profit. We manage and monitor consistently within acceptable limits those exposures assumed in the course of providing insurance cover to insured risks.

Managing pricing risk

Pricing risk is effectively managed in the Group through efficient insurance premium rating controls embedded in its process. Good and prudent pricing is a key element of an insurance underwriting process. Underwriting officers are made to know the profit implications of underwriting pricing decisions. It is important to know that appropriate pricing is necessary to maintain the quality of insurance portfolio in terms of risk underwritten. Although all risks can be priced, but not all risks should be underwritten.

The Group employs the following additional controls and measures to ensure that only acceptable risks are accepted and risks are appropriately priced:

· Underwriting controls, with risk classification based on the above risk factors;
· Regular review of premium rates; and
· Appropriate policy conditions, including any exclusion on the cover of the subject matter of insurance.
· Premium rates are guaranteed for the period up to the renewal of a policy, typically, after 1 year.

(b) Deposit administration

Premium rating on deposit administration policies distinguishes between the ages and gender of prospective policyholders. Annual premiums, payable up front, are re-priced at renewal of the deposit administration policies.

(c) Group life products

Underwriting of Group business is much less stringent than for individual business, as there is typically less scope for anti-selection. The main reason for this is that participation in the Group schemes is normally compulsory and members have limited choice in the level of the benefits.

Group's policies are priced using standard mortality tables. The price for an individual scheme is adjusted for the following risk factors:
· Region;
· Salary structure;
· Gender structure; and
· Industry.

For large schemes, a scheme’s past experience is a crucial input in setting rates for the scheme. Rates are guaranteed for one year and reviewable at the renewal of the policy.

(d) Short-term insurance (general insurance) products

Underwriting on short-term insurance products takes the form of the insurance applicant completing a proposal form. The Group uses identified risk factors to classify the risk and charge the appropriate premium.

Where the value of the item(s) to be insured exceeds a pre-specified limit, the underwriting consideration becomes more stringent. This is particularly the case for marine and aviation cover. In this case the Group makes use of specialist to assess the risks and set an appropriate premium for cover.

Mortality and morbidity risks

The risk that actual experience in respect of the rates of mortality and morbidity may vary from what is assumed in pricing and valuation, depending on the terms of different products. The material classes of business most affected by these risks are discussed below.

(a) Individual life products – Term assurance and Savings Plan

Products are sold directly to individuals providing a benefit on death. The main insurance risk relates to the possibility that rates of death may be higher than expected.

For contracts with fixed and guaranteed benefits (such as the minimum death benefits available on savings plan policies) and fixed future premiums, the Group employs additional underwriting controls and measures to manage its exposure to mortality risk. These include but are not limited to:

• Ensure that only acceptable risks are accepted.
• Claims assessment processes to ensure only valid claims are paid;
• Purchased reinsurance to limit liability on particularly large claims or substandard risks; and
• Concentration risk is reduced by diversification of business over a large number of independent lives, as well as by taking out catastrophe reinsurance.

(b) Group life products
Employee benefit products provide life cover to members of a group, such as employees of companies or members of trade unions.

An aggregate stop-loss reinsurance agreement is in place to ensure that the Group's exposure to the aggregate mortality risk in its group life business is managed and limited to a specified limit.

In addition, there is a catastrophe reinsurance treaty in place for both group business and individual business. Such a treaty is particularly important for the group life business as there are considerably more concentrations of risks compared to individual business.

(c) Deposit administration

Deposit administration contracts provide a guaranteed life annuity conversion at the maturity of the contract. The mortality risk in this case is that the policyholders may live longer than assumed in the pricing of the contract. This is known as the risk of longevity.

The Group manages this risk by allowing for improvements in mortality when pricing and valuing the contracts. The Group also performs more detailed actuarial experience investigations and adjusts assumptions in pricing for new contracts and valuation of existing contracts when necessary.

Outstanding claims

This represents the estimated ultimate cost of settling all claims arising from incidents occurring as at the date of the statement of financial position.

Claims management risk

This is the risk that the insurer may be unable to manage the settlement process by which insurers fulfil their contractual obligation to policyholders. The Group has in place a claims management policy and procedure for ensuring that claims are handled fairly and promptly. In establishing and maintaining effective claims handling systems and procedures, the Group considers the following factors:

• Appropriate systems and controls to ensure that all liabilities or potential liabilities notified to the insurer are recorded promptly and accurately. Accordingly, the systems and controls in place ensure that proper records are established for each notified claim;

• Suitable controls are maintained to ensure that estimates for reported claims and additional estimates are appropriately made on a consistent basis and are properly categorized;

• Regular reviews of the actual outcome of the estimates made is carried out to check for inconsistencies and to ensure that procedures remain appropriate. The reviews include the use of statistical techniques to compare the estimates with the eventual cost of settling the claims, after deducting the amounts already paid at the time the estimates were made;

• A functional system is in place to ensure that claim files without activity are reviewed on a regular basis;

• Appropriate systems and procedures are in place to assess the validity of notified claims by reference to the underlying contracts of insurance and reinsurance treaties;

• Suitable systems are adopted to accommodate the use of suitable experts such as loss adjusters, lawyers, actuaries, accountants etc. as and when appropriate, and to monitor their use; and

• Appropriate procedures are in place to identify and handle large or unusual claims, including system to ensure that senior management are involved from the outset in the processing of claims that are significant because of their size or nature.

Claims experience risk

In terms of the short-term insurance contracts held by the Group, the claims experience risk for these policies is that the number of claims and/or the monetary claim amounts are worse than that assumed in the pricing basis. The Group manages this risk by charging premiums which are appropriate to the risks under the insurance contracts.

Under the short-term insurance products, the Group also holds a concentration risk, which is the risk of a large number of claims from a single event or in a particular geographical area. The Group reduced this risk by diversification over a large number of uncorrelated risks, as well as arranged catastrophe reinsurance cover.

Reinsurance risk

This is the risk of inadequate reinsurance cover which may be triggered by a situation such as the insolvency of a reinsurer, omission to cede risk to the treaty, wrong cession to the treaty, assumption of risks without reinsurance cover, acceptance of risks above automatic capacity and there is already market saturation and non-payment of reinsurance premium as at when due. The Group ensures that it manages reinsurance risk by maintaining adequate reinsurance arrangements and treaties in respect of the classes or category of insurance business authorized to transact. The Group particularly put in place a documented policy stating:

• Systems for the selection of reinsurance brokers and other reinsurance advisers;
• Systems for selecting and monitoring reinsurance programmes;
• Clearly defined managerial responsibilities and controls;
• Presence of a well-resourced reinsurance department that prepares clear methodologies for determining all aspects of a reinsurance programme.
• Risk Management and Internal Control departments that review reinsurance arrangements for adequacy.
• Senior management that review the Group's reinsurance management systems on a regular basis.
• Reinsurers were profiled and categorized into tiers in determining the Group's exposure limit to reinsurers.

Technical Reserving methods

The provision for outstanding claims, including IBNR, was determined for each line of business on both gross and net of reinsurance basis. A yearly cohort from year 2007 has been adopted in building the historical claims. The UPR was calculated using a time – apportionment basis, in particular, the 365ths method. The UPR is calculated on the assumption that risk will occur evenly during the duration of the policy.

Description of insurance reserves by segment:

IBNR and AURR

	Group		Company	
	Gross IBNR	Gross IBNR	Gross IBNR	Gross IBNR
In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
Class of business				
Aviation	-	4,058	-	4,058
Bonds	-	-	-	-
Engineering	33,898	84,039	25,759	41,712
Fire	634,547	406,854	542,250	148,095
General Accident	93,195	59,934	33,775	17,663
Marine	61,884	61,621	60,947	31,388
Motor	154,044	58,935	6,770	6,987
Oil and Energy	617,303	591,865	617,303	591,865
Group Life	569,398	657,004	-	-
Total	2,164,269	1,924,309	1,286,804	841,768

UPR and Life fund

	Group		Company	
	Gross Upr and Life Fund		Gross Upr and Life Fund	
In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
Class of business				
Aviation	-	-	-	-
Bonds	-	1,281	-	1,281
Engineering	527,107	500,748	496,415	475,903
Fire	920,898	503,754	694,580	445,016
General Accident	622,085	452,423	552,698	224,604
Marine	284,443	128,887	279,729	117,160
Motor	839,789	724,260	453,609	234,209
Oil and Energy	466,703	472,306	466,703	472,306
Group Life	1,036,979	852,240	-	-
Life Fund	102,675	205,573	-	-
Total	4,800,678	3,841,472	2,943,734	1,970,480

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analyses are performed to test the variability around the reserves that are calculated at a best estimate level. The estimated claim amounts can never be an exact forecast of future claim amounts and therefore looking at how these claim amounts vary provides valuable information for business planning and risk appetite considerations.

A sensitivity analysis was done to determine how the IBNR reserve amount would change if we were to consider the 75th percentile as opposed to our best estimate figures included in reserve reviews as at 31 December 2022. The 75th percentile is a generally accepted level of prudency. The results based on fitting a Normal distribution to the best estimate IBNR reserves as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

In thousands of Naira	Best Estimate	Gross IBNR 75th percentile	Best Estimate	Net IBNR 95th percentile
Class of business				
Aviation		-		
Bonds	-	-	-	
Engineering	1,754	3,068	1,754	4,144
Fire	393,340	500,202	393,340	795,126
General Accident	19,957	25,027	19,957	41,517
Marine	1,114	1,260	1,114	1,583
Motor	11,155	17,496	11,155	38,420
Oil and Energy	617,303	767,133	617,303	979,518
Large Loses	242,181	311,033	242,181	389,707
Total	1,286,804	1,625,217	1,286,804	2,250,015

Key Developments in the Group in 2022

Key improvements made in 2022 include the following:

• Leveraged on the bancassurance partnership with Access bank which further deepened the group customers base and improved the profitability of some classes of business

• Improvement in the company's various technological platforms such as Mobile Application, iAgent. etc. which helped to further deepen penetration into the retail market space

• Strengthened the Company's underwriting team to improve underwriting turnaround time and ultimately enhance productivity

• Enhanced the underwriting capabilities of the core insurance application thus improving reinsurance operations.

• Improved retention which in turn led to improvement in the net premium written, underwriting capacity, dilution of reinsurance cost, availability of robust capital to underwrite more businesses and improve the profit in line with the Group's strategy and risk tolerance level.

• Ensured proper vetting of claims while ensuring prompt claims payment within approved turnaround time.

• Intensified the review of underwriting activities thus ensuring the adequate of reinsurance arrangements.

Capital Management

Capital risk is the risk of company's capital diminishing or attaining below the minimum capital requirement level due to the occurrence of certain loss or risk event. The Group's objectives with respect to capital management are to maintain a capital base that is structured to exceed regulatory and to best utilize capital allocations.management are to maintain a capital base that is structured to exceed regulatory and to best utilize capital allocations.

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 the 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 per centum of the gross premium income less reinsurance premiums paid out during the year under review or the minimum paid-up capital whichever is greater. During the year, the Company has consistently exceeded this minimum. 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.

Coronation is exposed to a variety of risks through its holding company and reinsurance activities. These include market, credit, underwriting, business, operational, strategic, liquidity and reputational risks. With Solvency II being the binding regulatory regime approval of our internal model, risk is measured and steered based on the risk profile underlying our regulatory capital requirement. By that we allow for a consistent view on risk steering and capitalization under the Solvency II framework. This is supplemented by economic scenarios and sensitivities.

The company steers its portfolio using a comprehensive view of risk and return, i.e. results based on the internal risk model, including scenario-based analysis, are actively used for decision making. On one hand, economic risk and concentrations are actively restricted by means of limits. On the other hand, return on risk capital (RORC) is a key input in the Company. The latter allows us to identify profitable lines of business on a sustainable basis, which provide reasonable profits on allocated risk capital. Therefore, it is a key criterion for Coronation's capital allocation decisions

As a Group holding company with presence in Ghana, we consider diversification across different business segments and geographic regions as a key element in managing our risks efficiently by limiting the economic impact of any single event and by contributing to relatively stable results and risk profile in general. Therefore, our aim is to maintain a balanced risk profile without bearing any disproportionately large risk concentrations and accumulations.

During the year, the company complied with the minimum capital requirements and the statutory regulatory solvency margin requirement. The company continued to maintain its established risk-based capitalization position and a linked dividend policy. The company has commenced to link its risk management framework with its capital management in order to have an optimize capital allocation.

Finance Act 2021 – Part IX – Insurance Act

The Federal Government of Nigeria, by Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette, dated 18th January, 2022, amended the Finance Act, 2021. The Finance Act 2021 (Part IX – Insurance Act) in Sections 33, 34, and 35 contains provisions which amended Sections 9, 10 and 102 of Insurance Act, 2003, as previously related to paid-up share capital. The Sections of the Act amended the Insurance Act by substituting the words "paid-up share capital", with the words "Capital requirement" and wherever they appear in Insurance Act 2003. The words "Capital requirement" was introduced and inserted in Section 102 of the Insurance Act. By the provision of section 35, "Capital Requirement" means -

a) in the case of existing company
- (i) the excess of admissible assets over liabilities, less the amount of owned shares held by the company
- (ii) subordinated liabilities subject to approval by the Commission, and
- (iii) any other financial instrument as prescribed by the Commission.

For this purpose, Admissible Assets are defined as:
Share Capital, Share Premium, Retained Earnings, Contingency Reserves, and any other admissible assets subject to the approval of the Commission;

(b) in the case of a new company -
- (i) Government Bonds and Treasury Bills,
- (ii) Cash and Bank balances, and
- (iii) Cash and cash equivalent.

	GROUP 2022 31-Dec N'000	GROUP 2021 31-Dec N'000	COMPANY 2022 31-Dec N'000	COMPANY 2021 31-Dec N'000
Share capital	11,995,952	11,995,952	11,995,952	11,995,952
Share premium	4,612,938	4,612,938	4,612,938	4,612,938
Retained earnings	(1,042,418)	(431,810)	(3,957,116)	(3,633,422)
Contigency reserve	3,334,764	3,659,242	3,406,510	2,989,058
Excess of admissible assets over liabilities	18,901,236	19,836,322	16,058,284	15,964,526
Less the amount of own shares held (Treasure shares)				
	18,901,236	19,836,322	16,058,548	15,964,526
Surbodinated liabilities subject to approval by the commission		-		-
Any other financial instrument as prescribed by the commission	-	-	-	-
Capital requirement	18,901,236	19,836,322	16,058,548	15,964,526

The solvency margin for the Company as at 31 December 2022 was as follows;

Coronation Insurance Plc
Computation of Solvency Margin
as at 31st December 2022

Admissible Assets	Admissible N'000	Inadmissible N'000	Total N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	2,968,272	-	2,968,272
Financial assets	3,035,745	-	3,035,745
Trade receivables	236,069	-	236,069
Reinsurance assets	3,670,514	-	3,670,514
Deferred acquisition cost	114,920	-	114,920
Other receivables & prepayments	18,316	539,274	557,590
Investment properties	85,000	4,750	89,750
Investment in associates	-	5,423,440	5,423,440
Investment in subsidiaries	7,798,591	1,460,915	9,259,506
Intangible assets	-	299,475	299,475
PPE (Land and Building)	1,000,000	1,602,122	2,602,122
PPE (Others)	543,834		543,834
Deferred tax asset	-	235,112	235,112
Statutory deposit	300,000	-	300,000
Total Admissible Assets	19,771,261	9,565,088	29,336,349
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	8,672,640	-	8,672,640
Investment contract liabilities	-	-	-
Trade payables	489,451	-	489,451
Other payables	2,481,571	-	2,481,571
Lease liability	-	-	-
Current income tax	215,020	-	215,020
Total Admissible Liabilities	11,858,682	-	11,858,682

Excess of Assets (Admissible assets) over Liabilities -Solvency Margin		7,912,579
Higher of:		
Gross premium Written	13,915,064	
Less: Reinsurance paid during the year	(7,581,697)	
Net Premium	6,333,367	
15% of Net premium	950,005	
Minimum capital base- Non life	3,000,000	
The higher thereof:		3,000,000
Surplus in Solvency Margin over minimum capital base		4,912,579
Solvency Ratio		164%

The solvency margin for the Company as at 31 December 2021 was as follows;

	N'000	N'000
Excess of Assets (Admissible assets) over Liabilities -Solvency Margin		10,595,046
Higher of:		
Gross premium written	8,847,306	
Less: Reinsurance paid during the year	(3,840,047)	
Net Premium	5,007,259	
15% of Net premium	751,089	
Minimum capital base- Non life	3,000,000	
The higher thereof:		3,000,000
Surplus in Solvency Margin over minimum capital base		7,595,046
Solvency Ratio		253%

The Company further developed an internal capital adequacy model that assesses the risk of assets, policy liabilities and other exposures by applying various factors. The model calculates the capital required for each class of the broad risks identified by the Company and aggregates through co-variance methodology that considers the relationship among these risk categories.

6 Financial assets and liabilities
Accounting classification, measurement basis and fair values

Measurement basis
The fair value for financial assets and liabilities that are not carried at fair value were determined respectively as follows:

(i) *Financial assets:*

The fair value for these financial assets is based on market prices from financial market dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, reinsurance assets and statutory deposits:

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, reinsurance assets and statutory deposits are a reasonable approximation of their fair value as they are all short term in nature.

(iii) *Investment contract liabilities, trade payables and other payables:*

The carrying amount of investment contract liabilities, trade payables and other payables are a reasonable approximation of their fair value as they are all short term in nature.

Accounting classification and fair values

The table below sets out the Group’s classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their fair values.

Group	Notes	At amortised cost	FVTOCI	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
In thousands of Naira						
31 December 2022						
Cash and cash equivalents	8	5,838,196	-	-	5,838,196	5,838,196
Financial assets	9	4,383,001	6,680,030	-	11,063,031	13,381,429
Trade receivables	10	241,300	-	-	241,300	241,300
Reinsurance assets	11	2,921,398	-	-	2,921,398	2,921,398
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	13	2,067,956	-	-	2,067,956	2,067,956
Statutory deposit	20	813,038	-	-	813,038	813,038
Total financial assets		16,264,889	6,680,030	-	22,944,918	25,263,317
Investment contract liabilities	22(a)	-	-	1,348,822	1,348,822	1,348,822
Trade payables	23	-	-	624,208	624,208	624,208
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)**	24	-	-	2,228,194	2,228,194	2,228,194
Total financial liabilities		-	-	4,201,224	4,201,224	4,201,224

** Other payables includes accounts payables N862 million and accrued expenses N1 billion

Group	Notes	At amortised cost	FVTOCI	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
In thousands of Naira						
31 December 2021						
Cash and cash equivalents	8	7,058,446	-	-	7,058,446	7,058,446
Financial assets	9	5,474,308	4,253,076	-	9,727,383	10,909,214
Trade receivables	10	184,633	-	-	184,633	184,633
Reinsurance assets	11	4,309,385	-	-	4,309,385	4,309,385
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	13	259,920	-	-	259,920	259,920
Statutory deposit	19	725,064	-	-	725,064	725,064
Total financial assets		18,011,755	4,253,076	-	22,264,830	22,264,831
Investment contract liabilities	22(a)	-	-	1,034,638	1,034,638	1,034,638
Trade payables	23	-	-	330,085	330,085	330,085
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)**		-	-	1,761,257	1,761,257	1,761,257
Total financial liabilities		-	-	3,125,980	3,125,980	3,125,980

** Other payables includes accounts payables N1.7 billion and accrued expenses N562 million and accrued interest payable N67 million.

Financial assets and liabilities

Accounting classification, measurement basis and fair values

The table below sets out the Company's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their fair values.

Company	Notes	At amortised cost	FVTOCI	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
In thousands of Naira						
31 December 2022						
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,968,272	-	-	2,968,272	2,968,272
Financial assets	9	240,420	2,795,325	-	3,035,745	3,237,120
Trade receivables	10	236,069	-	-	236,069	236,069
Reinsurance assets	11	2,149,121	-	-	2,149,121	2,149,121
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	13	1,556,836	-	-	1,556,836	1,556,836
Statutory deposit	20	300,000	-	-	300,000	300,000
Total financial assets		7,450,718	2,795,325	-	10,246,043	10,447,418
Trade payables	22(a)	-	-	489,451	489,451	489,451
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)**	23	-	-	2,026,266	2,026,266	2,026,266
Total financial liabilities		-	-	2,515,717	2,515,717	2,515,717

** Other payables is made up of accounts payables of N1.1 billion and accrued expenses N858 million.

Company	Notes	At amortised cost	FVTOCI	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
In thousands of Naira						
31 December 2021						
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,221,508	-	-	4,221,508	4,221,508
Financial assets	9	357,092	1,522,221	-	1,879,313	1,879,557
Trade receivables	10	178,560	-	-	178,560	178,560
Reinsurance assets	11	3,240,175	-	-	3,240,175	3,240,175
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	13	173,060	-	-	173,060	173,060
Statutory deposit	20	300,000	-	-	300,000	300,000
Total financial assets		8,470,396	1,522,221	-	9,992,617	9,992,861
Trade payables	22(a)	-	-	158,738	158,738	158,738
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)**	23	-	-	1,755,873	1,755,873	1,755,873
Total financial liabilities		-	-	1,914,611	1,914,611	1,914,611

** Other payables is made up of accounts payables of N1.463 billion and accrued expenses N292 million.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The determination of fair value for financial and other assets as well as financial and other liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of certain valuation techniques.

For financial instruments and other assets and liabilities that trades infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

The Group measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurement.

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market price in an active market for an identical instrument at the balance sheet date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques based on observable inputs. This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: This includes financial instruments and other assets and liabilities, the valuation of which incorporates significant inputs that is not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Unobservable inputs are those not readily available in an active market due to market illiquidity or complexity of the product. These inputs are generally determined based on inputs of a similar nature, historic observations on the level of the input or analytical techniques.

Determination of fair value of financial instruments:

(i) Valuation techniques used to derive Level 3 fair values

Level 2 and level 3 fair values of investments have been generally derived using the adjusted fair value comparison approach. Quoted price per earning or price per book value, enterprise value to EBITDA ratios of comparable entities in a similar industry were obtained and adjusted for key factors to reflect estimated ratios of the investment being valued. Adjusting factors used are the Illiquidity Discount which assumes a reduced earning on a private entity in comparison to a publicly quoted entity and the Haircut adjustment which assumes a reduced earning for an entity located in Nigeria contributed by lower transaction levels in comparison to an entity in a developed or emerging market. Below is a table showing sensitivity analysis of material unquoted investments categorised as Level 3 fair values.

- African Reinsurance Corporation

Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value	Fair value at 31 December 2022	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	FV if P/B multiples is increased to 1.01x	FV if P/B multiples is decreased to 0.91x
The higher the P/B ratio of similar trading entities, the higher the fair value	62,758	Adjusted fair value comparison approach	Average P/B multiples of comparable entities	66,165	59,614

- Nigerian Liability Insurance Pool

Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value	Fair value at 31 December 2022	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	FV if P/B multiples is increased to 0.95x	FV if P/B multiples is decreased to 0.89x
The higher the P/B ratio of similar trading entities, the higher the fair value	67,093	Adjusted fair value comparison approach	Average P/B multiples of comparable entities	71,804	67,269

- Energy and allied risk insurance pool of Nigeria

Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value	Fair value at 31 December 2022	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	FV if P/B multiples is increased to 1.01x	FV if P/B multiples is decreased to 0.91x
The higher the P/B ratio of similar trading entities, the higher the fair value	98,675	Adjusted fair value comparison approach	Average P/B multiples of comparable entities	104,031	93,731

(ii) Determination of fair value of investment property

The Company's investment properties were valued by independent professional Estate Surveyor and Valuer as at 31st December 2021. The determination of fair value of the investment properties were supported by market evidence. The modalities and process of valuation utilised extensive analysis of market data and other sector specific peculiarities corroborated with available database derived from previous experiences.

The fair value measurement for the investment properties has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value basis. Level 3 fair values of investment properties have been derived using the comparative method valuation approach. Sales prices of recent comparable properties within the same or similar neighbourhood are adjusted for considerations of the peculiar attributes of the property which includes specific location, internal layout plans as well as other relevant qualities. References were made to rents, prices of land and comparable properties within the neighborhood. The data obtained were analyzed and adjustment was made to reflect the differences in site area, actual location, facilities provided and quality of construction.

The estimated open market value is deemed to be the fair value based on the assumptions that there will be willing buyers and sellers. A variation of -/+5% will result in a N13 million change in the Group and Company results (2021: N13 million).

The table below analyses financial instruments and other assets and liabilities measured at fair value at the end of the year, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

		31 December 2022			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Group	*Notes*				
In thousands of Naira					
Assets					
Equity securities - at fair value through OCI	9	60,157	-	1,644,071	1,704,228
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	9	-	6,680,030	-	6,680,030
Debt instruments at amortised cost	9	-	6,701,399	-	6,701,399
Investment properties	14	-	-	89,750	89,750
Total financial and other assets measured at fair value		60,157	13,381,429	1,733,821	15,175,407

		31 December 2021			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Group	*Notes*				
In thousands of Naira					
Assets					
Equity securities - at fair value through OCI	9	62,279	-	1,550,055	1,612,334
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	9	-	4,253,076	-	4,253,076
Debt instruments at amortised cost	9	-	6,656,138	-	6,656,138
Investment properties	14	-	-	82,976	82,976
Total financial and other assets measured at fair value		62,279	10,909,214	1,633,030	12,604,523

		31 December 2022			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Company	*Notes*				
In thousands of Naira					
Assets					
Equity securities - at fair value through OCI	9	26	-	1,274,554	1,274,580
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	9	-	2,795,325	-	2,795,325
Debt instruments at amortised cost	9		441,795	-	441,795
Investment properties	14	-	-	89,750	89,750
Total financial and other assets measured at fair value		26	3,237,120	1,364,304	4,601,450

		31 December 2021			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Company	*Notes*				
In thousands of Naira					
Assets					
Equity securities - at fair value through OCI	9	24	-	1,250,055	1,250,078
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	9	-	1,522,221	-	1,522,221
Debt instruments at amortised cost	9		357,336	-	357,336
Investment properties	14	-	-	82,976	82,976
Total financial and other assets measured at fair value		24	1,879,557	1,333,030	3,212,611

The following tables set out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised:

		31 December 2022			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Group					
In thousands of Naira					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5,838,196	-	5,838,196	-	5,838,196
Financial assets	4,383,001	-	6,701,399	-	6,701,399
Trade receivables	241,300	-	-	241,300	241,300
Reinsurance assets	56,565	-	-	56,565	56,565
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	2,067,956	-	-	144,722	144,722
Statutory Deposit	813,038	-	-	813,038	813,038
Total financial assets not measured at fair value	13,400,056	-	12,539,595	1,255,625	13,795,220
Liabilities					
Investment contract liabilities	1,348,822			1,348,822	1,348,822
Trade payables	624,208			624,208	624,208
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)	2,228,194			2,228,194	2,228,194
Total financial liabilities not measured at fair value	4,201,224	-	-	4,201,224	4,201,224

	31 December 2022				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Company					
In thousands of Naira					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,968,272	-	2,968,272	-	2,968,272
Financial assets	240,420	-	441,795	-	441,795
Trade receivables	236,069	-	-	236,069	236,069
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	1,556,836	-	-	71,145	71,145
Statutory Deposit	300,000	-	-	300,000	300,000
Total financial assets not measured at fair value	5,301,597	-	3,410,067	607,214	4,017,281
Liabilities					
Trade payables	489,451	-	-	489,451	489,451
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)	2,026,266	-	-	1,167,531	1,167,531
Total financial liabilities not measured at fair value	2,515,717	-	-	1,656,982	1,656,982

	31 December 2021				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Group					
In thousands of Naira					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7,058,446	-	7,058,446	-	7,058,446
Financial assets	5,474,308	-	6,656,138	-	6,656,138
Trade receivables	184,633	-	-	184,633	184,633
Reinsurance assets	500,208	-	-	500,208	500,208
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	259,920	-	-	131,962	131,962
Statutory Deposit	725,064	-	-	725,064	725,064
Total financial assets not measured at fair value	14,202,578	-	13,714,584	1,541,867	15,256,452
Liabilities					
Investment contract liabilities	1,034,638			1,034,638	1,034,638
Trade payables	330,085			330,085	330,085
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)	1,761,257			1,761,257	1,761,257
Total financial liabilities not measured at fair value	3,125,980	-	-	3,125,980	3,125,980

	31 December 2021				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Company					
In thousands of Naira					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,221,508	-	4,221,508	-	4,221,508
Financial assets	357,092	-	357,336	-	357,336
Trade receivables	178,560	-	-	178,560	178,560
Reinsurance assets	98,003	-	-	98,003	98,003
Other receivables (excluding prepayments & WHT)	173,060	-	-	51,264	51,264
Statutory Deposit	300,000	-	-	300,000	300,000
Total financial assets not measured at fair value	5,328,224	-	4,578,844	627,827	5,206,672
Liabilities					
Trade payables	158,738	-	-	158,738	158,738
Other payables (excluding non-financial liabilities)	1,755,873	-	-	1,463,927	1,463,927
Total financial liabilities not measured at fair value	1,914,611	-	-	1,622,665	1,622,665

7 Operating segments

The Group is organized into two operating segments as described below, which are the Group's strategic business units. These segments distribute their products through various forms of brokers, agencies and direct marketing programs. Management identifies its reportable operating segments by product line consistent with the reports used by the management. These segments and their respective operations are as follows:

General business: This segment covers the protection of customers' assets (particularly their properties, both for personal and commercial business) and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of customers' accidents. All contracts in this segment are short-term in nature. Revenue in this segment is derived primarily from insurance premium, investment income and net realized gains on financial assets.

Life business: This segment covers the protection of the Group's customers against the risk of premature death, disability, critical illness and other accidents. Revenue from this segment is derived primarily from insurance premium, investment income and net fair value gains on financial assets.

Expenses for corporate units that render services for all business segments are initially paid by the general business segment and transferred to other business units at cost price. The expenses are allocated based on service man hours rendered by the corporate units to the various business segments.

The corporate expenses for the following centrally shared services are being apportioned to all business segments in the group:

- Internal controls and audits
- Financial control
- Human resources
- Information technology

7 Operating segment (continued)

Business segments

The Group operates the following main business segments:

General

Coronation Insurance Plc - Includes general business insurance transactions with individual and corporate customers

Coronation Insurance Ghana Limited - Includes general business insurance transactions with individual and corporate customers

Life

Coronation Life Assurance Limited - Includes life insurance policies with individual and corporate customers.

The segment information is based on internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker in line with IFRS.

	General Business		Life Business		General Business					
	Coronation Insurance Plc		*Coronation Life Assurance Ltd*		*Coronation Insurance Ghana Ltd*		Elimination Adjustments	Elimination Adjustments	*Group Total*	
	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21
Revenue:										
Derived from external customers:										
- Gross premium income	12,941,819	8,648,494	3,369,963	3,757,334	1,763,826	1,733,949	-	-	18,075,607	14,139,777
- Reinsurance expenses	(7,581,697)	(3,840,047)	(778,728)	(1,079,134)	(571,078)	(469,097)	-	-	(8,931,503)	(5,388,278)
Net insurance premium income	5,360,122	4,808,447	2,591,235	2,678,199	1,192,748	1,264,852	-	-	9,144,104	8,751,499
- Commission received	1,394,194	642,012	128,194	141,461	150,150	132,017	-	-	1,672,537	915,490
- Investment income	513,663	728,197	486,432	879,998	496,511	316,296	(139,092)	(425,003)	1,357,514	1,506,011
- Profit on investment contracts	-	-	179,100	86,948	-	-	-	-	179,100	86,948
- Net realised gain/(loss) on financial assets	-	108,713	-	-	-	74,592	-	-	-	183,305
- Net fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,774	2,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,774	2,496
- Other operating income	984,091	628,338	648,700	93,295	490,571	53,225	(220,970)	(2,202)	1,902,392	772,656
	8,258,844	6,918,203	4,033,661	3,879,901	2,329,980	1,840,982	(360,062)	(427,206)	14,262,422	12,211,881

7 Operating segment (continued)	General Business		Life Business		General Business					
	Coronation Insurance Plc		*Coronation Life Assurance Ltd*		*Coronation Insurance Ghana Ltd*		Elimination Adjustments	Elimination Adjustments	*Group Total*	
	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21
Expenses:										
Underwriting expenses	2,724,514	1,851,099	563,358	509,969	346,498	349,119	-	-	3,634,370	2,710,186
Decrease/ (Increase) in individual life fund	-	-	(698,015)	595,117	-	-	-	-	(698,015)	595,117
Employee benefit expense	886,813	895,670	494,281	382,038	340,499	236,548	-	-	1,721,592	1,514,256
Depreciation and amortization	391,092	412,252	132,182	128,187	118,887	74,270	-	-	642,161	614,708
Other operating expense	2,287,498	2,374,829	1,294,407	1,274,003	1,428,393	403,222	(192,495)	226,130	4,817,803	4,278,184
Claims incurred	1,771,475	2,939,685	647,099	1,732,776	275,922	440,790	-	-	2,694,497	5,113,251
Total underwriting and operating expenses	8,061,392	8,473,534	2,433,313	4,622,090	2,510,199	1,503,948	(192,495)	226,130	12,812,409	14,825,702
Share of profit of associate	-	-	(214,695)	46,333	-	-	(2,020,728)	455,092	(2,235,423)	501,425
Profit/(Loss) before tax	197,452	(1,555,331)	1,385,652	(695,856)	(180,221)	337,032	(2,188,297)	(198,246)	(785,412)	(2,112,398)
Income tax	(106,689)	(374,485)	(20,565)	(6,164)	(24,710)	(89,743)	-	-	(151,964)	(470,392)
Profit/(Loss) after tax	90,763	(1,929,816)	1,365,087	(702,021)	(204,931)	247,289	(2,188,297)	(198,246)	(937,376)	(2,582,792)
Assets and Liabilities:										
Total assets (excluding investment in associates)	23,912,909	24,364,549	11,033,262	9,295,504	4,084,041	5,486,625	(10,386,914)	(10,561,284)	28,643,298	28,585,394
Investment in associates	5,423,440	5,423,440	2,682,846	2,891,975	-	-	923,305	2,901,081	9,029,592	11,216,496
Total assets	29,336,349	29,787,989	13,716,108	12,187,479	4,084,041	5,486,625	(9,463,609)	(7,660,203)	37,672,890	39,801,890
Total liabilities	(11,858,682)	(12,430,445)	(5,219,207)	(4,935,423)	1,816,024	(1,868,579)	(33,237,392)	(37,447,559)	(17,975,527)	(18,213,113)
Net assets/(liabilities)	(17,477,667)	(17,357,544)	(5,814,055)	(4,360,081)	(5,900,065)	(3,618,046)	(43,624,306)	(48,008,843)	(19,697,363)	(21,588,777)

Additions to non-current assets	General Business		Life Business		General Business					
	Coronation Insurance Plc		*Coronation Life Assurance Ltd*		*Coronation Insurance Ghana Ltd*		Elimination Adjustments	Elimination Adjustments	*Group Total*	
	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21
Property, Plant and equipment										
- Motor vehicles	92,625	-	205,201	128,366	(41,325)	32,091	-	-	256,502	160,457
- Computer equipment	84,618	8,770	40,504	181	-	-	-	-	125,121	8,951
- Office equipment	63,013	7,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,091	7,160
- Work in progress	-	249,865	-	-	-	-	6,176	(7,443)	6,176	242,422
Intangible assets	100,848	99,204	440,250	2,544	-	-			541,098	101,749
Total additions during the year	341,103	364,999	685,955	131,091	(41,325)	32,091	6,176	(7,443)	1,008,988	520,739

There were no additions to right of use assets in both the reporting and the preceding periods.

Revenue Account - Company

Revenue account for the period ended 31 December 2022

DETAILS	MOTOR N'000	FIRE N'000	GEN ACC N'000	MARINE N'000	AVIATION N'000	ENGINEERING N'000	OIL AND ENERGY N'000	BOND N'000	Travels N'000	TOTAL N'000
Income										
Direct Premium	1,187,525	2,025,600	1,408,473	1,802,418	-	4,030,382	2,527,118	-	-	12,981,516
Reinsurance Inwards	29,827	60,180	99,220	68,429	-	40,230	635,662	-	-	933,548
Gross written premium	1,217,352	2,085,780	1,507,693	1,870,847	-	4,070,612	3,162,780	-	-	13,915,064
Movement in provision for unexpired risks	(151,945)	(435,085)	239,024	(65,745)	-	(429,592)	(130,607)	705	-	(973,245)
Gross premium income	1,065,407	1,650,695	1,746,717	1,805,102	-	3,641,020	3,032,173	705	-	12,941,819
Deduction from income										
- Facultative outward	6,198	231,424	31,397	223,185	-	3,664,732	774,054	-	-	4,930,990
- Liability pool	43,524	-	34,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,792
- Surplus Treaty	262,595	1,058,413	149,523	593,421	-	244,550	-	-	-	2,308,502
- Minimum and deposit premium	-	43,659	-	12,987	-	-	859,336	-	-	915,982
Outward reinsurance Premium	312,317	1,333,496	215,188	829,593	-	3,909,282	1,633,390	-	-	8,233,266
Movement in prepaid reinsurance	(103,696)	(64,998)	329,378	(63,135)	-	(439,693)	167,476	(42,240)	-	(216,908)
Reinsurance Cost	208,621	1,268,498	544,566	766,458	-	3,469,589	1,800,866	(42,240)	-	8,016,358
Net premium income	856,786	382,197	1,202,151	1,038,644	-	171,431	1,231,307	42,945	-	4,925,461
Commission received	49,695	250,549	72,884	255,902	-	833,066	13,607	-	-	1,475,703
Movement in deferred commission income	(12,400)	(20,738)	19,275	(29,227)	-	(80,761)	42,207	136	-	(81,508)
Underwriting income	894,081	612,008	1,294,310	1,265,319	-	923,736	1,287,121	43,081	-	6,319,656
Expenses										
Gross claims paid	718,465	1,449,159	276,944	486,166	5,719	70,306	100,906	-	-	3,107,665
Movement in provision for outstanding claims	71,822	(1,294,116)	(36,278)	(662,880)	-	(25,490)	37,627	(4,300)	-	(1,913,615)
Movement in provision for IBNR	234,962	149,225	61,623	6,297	(659)	28,748	(36,135)	-	-	444,061
	1,025,249	304,268	302,289	(170,417)	5,060	73,564	102,398	(4,300)	-	1,638,111
Claims recoveries	(62,106)	(595,305)	(66,719)	(309,617)	-	(30,190)	-	-	-	(1,063,937)
Movement in claims recoverable	(5,489)	690,187	(2,626)	595,865	-	161,314	(3,817)	-	-	1,435,434
Movement in IBNR claims recoverable	(121,816)	(61,637)	(41,064)	(3,545)	-	(8,371)	-	-	-	(236,433)
Net claims incurred	835,838	337,513	191,880	112,286	5,060	196,317	98,581	(4,300)	-	1,773,175
Underwriting expenses										
Acquisition expenses	42,437	181,835	129,726	157,926	-	530,311	65,530	-	-	1,107,765
Movement in deferred acquisition cost	180	(30,329)	33,735	2,375	-	(7,218)	37,913	-	-	36,656
Maintenance expenses	344,896	7,904	144,806	4,891	-	1,404	1,076,006	-	-	1,579,907
Total underwriting expenses	387,513	159,410	308,267	165,192	-	524,497	1,179,449	-	-	2,724,328
Underwriting profit	(329,270)	115,085	794,163	987,841	(5,060)	202,922	9,091	47,381	-	1,822,152

Revenue Account - Company

Revenue account for the period ended 31 December 2021

DETAILS	MOTOR N'000	FIRE N'000	GEN ACC N'000	MARINE N'000	AVIATION N'000	ENGINEERING N'000	OIL AND ENERGY N'000	BOND N'000	Travels N'000	TOTAL N'000
Income										
Direct Premium	888,255	422,923	2,037,557	864,578	-	2,073,309	2,021,803	5,250	-	8,313,675
Reinsurance Inwards	26,037	19,237	73,755	57,507	-	71,292	285,803	-	-	533,631
Gross written premium	914,292	442,161	2,111,313	922,085	-	2,144,601	2,307,605	5,250	-	8,847,306
Movement in provision for unexpired risks	(67,056)	(13,432)	(567,115)	(97,085)	-	409,089	136,209	576	-	(198,812)
Gross premium income	847,236	428,729	1,544,198	825,000	-	2,553,690	2,443,815	5,826	-	8,648,494
Deduction from income										
- Facultative outward	3,125	53,887	101,488	47,091	-	468,966	1,370,753	3,342	39,958	2,088,611
- Liability pool	50,091	-	17,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,024
- Surplus Treaty	75,304	447,265	251,355	275,738	-	235,461	-	-	-	1,285,123
- Minimum and deposit premium	-	35,645	-	10,598	-	-	417,427	-	-	463,671
Outward reinsurance Premium	128,521	536,797	370,777	333,427	-	704,427	1,788,181	3,342	39,958	3,905,430
Movement in prepaid reinsurance	10,691	(18,333)	(296,313)	(56,823)	-	478,810	(226,473)	43,058	-	(65,383)
Reinsurance Cost	139,211	518,464	74,464	276,605	-	1,183,237	1,561,708	46,400	39,958	3,840,047
Net premium income	708,025	(89,735)	1,469,734	548,396	-	1,370,453	882,107	(40,574)	(39,958)	4,808,447
Commission received	37,034	154,660	110,045	91,697	-	65,813	198,640	1,074	-	658,963
Movement in deferred commission income	(1,276)	(10,475)	(12,006)	(3,908)	-	45,381	(34,530)	(136)	-	(16,951)
Underwriting income	743,782	54,450	1,567,774	636,185	-	1,481,646	1,046,217	(39,636)	(39,958)	5,450,459
Expenses										
Gross claims paid	562,495	861,135	507,850	75,980	801	175,282	333,647	-	-	2,517,190
Movement in provision for outstanding claims	41,494	1,355,504	102,402	255,261	-	(1,167)	286,709	-	-	2,040,203
Movement in provision for IBNR	(14,131)	19,652	(27,137)	23,936	(9,204)	(222,594)	98,672	-	-	(130,806)
	589,859	2,236,291	583,115	355,176	(8,403)	(48,479)	719,029	-	-	4,426,587
Claims recoveries	(53,675)	(514,378)	(242,283)	(32,174)	-	(77,556)	-	-	-	(920,065)
Movement in claims recoverable	65	(601,214)	178,033	(61,798)	-	(68,063)	(43,842)	-	-	(596,819)
Movement in IBNR claims recoverable	11,895	(10,646)	20,480	(14,328)	-	22,581	-	-	-	29,982
Net claims incurred	548,144	1,110,052	539,344	246,877	(8,403)	(171,517)	675,187	-	-	2,939,684
Underwriting expenses										
Acquisition expenses	39,552	16,155	224,183	74,749	-	418,612	405,206	-	-	1,178,457
Movement in deferred acquisition cost	4,021	31,530	(11,020)	(7,043)	-	73,622	30,560	-	-	121,670
Maintenance expenses	191,301	10,714	175,856	17,974	-	(7,620)	162,747	-	-	550,972
Total underwriting expenses	234,874	58,399	389,019	85,680	-	484,614	598,514	-	-	1,851,099
Underwriting profit	(39,236)	(1,114,001)	639,411	303,628	8,403	1,168,548	(227,484)	(39,636)	(39,958)	659,675

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, balances at bank and short term instruments with less than 3 months original maturity from the date of acquisition.

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash at bank	1,422,584	736,720	759,553	381,382
Money market placements	4,437,853	6,190,372	2,219,685	3,721,497
Reclassification 9(a)(ii)	-	136,360	-	120,704
Cash and cash equivalent as per cash flow statement	5,860,437	7,063,452	2,979,238	4,223,583
ECL on money market placements	(22,241)	(5,006)	(10,966)	(2,074)
Balance, end of year	5,838,196	7,058,446	2,968,272	4,221,508

Breakdown of Impairment				
Impairment at beginning of year	5,006	1,615	2,074	1,108
Movement during the year	17,235	3,391	8,892	966
Impairment at year end	22,241	5,006	10,966	2,074

The movement in the loss allowance are measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The table below shows the ECL staging on the cash and cash equivalent for the year ended 31 December 2022 in the statement of financial position

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
ECL staging	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Stage 1	22,241	5,006	10,966	2,074

9 Financial assets

These financial assets represent the Group's and the Company's holdings in investment securities and are summarised by classification category below:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Financial assets at fair value through OCI (see note 9a below)	6,680,030	4,253,076	2,795,325	1,522,222
Financial assets at amortised cost (see note 9c below)	4,383,001	5,474,308	240,420	357,092
Balance, end of year	11,063,031	9,727,384	3,035,745	1,879,313

(a) Financial assets at fair value through OCI

These securities represent the Group and the Company's interest in entities:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Equity securities:				
– Listed (see note (i) below)	60,157	62,279	26	24
– Unlisted (see note (ii) below)	1,644,071	1,550,054	1,274,554	1,250,055
Fixed income securities (see note (iv) below)	4,975,802	2,640,742	1,520,745	272,143
Carrying amount	6,680,030	4,253,076	2,795,325	1,522,222

Movement in Financial assets at fair value through OCI

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Equity securities:				
(i) Listed				
Balance, beginning of year	62,279	84,095	24	15
Fair value changes during the year	12,898	-	2	9
Disposal during the year	(15,020)	(21,816)	-	-
Balance, end of year	60,157	62,279	26	24

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
(ii) Unlisted				
Balance, beginning of year	1,550,054	1,060,801	1,250,055	745,146
Acquisitions during the year	69,518	-	-	-
Reclassifications (see note 8 above and a below)	-	(136,360)	-	(120,704)
Fair value changes during the year (di to div)	24,499	625,613	24,499	625,613
Balance, end of year	1,644,071	1,550,054	1,274,554	1,250,055
Fair value changes through other comprehensive income after tax				
Fair value gain/(loss) on equity securities before tax (note 9a i and ii)	37,397	644,299	24,501	625,622
Fair value (loss)/gain on fixed income securities before tax (note 9aiv)	(108,267)	(958,912)	8,119	(306,756)
Fair value changes before tax	(70,870)	(314,614)	32,620	318,865.55
Deferred tax effect:				
Fair value changes on equities (See note 26a)	(2,450)	-	(2,450)	-
Fair value changes on fixed income (See note 26a)	(812)	-	(812)	-
	(74,132)	(314,614)	29,358	318,865.55

(iii) The breakdown of Financial assets at fair value through OCI unlisted equity securities are shown below;

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
African Reinsurance Corporation	62,758	59,458	62,758	59,458
Nigerian Liability Insurance Pool	67,093	61,093	67,093	61,093
Energy and Allied Insurance Pool	98,675	96,275	98,675	96,275
Petralon 54 Limited	1,046,028	1,033,228	1,046,028	1,033,228
One Terminal Limited	150,000	300,000	-	-
Coronation Merchant Bank Money Market Fund	219,517	-	-	-
Carrying amount	1,644,071	1,550,054	1,274,554	1,250,054

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
(iv) *Fixed income securities:*	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Movement in Financial assets at fair value through OCI fixed income securities				
Balance, beginning of year	2,640,742	10,416,882	272,143	2,561,931
Acquisitions during the year	4,538,366	4,309,510	2,302,961	2,155,156
Disposals/maturities/redemption during the year	(2,313,026)	(12,386,844)	(1,114,507)	(4,208,428)
Reclassification	-	407,082	-	-
Accrued interest receivables	217,987	853,024	52,029	70,240
Fair value changes during the year (see note 39b)	(108,267)	(958,912)	8,119	(306,756)
Balance, end of year	4,975,802	2,640,742	1,520,745	272,143

The breakdown of Financial assets at fair value through OCI fixed income financial assets are shown below;

Debt securities:				
– Corporate bonds	14,274	254,952	-	-
– Government bonds	1,460,052	1,978,708	84,918	272,143
– Treasury bills	3,068,392	-	1,435,827	-
– Promissiory notes	433,084	407,082	-	-
Carrying amount at fair value	4,975,802	2,640,742	1,520,745	272,143

(b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

At the reporting date, there were no financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(c) Financial assets at amortised cost	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Movement in Financial assets at amortised cost				
Balance, beginning of year	5,474,308	3,149,918	357,092	411,206
Acquisitions during the year	1,586,180	4,192,406	247,863	423,903
Disposals/maturities/redemption during the year	(1,692,577)	(1,391,674)	(398,270)	(508,006)
Reclassification	-	(407,082)	-	-
Foreign exchange gain	9,643	14,323	9,643	14,323
Accrued interest receivables	175,593	25,945	34,582	25,945
Interest received during the year	(49,168)	(49,774)	-	(607)
Impairment on financial assets	(1,120,978)	(59,754)	(10,490)	(9,672)
Balance, end of year	4,383,001	5,474,308	240,420	357,092

The breakdown of Financial assets at amortised cost are shown below;

Debt securities:				
– Corporate bonds	256,064	366,765	250,910	366,764
– Government bonds	5,247,915	5,100,800	-	-
– Treasury bills	-	66,496	-	-
Impairment on financial assets	(1,120,978)	(59,754)	(10,490)	(9,672)
Carrying amount at amortised cost	4,383,001	5,474,307	240,420	357,092

At the reporting date, no financial asset at amortised cost was either past due or impaired.

Breakdown of Impairment				
Impairment as at beginning of year	59,754	9,875	9,672	2,551
Movement during the year	1,061,224	49,879	818	7,121
Impairment at year end	1,120,978	59,754	10,490	9,672

The movement in the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The table below shows the ECL staging on the Financial assets at amortised cost for the year ended 31 December 2022 in the statement of financial position

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
ECL staging	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Stage 1	59,754	59,754	10,490	9,672
Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	*1,061,224*	-	-	-
	1,120,978	59,754	10,490	9,672

(d) Gross reconciliation of Investment securities

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	9,727,384	14,711,696	1,879,314	3,718,298
Acquisitions during the year	6,194,064	8,501,916	2,550,824	2,579,058
Disposals/maturities/redemption during the year	(4,017,629)	(13,810,209)	(1,512,777)	(4,718,984)
Foreign exchange gain	9,643	14,323	9,643	14,323
Reclassification	-	(136,360)	-	(120,704)
Accrued interest receivables	393,580	878,969	86,611	96,185
Interest received during the year	(49,168)	(49,774)	-	(607)
Impairment charge	(1,123,973)	(49,879)	(13,485)	(7,121)
Fair value	(70,870)	(333,299)	32,620	318,866
Balance, end of year	11,063,031	9,727,384	3,032,750	1,879,314

(d) Gross reconciliation of Investment securities

(i) Group 2022

	Financial Assets at FVOCI			Financial Assets - AC	
	Financial Assets at FVOCI - Listed Equities	Financial Assets at FVOCI - Unlisted Equities	Financial Assets at FVOCI Fixed Income	Financial Assets at AC - Debt Instrument	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	62,279	1,550,054	2,640,742	5,474,308	9,727,383
Acquisitions during the year	-	69,518	4,538,366	1,586,180	6,194,064
Maturity/redemption/disposal during the year	(15,020)	-	(2,313,026)	(1,692,577)	(4,020,623)
Accrued interest	-	-	217,987	175,593	393,580
Interest received during the year	-	-	-	(49,168)	(49,168)
Fair value changes during the year	12,898	24,499	(108,267)	-	(70,870)
Foreign exchange gain	-	-	-	9,643	9,643
Impairment	-	-		(1,120,978)	(1,120,978)
Balance, end of year	60,157	1,644,071	4,975,802	4,383,001	11,063,031

(ii) Group 2021

	Financial Assets at FVOCI			Financial Assets - AC	
	Financial Assets at FVOCI - Listed Equities	Financial Assets at FVOCI - Unlisted Equities	Financial Assets at FVOCI Fixed Income	Financial Assets at AC - Debt Instrument	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	84,095	1,060,801	10,416,882	3,149,918	14,711,696
Acquisitions during the year	-	-	4,309,510	4,192,406	8,501,916
Maturity/redemption/disposal during the year	(21,816)	-	(12,386,844)	(1,391,674)	(13,800,334)
Accrued interest	-	-	853,024	25,945	878,969
Interest received during the year	-	-	-	(49,774)	(49,774)
Fair value changes during the year	-	625,613	(958,912)	-	(333,299)
Reclassifications - money market instruments (Note 8)	-	(136,360)	407,082	(407,082)	(136,360)
Foreign exchange gain	-	-	-	14,323	14,323
Impairment	-	-	-	(59,754)	(59,754)
Balance, end of year	62,279	1,550,055	2,640,742	5,474,308	9,727,383

(iii) Company 2022

	Financial Assets at FVOCI			Financial Assets - AC	
	Financial Assets at FVOCI - Listed Equities	Financial Assets at FVOCI - Unlisted Equities	Financial Assets at FVOCI Fixed Income	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost - Debt Instrument	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	24	1,250,055	272,143	357,092	1,879,314
Acquisitions during the year	-	-	2,302,961	247,863	2,550,824
Maturity/redemption/disposal during the year	-	-	(1,114,507)	(398,270)	(1,512,777)
Accrued interest	-	-	52,029	34,582	86,611
Fair value changes during the year	2	24,499	8,119	-	32,620
Foreign exchange gain	-	-	-	9,643	9,643
Impairment	-	-	-	(10,490)	(10,490)
Balance, end of year	26	1,274,554	1,520,745	240,420	3,035,745

(iv) Company 2021

	Financial Assets at FVOCI			Financial Assets - AC	
	Financial Assets at FVOCI - Listed Equities	Financial Assets at FVOCI - Unlisted Equities	Financial Assets at FVOCI Fixed Income	Financial Assets at Amortised Cost - Debt Instrument	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	14.00	745,146	2,561,931	411,206	3,718,297
Acquisitions during the year	-	-	2,155,156	423,903	2,579,058
Maturity/redemption/disposal during the year	-	-	(4,208,427)	(510,556)	(4,718,984)
Accrued interest	-	-	70,240	25,945	96,185
Interest received during the year	-	-	-	(607)	(607)
Fair value changes during the year	8.63	625,613	(306,756)	-	318,866
Reclassifications - money market instruments (Note 8)	-	(120,704)	-	-	(120,704)
Foreign exchange gain	-	-	-	14,323	14,323
Impairment	-	-	-	(7,121)	(7,121)
Balance, end of year	23	1,250,055	272,143	357,092	1,879,313

10 Trade receivables

(a) Trade receivables

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Due from Brokers	245,284	224,893	240,053	209,908
Less: impairment allowance (see note (b) below)	(3,984)	(40,260)	(3,984)	(31,348)
Balance, end of year	241,300	184,633	236,069	178,560

(b) The movements in impairment allowance on trade receivables is analyzed below;

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	40,260	172,445	31,348	171,445
Write-off during the year	-	(171,445)	-	(171,445)
Impairment (write-back)/charge during the year	(36,276)	39,259	(27,364)	31,348
Balance, end of year	3,984	40,260	3,984	31,348

The entity used the simplified approach in the calculation of impairment on trade receivables with changes in the loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

Age Analysis of Trade Recievables

S/N	Age of debt	No. of policies	Amount
			N'000
1	Within 14 days	-	-
2	within 15-30 days	275	236,069
3	within 31-90 days	-	-
4	Within 91-180 days	-	-
5	Above 180 days	-	-
	Total	275.00	236,069

	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000
Within 30 days	236,069	178,560
	236,069	178,560

11 Reinsurance assets

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
(a) IBNR claims reserve	475,236	345,940	344,842	108,400
Outstanding reported claims	2,431,939	3,827,978	1,804,279	3,239,713
Prepaid reinsurance	1,952,113	1,239,564	1,521,393	869,824
Reinsurance assets as per actuary valuation	4,859,288	5,413,481	3,670,514	4,217,937
Reinsurance share of claims paid not yet recovered	56,565	500,208	-	98,003
-Less impairment allowance (see note d)	(42,342)	(364,740)	-	(205,940)
Balance, end of year	4,873,511	5,548,949	3,670,514	4,110,000

Claims recoverables are analysed as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Recoverable on claims - Incurred but not reported claims	475,236	345,940	344,842	108,400
Recoverable on outstanding claims	2,431,939	3,827,978	1,804,279	3,239,713
Recoverable on claims paid	56,565	500,208	-	98,003
Balance, end of year	2,963,740	4,674,126	2,149,121	3,446,116

(b) Movement in IBNR

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at January 1	345,940	486,927	108,400	138,382
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	129,296	(140,987)	236,442	(29,982)
Balance as at December 31	475,236	345,940	344,842	108,400

(c) Movement in Outstanding claims

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at January 1	3,827,978	3,159,896	3,239,713	2,668,466
(Decrease) /Increase during the year	(1,396,039)	668,081	(1,435,434)	571,247
Balance as at December 31	2,431,939	3,827,978	1,804,279	3,239,713

(d) Movement in Prepaid Reinsurance

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at January 1	1,239,564	1,093,089	869,824	804,442
Increase during the year	712,549	146,475	651,569	65,383
Balance as at December 31	1,952,113	1,239,564	1,521,393	869,824

(e) Movement in Recoverable on claims paid

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at January 1	500,208	130,723	98,003	4,957
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	(443,643)	369,486	(98,003)	93,046
Balance as at December 31	56,565	500,208	-	98,003

(f) Breakdown of impairment allowance

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at January 1	364,740	2,534	205,940	706
Increase/(Decrease)during the year	(322,398)	362,207	(205,940)	205,234
Balance as at December 31	42,342	364,740	-	205,940

The movement in the loss allowance are measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

12 Deferred acquisition cost

This represents commission on unearned premium relating to the unexpired tenure of risk.

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	276,629	410,093	151,576	273,245
Exchange difference	0	3,343	-	-
Addition during the year	3,714,773	2,908,224	2,687,858	1,729,429
Amortised during the year	(3,634,370)	(3,045,031)	(2,724,514)	(1,851,099)
Balance, end of year	357,032	276,629	114,920	151,576

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
12(a) Movement in Deferred acquisition cost	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	276,629	410,093	151,576	273,245
Changes during the year	80,403	(133,465)	(36,656)	(121,670)
Balance, end of year	357,032	276,629	114,920	151,576

13 Other receivables & prepayments

(a)(i)

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Staff loans	18,442	69,089	18,316	28,576
Staff Mortgage	57,381	20,573	-	-
Prepayment (see note (ii) below)	372,520	498,000	352,650	273,579
Intercompany and related party receivables (see note (iv) below)	40,879	40,879	81,609	67,458
Sundry receivables (see note (iii) below)	1,951,254	1,888,717	1,456,911	1,412,850
Accrued Expenses	-	16,070	-	16,072
	2,440,476	2,533,328	1,909,486	1,798,535
– Less: Impairment allowance (see note (b) below):	(1,775,410)	(1,775,411)	(1,351,896)	(1,351,896)
Net other receivables & prepayments	665,066	757,917	557,590	446,639

(ii) Prepayments;

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash Advance	435	517	435	98
Insurance Premium	2,906	1,227	1,942	802
Group Life premium	4,072	1,450	2,440	1,450
Maintenance Agreement	1,597	23,703	936	15,257
Computer Software	1,393	5,719	1,393	3,470
Board Running Expense	814	2,503	814	2,503
Distribution Cost-GPS**	227,394	450,000	216,667	250,000
Pre-print stationery	-	-	-	-
Others	133,909	12,882	128,023	-
	372,520	498,000	352,650	273,579

** This amount represents a prepayment for a proposed distribution arrangement with Coronation GPS for the sale of the company's product through retail and digital distribution channels offered by Coronation GPS. This amount was not amortised in 2021 as the proposed partnership is subject to requisite regulatory approvals intended to be obtained in the 2022 financial year.

(iii) Sundry receivables:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Due from Summit Finance Limited	1,011,631	1,011,630	728,106	728,106
Due from Tropics Finance Limited	238,194	238,194	238,194	238,194
Due from Petralon Energy Limited	145,804	145,804	145,804	145,804
WHT receivable	147,824	127,957	133,795	121,796
Due from Etuna	78,434	78,434	78,434	78,434
Due from Okoroafor Ebenezer	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Due from Profund Securities Limited	21,785	21,785	21,785	21,785
Due from Ex staff	23,160	23,159	21,081	21,080
Interest reeceivable on statutory deposit	35,604	33,945	17,142	10,186
Expense recoverable	50,057	22,308	34,559	9,610
Due from ICB Mushin Branch Devt.	6,850	6,850	6,850	6,850
Due from Olushola Oyinlola	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
I-Val Investment Receivable	106,335	109,585	-	-
Others**	58,576	42,065	4,161	4,005
	1,951,254	1,888,717	1,456,911	1,412,850

**Others comprises of sundry debtors less than N2 million.

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(iv) Intercompany and related party receivables

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Due from Coronation Ghana - expense recoverable	-	-	40,730	26,579
Due from Coronation Merchant Bank - Dividend recievable	40,879	40,879	40,879	40,879
	40,879	40,879	81,609	67,458

(b) The movements in impairment allowance for other receivables is analyzed below;

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	1,775,411	1,790,033	1,351,896	1,351,896
Allowance made during the year	-	(14,623)	-	-
Balance, end of year	1,775,410	1,775,411	1,351,896	1,351,896

(c) The breakdown of impairment allowance on other receivables is analyzed below:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Profund securities	21,785	21,785	21,785	21,785
Sunmmit finance limited	1,011,631	1,011,630	728,106	728,106
Tropics finance limited	238,194	238,194	238,194	238,194
Withholding tax receivable	147,824	127,957	133,795	121,796
I-Val Property receivable	106,335	109,585	-	-
Receivable from Etuna and other closed	78,434	78,434	78,434	78,434
Interest reeceivable on statutory deposit	35,604	33,945	17,142	10,186
Ex-Staff loans	23,160	23,159	21,081	21,080
Okoroafor Ebenezer	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Expense recoverable	50,057	22,308	34,559	9,610
Due from Oil view estate	6,850	6,850	6,850	6,850
Olushola Oyinlola	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Others	28,536	74,563	44,950	88,856
Balance, end of year	1,775,410	1,775,411	1,351,896	1,351,896

14 Investment properties

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Investment properties (see (a) below)	89,750	82,976	89,750	82,976
Balance, end of year	89,750	82,976	89,750	82,976

(a) Investment properties are analysed by location as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Ocean Garden, Lekki, Lagos (see (c) below)	85,000	80,000	85,000	80,000
Happy People Estate, Magboro, Ogun State	4,750	2,976	4,750	2,976
Balance, end of year -	89,750	82,976	89,750	82,976

(b) The Company has investment properties situated at house 4 & 5, Ocean Garden Estate, Lekki, Lagos. The investment properties were valued by an independent professional Estate Surveyor and Valuer as at 31 December 2022. The determination of fair value of the investment properties were supported by market evidence. The modalities and process of valuation utilised extensive analysis of market data and other sector specific peculiarities corroborated with available database derived from previous experiences. The Company used the following Estate Surveyor and Valuer who have recent experience in the location and category of the investment properties being valued:

The investment property at Lekki consists of two (2) identical wings of 4-Bedroom Duplex, each duplex has a gross floor area of approximately 94 square metres per floor. While the Company has two bareland properties at Happy people Magboro. The properties are located side by side at plot 23 and 24 and they both span approximately 292 and 290 square metres respectively. The company currently holds these barelands in Magodo for an undertermined future use.

Estate Surveyor and Valuer	*FRC Registration Number*
Bode Adedeji Partnership	FRC/2013/NIESV/00000001479
Signed by	
Adediji, Oyebode David	FRC/2013/NIESV/00000001517

(c.) The Group applied fair value model in determining the carrying value of its investment properties.

The fair value measurement for the investment properties has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value basis. Level 3 fair values of investment properties have been derived using the comparative method valuation approach. Sales prices of recent comparable properties within the same or similar neighbourhood are adjusted for considerations of the peculiar attributes of the property which includes specific location, internal layout plans as well as other relevant qualities.

There are no restrictions to title and contractual obligations to purchase any of the Group's investment property.

(d) The movement in investment properties during the year was as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	82,976	80,480	82,976	80,480
Fair value gain recognised in profit or loss	6,774	2,496	6,774	2,496
At end of year	89,750	82,976	89,750	82,976

(e) The fair value gain recognised on investment property is analysed as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Fair value gain recognised in profit or loss (see note 39(a))	6,774	2,496	6,774	2,496
At end of year	6,774	2,496	6,774	2,496

(f) The total fair value gain in profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Fair value gain on developed investment properties (see note (e) a	6,774	2,496	6,774	2,496
At end of year	6,774	2,496	6,774	2,496

(g) The Group and the Company earned total rental income N3.5 million (2021: N5 million) from its investment properties during the year (see note 37). Rental income is analysed below:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Ocean Garden, Lekki, Lagos	3,520	5,025	3,520	5,025
	3,520	5,025	3,520	5,025

(h) The title status of the Group and Company investment properties is detailed below:

Description of Investment Property	Title Status
Ocean Garden, Lekki Lagos	Process Commenced
Happy People Estate, Magboro, Ogun State	In progress

Reconciliation of movement in investment properties during the year					
Address/Location	Bal 1st Jan	Addition	Disposal	Fair value gain/(loss)	Balance 31st Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Ocean Garden, Lekki Lagos	80,000			5,000	85,000
Happy People Estate, Magboro, Ogun State	2,976			1,774	4,750
Total	82,976	-	-	6,774	89,750

15 Investment in associates

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Coronation Merchant Bank Limited	8,758,805	10,756,570	5,059,810	5,059,810
Coronation Securities Limited	270,787	459,926	363,630	363,630
Balance, end of year	9,029,592	11,216,496	5,423,440	5,423,440

(a) Nature of investment in associates

Name of entity	Place of business/ country of incorporation	% of ownership interest	Nature of the relationship	Measurement method
Investment in Coronation Merchant Bank Limited	Nigeria	25.50%	Investee	Equity method
Investment in Coronation Securities Limited	Nigeria	25.50%	Investee	Equity method

This represents 25.50% holding in the ordinary share capital of Coronation Merchant Bank Limited, a Company incorporated and operating in Nigeria (2021: 25.50%). The holding became an associate as a result of additional shareholding in the Company in January 2015. Coronation Merchant Bank Limited (Formerly; Associated Discount House Limited (ADH)) is involved in trading in, holding and provision of discount and rediscount facilities for Federal Government Securities, Commercial Bills and other eligible financial instruments, as prescribed by the CBN to corporate and individual customers.

Coronation Securities Limited ("COSEC") is a licenced broker-dealer firm regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and the Nigerian Stock Exchange.

There are no contingent liabilities relating to the group's interest in the associates.

(b) Summarised financial information for associates
Below are the summarised financial information for investment in associate accounted for using the equity method. The associate had no capital commitment in the year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021

(i) Summarised balance sheet

	Coronation Securities Ltd		Coronation Merchant Bank Ltd	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,271,990	1,850,576	38,085,214	13,003,129
Due from financial institution	-	-	6,262,972	11,588,361
Non pledge trading assets	-	-	9,119,316	16,579,573
Derivatives financial assets	-	-	1,320,540	3,381,961
Investment securities	2,054,730	1,646,863	149,572,556	64,046,328
Stockbroking deposits	1,780	1,780	-	-
Pledged assets	-	-	21,640,509	69,892,088
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	186,097,564	151,223,003
Other assets	97,959	23,690	107,413,580	131,520,125
Right of use asset	3,329	10,606	250,808	35,948
Intangible assets	133,674	60,087	1,589,047	1,417,354
Property, plant and equipment	5,240	8,101	6,709,814	6,788,859
Deferred tax	-	-	4,489,196	4,489,196
Total assets	5,568,702	3,601,703	532,551,116	473,965,925
Liabilities				
Financial liabiliites (excluding trade payables)	87,417	87,362	372,983,705	314,382,066
Other liabiliites	4,420,562	2,089,526	127,830,724	119,782,644
Total liabilities	4,507,979	2,176,888	500,814,429	434,164,710
Total equity	1,060,723	1,424,815	31,736,687	39,801,215
Total equity and liabilities	5,568,702	3,601,703	532,551,116	473,965,925

(ii) Summarised statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Coronation Securities Ltd		Coronation Merchant Bank Ltd	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Interest income	521,555	305,405	33,531,351	34,107,042
Interest expense	-	-	(37,963,708)	(33,107,688)
Charged / (writeback) on financial assets	-	-	184,253	(503,923)
Fees and commission income	152,706	91,686	2,588,953	1,982,983
Net gains on investment securities	-	-	1,056,225	6,967,784
Net foreign exchange income	-	-	234,785	488,775
Other income	322,503	215,388	510,513	404,229
Operating expenses	(628,323)	(604,239)	(8,398,232)	(7,543,204)
Profit/(loss) before tax	368,441	8,240	(8,255,860)	2,795,998
Income tax	(76,704)	(48,979)	(802,243)	(788,886)
(Loss)/Profit for the year	291,737	(40,739)	(9,058,103)	2,007,112
Other comprehenive income/(loss)	(655,829)	418,369	1,391,558	(650,650)
Total comprehensive income	(364,092)	377,630	(7,666,545)	1,356,462

(c) Movement in investment in associate

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	11,216,496	11,199,306	5,423,440	5,423,440
Dividend received during the year	(139,092)	(425,004)	-	-
Share of current year loss	(2,235,423)	501,425	-	-
Share of current year other comprehensive (loss)/income	187,609	(59,232)	-	-
Balance, end of year	9,029,590	11,216,496	5,423,440	5,423,440

(i) Reconciliation of summarised financial information

	Group	Group
	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000
Opening net assets/net assets on date on acquisition	40,897,978	40,830,566
Profit for the year	(8,766,366)	1,966,373
Other comprehensive income for the year	735,729	(232,281)
Dividend paid to shareholders	(545,459)	(1,666,680)
Closing net assets	32,321,882	40,897,978
Interest in associate	8,242,080	10,428,984
Impact of changes in net assets	-	359,570
Notional goodwill		427,942
Carrying value	8,242,080	11,216,496

16 Investment in subsidiaries

	Company	Company
	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000
Coronation Life Assurance Limited (see note (a) below)	7,798,591	7,798,591
Coronation Insurance Ghana Limited (see note (b) below)	1,460,915	1,460,915
Balance, end of year	9,259,506	9,259,506

(a) This represents 100% holding in the ordinary share capital of Coronation Life Assurance Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary incorporated and operating in Nigeria.

(b) This represents 100% holding in the ordinary share capital of Coronation Insurance Ghana Limited broken down as (51% holding by the company and 49% holding by Coronation Life Assurance). This led to a 100% direct and indirect holding by the Company thereby making Coronation Insurance Ghana Limited a wholly owned subsidiary incorporated and conducting general insurance business in Ghana.

(c) The Group does not have significant restrictions on its ability to access or use its assets and settle its liabilities other than those resulting from the supervisory framework within which subsidiaries operate. The supervisory framework require the insurance subsidiaries to keep certain levels of regulatory capital and liquid assets.

(d) The movement in investment in the subsidiaries during the year was as follows

	Company	Company
	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of the year	9,259,506	9,259,506
	9,259,506	9,259,506

Summarised balance sheet

	Coronation Life Assurance Limited		Coronation Insurance Ghana	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,594,084	2,205,830	275,840	571,624
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	2,076,227	2,722,489	2,126,486	3,331,163
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,824,574	1,871,444	-	-
Trade receivables	5,231	6,073	-	-
Reinsurance assets	516,918	718,518	686,077	717,758
Deferred acquisition cost	140,201	28,917	101,911	96,135
Other receivables & prepayments	348,499	399,133	4,442	6,027
Investment in associates	2,682,846	2,891,975	-	-
Intangible assets	153,532	76,634	386,437	343,741
Property and equipment	292,062	155,192	144,376	59,532
Right of use asset	882,797	911,274	45,434	132,908
Statutory deposit	200,000	200,000	313,038	225,064
TOTAL ASSETS	13,716,971	12,187,479	4,084,041	5,483,952
LIABILITIES				
Insurance contract liabilities	2,773,806	2,963,758	1,373,013	1,498,191
Investment contract liabilities	1,348,822	1,034,638	-	-
Trade payables	74,515	94,403	60,243	66,102
Other payables	889,950	730,996	362,103	257,759
Right of Use Liability	-	-	20,666	101,630
Current income tax	132,114	111,627	-	13,517
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,219,207	4,935,423	1,816,024	1,937,198
EQUITY				
Share capital	7,798,591	7,798,591	2,820,148	3,716,939
Contingency reserves	396,456	259,947	366,330	409,865
Other reserves	(291,986)	(172,605)	7,192	(7,518)
Retained Earnings / (Accumulated losses)	594,702	(633,877)	(925,652)	(572,532)
TOTAL EQUITY	8,497,764	7,252,056	2,268,017	3,546,754
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	13,716,971	12,187,479	4,084,041	5,483,952

	Coronation Life Assurance Limited		Coronation Insurance Ghana	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Gross premium written	4,065,599	3,473,512	1,854,636	1,390,290
Gross premium income	3,369,964	3,757,333	1,763,826	1,332,462
Reinsurance expenses	(778,728)	(1,079,134)	(571,078)	(360,480)
Net premium income	2,591,236	2,678,199	1,192,748	971,982
Fee and commision income	128,194	141,461	150,150	101,449
Net underwriting income	2,719,429	2,819,660	1,342,897	1,073,431
Claims expenses	(957,124)	(2,042,647)	(915,862)	(647,074)
Claims expenses recoverable	310,023	309,871	449,556	308,347
Net insurance benefits and claims	(647,100)	(1,732,776)	(466,306)	(338,727)
Underwriting expenses	(563,358)	(268,000)	(346,498)	(268,282)
Decrease/(increase) in individual life fund	698,015	(595,117)		
Total underwriting expenses	(512,444)	(2,595,893)	(812,805)	(607,009)
Underwriting profit	2,206,985	223,767	530,093	466,422
Investment income	486,431	879,999	496,511	243,060
Profit on investment contracts	179,100	86,948		
Net realised fair value loss on financial assets	-	-		
Net fair value gain on assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-		
Other operating income	648,700	93,295	490,571	12,595
Net income	3,521,217	1,284,009	987,082	722,077
Impairment on other assets	-	-	(1,003,772)	-
Management expenses	(1,981,262)	(1,829,893)	(879,428)	(580,450)
Net impairment writeback/(charge) on financial assets at amortised cost	60,392	(195,443)	-	-
Net impairment losses on financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	(862)	-	-
Expenses	(1,920,869)	(2,026,197)	(1,883,200)	(580,450)
(Loss)/profit on equity accounted investment	(214,695)	46,333		
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,385,653	(695,855)	(366,024)	141,620
Income tax expenses	(20,565)	(6,164)	(72,128)	(68,439)
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,365,088	(702,019)	(438,152)	73,181

17 Intangible assets

	Computer software	
	Group	Company
	N'000	N'000
Cost:		
31 December 2022		
Balance at 1 January 2022	1,215,105	1,010,016
Additions	541,098	100,848
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,756,203	1,110,864
31 December 2021		
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,099,481	910,812
Additions	115,624	99,204
Balance at 31 December 2021	1,215,105	1,010,016
Amortization:		
31 December 2022		
Balance at 1 January 2022	770,218	690,199
Charge for the year	146,540	121,191
Balance at 31 December 2022	916,759	811,389
31 December 2021		
Balance at 1 January 2021	586,376	546,585
Charge for the year	182,757	143,614
Write-off from intangible asset	1,086	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	770,218	690,199
Net book value:		
Balance at 31 December 2022	839,444	299,475
Balance at 31 December 2021	444,888	319,817

The Group and Company's intangible assets relate to purchased computer software.

18 (a) Property and equipment - Group

As at 31 December 2022

	Land	Building	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Work in progress	Total
Cost/valuation	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000
Balance, beginning of year	446,471	2,518,048	1,499,094	513,476	1,011,197	124,234	6,112,520
Transfers within PPE	-	-	-	98,373	-	(98,373)	-
Additions	-	-	256,502	125,121	80,091	6,176	467,890
Exchange difference	-	-	(79,401)	(10,612)	22,420	69,437	1,844
Disposals	-	-	(26,659)	-	-	-	(26,659)
Balance, end of year	446,471	2,518,048	1,649,536	726,359	1,113,709	101,474	6,555,595
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance, beginning of year	41,294	266,892	1,064,913	412,646	920,225	-	2,705,970
Charge for the year	3,291	50,920	107,281	81,595	50,800	-	293,887
Disposals	-	-	(26,647)	-	-	-	(26,647)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Balance, end of year	44,585	317,812	1,145,547	494,241	971,026	-	2,973,211
Net book value							
Balance at 31 December 2022	401,886	2,200,236	503,989	232,118	142,683	101,474	3,582,384
Balance at 31 December 2021	405,177	2,251,156	434,181	100,830	90,972	124,234	3,406,550

i. The latest independent valuation of the Interest in leasehold land and building to ascertain the open market value of the leasehold land and building was carried by Bode Adedeji Partnership, professional estate surveyors and valuers, as at 31 December 2021. The valuation was carried out in line with the Company's policy which is to to carry-out valuations of its leasehold land and building at least once within three financial years. The valuation outcome in line with the Company's assessment is that there has been no appreciation in the open market value of the leaseholdland and building, and they are currently carried at N405 million (31 December 2021: N405 million) and building N2.2 billion (31 December 2021: N2.2 billion) plus the additions less amortisation of the lease charge/depreciation during the period.

ii. The carrying amount of the Group's leasehold land would have been N16.25 million (31 December 2021: N16.25 Million) based on the cost model if it had not been restated at the revalued amount.

iii. There are no other leased assets included in the Group's property and equipment apart from leasehold land (31 December 2021: Nil)

iv. The Group has no capital commitments as at the Statement of Financial Position date (31 December 2021: Nil)

v. The Group has no legal obligation relating to dismantling/restoration cost in the locations it is situated. (31 December 2021: Nil)

18 (a) Property and equipment - Group

As at 31 December 2021

	land	Building	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Work in progress	Total
Cost/valuation	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000
Balance, beginning of year	446,471	2,518,048	1,167,103	392,868	1,019,769	221,346	5,765,605
Transfers within PPE	-	-	142,961	144,973	56,314	(344,248)	-
Additions	-	-	160,457	8,951	7,160	242,422	418,990
Exchange difference	-	-	46,197	19,643	4,102	4,714	74,656
Disposals	-	-	(17,624)	(52,959)	(76,149)	-	(146,732)
Balance, end of year	446,471	2,518,048	1,499,094	513,476	1,011,197	124,234	6,112,520
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance, beginning of year	37,884	216,530	837,709	378,231	843,300	-	2,313,654
Charge for the year	3,410	50,362	195,911	46,551	132,930	-	429,165
Disposals	-	-	(15,862)	(21,446)	(72,591)	-	(109,899)
Exchange difference	-	-	47,155	9,310	16,586	-	73,051
Balance, end of year	41,294	266,892	1,064,913	412,646	920,225	-	2,705,971
Net book value							
Balance at 31 December 2021	405,177	2,251,156	434,181	100,830	90,972	124,234	3,406,549

i. The latest independent valuation of the Interest in leasehold land and building to ascertain the open market value of the leasehold land and building was carried by Bode Adedeji Partnership, professional estate surveyors and valuers, as at 31 December 2021. The valuation was carried out in the current financial year in line with the Company's policy which is to to carry-out valuations of its leasehold land and building at least once within three financial year. The valuation outcome in line with the Company's assessment is that there has been appreciation in the open market value of the leaseholdland and building, and they are currently carried at the revalued amount of N408 million and building N2.3 billion plus the additions less amortisation of the lease charge/depreciation during the period.

ii. The carrying amount of the Company's leasehold land would have been N16.25 million based on the cost model if it had not been restated at the revalued amount.

iii. There are no other leased assets included in the Company's property and equipment apart from leasehold land

iv. The Company has no capital commitments as at the Statement of Financial Position date

v. The company has no legal obligation relating to dismantling/restoration cost in the locations it is situated.

18 (b) Property and equipment - Company
As at 31 December 2022

	land	Building	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Work in progress	Total
Cost/valuation	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000
Balance, beginning of year	446,471	2,518,048	727,729	484,212	994,477	122,251	5,293,188
Transfers within PPE	-	-		98,373		(98,373)	-
Additions	-	-	92,625	84,617	63,013	-	240,255
Balance, end of year	446,471	2,518,048	820,354	667,202	1,057,490	23,878	5,533,442
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance, beginning of year	41,294	266,892	528,308	367,425	913,667	-	2,117,586
Charge for the year	3,291	50,920	93,847	77,844	43,999	-	269,901
Balance, end of year	44,585	317,812	622,155	445,269	957,666	-	2,387,487
Net book value							
Balance at 31 December 2022	401,886	2,200,236	198,199	221,933	99,824	23,878	3,145,956
Balance at 31 December 2021	405,177	2,251,156	199,422	116,787	80,810	122,251	3,175,609

i. The latest independent valuation of the Interest in leasehold land and building to ascertain the open market value of the leasehold land and building was carried by Bode Adedeji Partnership, professional estate surveyors and valuers, as at 31 December 2022. The valuation was carried out in line with the Company's policy which is to to carry-out valuations of its leasehold land and building at least once within three financial years. The valuation outcome in line with the Company’s assessment is that there has been no appreciation in the open market value of the leaseholdland and building, and they are currently carried at N401million (31 December 2021: N405 million) and building N2.2billion (31 December 2021: N2.3 billion) plus the additions less amortisation of the lease charge/depreciation during the period.

ii. The carrying amount of the Company's leasehold land would have been N16.25million (31 December 2021: N16.25 Million) based on the cost model if it had not been restated at the revalued amount.

iii. There are no other leased assets included in the Group's property and equipment apart from leasehold land (31 December 2021: Nil)

iv. The Group has no capital commitments as at the Statement of Financial Position date (31 December 2021: Nil)

v. The Group has no legal obligation relating to dismantling/restoration cost in the locations it is situated. (31 December 2021: Nil)

18 (b) Property and equipment - Company

As at 31 December 2021

	Land	Building	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Work in progress	Total
Cost/valuation	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000	₦' 000
Balance, beginning of year	446,471	2,518,048	584,768	330,469	931,003	216,634	5,027,393
Transfers within PPE	-	-	142,961	144,973	56,314	(344,248)	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	8,770	7,160	249,865	265,795
Balance, end of year	446,471	2,518,048	727,729	484,212	994,477	122,251	5,293,188
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance, beginning of year	37,883	216,531	472,133	320,874	780,737	-	1,828,158
Charge for the year	3,411	50,361	56,175	46,551	132,930	-	289,428
Balance, end of year	41,294	266,892	528,308	367,425	913,667	-	2,117,586
Net book value							
Balance at 31 December 2021	405,177	2,251,156	199,421	116,786	80,810	122,251	3,175,602

i. The latest independent valuation of the Interest in leasehold land and building to ascertain the open market value of the leasehold land and building was carried by Bode Adedeji Partnership, professional estate surveyors and valuers, as at 31 December 2021. The valuation was carried out in line with the Company's policy which is to to carry-out valuations of its leasehold land and building at least once within three financial years. The valuation outcome in line with the Company’s assessment is that there has been no appreciation in the open market value of the leaseholdland and building, and they are currently carried at N405 million and building N2.3 billion plus the additions less amortisation of the lease charge/depreciation during the period.

ii. The carrying amount of the Company's leasehold land would have been N16.25 (31 December 2020: N16.25 Million) based on the cost model if it had not been restated at the revalued amount.

iii. There are no other leased assets included in the Company's property and equipment apart from leasehold land.

iv. The Company has no capital commitments as at the Statement of Financial Position date.

v. The company has no legal obligation relating to dismantling/restoration cost in the locations it is situated.

19 Right of use-asset

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cost:				
Balance, beginning of year	151,758	251,262	-	-
Adjustment to reflect modification of RoU asset	-	(99,504)	-	-
Balance, end of year	151,758	151,758	-	-
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance, beginning of year	18,850	99,504	-	-
Adjustment to reflect modification of RoU asset	-	(83,441)	-	-
Depreciation	87,474	2,787		
Balance, end of year	106,324	18,850	-	-
Net book value:			-	
At end of year	45,434	132,908	-	-

The Right of use asset relates to lease payments made for the lease of office space (Coronation Insurance Ltd, Ghana) recognised in the books in line with IFRS 16 which became effective for reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

20 Statutory deposit

This represents amounts N500 million and N225.1m equivalent deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and Bank of Ghana (BOG), respectively. The deposits are not available for use by the Group for day to day business.

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	725,064	695,070	300,000	300,000
Exchange difference	87,974	29,994	-	-
Balance, end of year	813,038	725,064	300,000	300,000

21 Insurance contract liabilities

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Outstanding claims				
– Outstanding claims reported	5,854,510	7,870,937	4,442,102	6,362,513
– Claims incurred but not reported	2,164,269	1,924,309	1,286,804	841,768
Total outstanding claims	8,018,779	9,795,246	5,728,906	7,204,281
– Claims payable	-	-	-	-
Unearned premiums (See note (b) below)	4,698,005	3,022,179	2,943,734	1,970,488
Additional Unexpired Risk Reserve (See note (d) below)	-	18,603	-	-
Life insurance contract liabilities (See note (e) below)	102,675	800,690	-	-
Total insurance contract liabilities	12,819,459	13,636,718	8,672,640	9,174,769

The Company's net liability for insurance contracts was tested for adequacy by QED Actuaries & Consultants, a firm of certified actuaries with FRC number FRC2018/00000012293. The Valuation report was signed by Nicolai von Rummell FASSA with FRC number FRC/2018/NAS/00000018471 as at 31st December 2022

Age Analysis of Outstanding Claims 2022		Company
		2022
		31-Dec
Days	No. of Claimants	N'000
0-90 days	208	487,702
91-180 days	169	179,277
181-270 days	136	151,335
271-365 days	77	118,806
Above 365 days	1,643	3,504,983
Total	2,233	4,442,102

Below are further breakdown of the outstanding claims and the reasons for their existence;

	0-90 DAYS		91-180 DAYS		181-270 DAYS		271- 365 DAYS		ABOVE 365 DAYS		Total Count of AGE ANALYSIS	Total Sum of ADJUSTED DEC, 2022 OCR
REASON	Count of AGE ANALYSIS	Sum of ADJUSTED DEC, 2022 OCR	Count of AGE ANALYSIS	Sum of ADJUSTED DEC, 2022 OCR	Count of AGE ANALYSIS	Sum of ADJUSTED DEC, 2022 OCR	Count of AGE ANALYSIS	Sum of ADJUSTED DEC, 2022 OCR	Count of AGE ANALYSIS	Sum of ADJUSTED DEC, 2022 OCR		
	QTY	N'000	QTY	N'000	QTY	N'000	QTY	N'000	QTY	N'000	QTY	N'000
DISCHARGED VOUCHER SIGNED AND RETURN TO POLICYHOLDERS		-	-			-		-		-	2	7,565
DISCHARGED VOUCHER NOT YET SIGNED	13	64,259	4	10,065	4	7,416	2	900	46	175,899	67	250,975
CLAIMS REPORTED BUT INCOMPLETE DOCUMENTATION	118	243,008	86	135,052	34	48,329	11	11,271	267	424,369	511	859,529
CLAIM REPORTED BUT BEING ADJUSTED	5	11,399	3	4,900	30	40,571	19	45,541	27	12,255	84	114,666
CLAIMS REPUDIATED		-	2	1,120		-		-		-	2	1,120
AWAITING ADJUSTER'S FINAL REPORT	1	3		-		-	3	7,111	22	23,263	26	30,377
ONGOING LITIGATION		-	1	2,000		-		-	6	86,123	7	88,123
AWAITING LEAD INSURER'S INSTRUCTION	71	169,032	73	26,140	68	55,020	42	53,983	1275	2,783,073	1530	3,089,747
THIRD PARTY LIABILITY OUTSTANDING		-		-		-		-		-		-
E.T.C		-										
Grand Total	208	487,702	169	179,277	136	151,335	77	118,806	1,643	3,504,983	2,229	4,442,102

(a) Outstanding claims

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Group life	1,064,754	1,164,149	-	-
Individual life	569,398	657,577	-	-
Fire	1,670,033	2,488,893	1,536,410	2,436,372
General accident	758,404	756,168	689,322	709,488
Motor	597,337	715,484	175,834	104,230
Marine	1,259,794	1,899,652	1,245,019	1,878,339
Oil and Energy	1,643,545	1,580,480	1,643,545	1,580,480
Engineering	444,087	506,262	427,348	468,791
Aviation	11,227	22,081	11,228	22,081
Bond	200	4,500	200	4,500
Total outstanding claims	8,018,779	9,795,246	5,728,906	7,204,281

Outstanding Claims relates to reserves held against claims reported to have occurred but necessary support documentation are yet to be provided. Also, included in Outstanding Claim is Incurred but not reported (IBNR) reserve which is actuarialy determined.

The movement in outstanding claims reserve during the year was as follows:

	Group 2022 31-Dec N'000	Group 2021 31-Dec N'000	Company 2022 31-Dec N'000	Company 2021 31-Dec N'000
Balance, beginning of year	9,795,246	7,717,500	7,204,281	5,294,884
Changes in outstanding claims (see note 35)	(1,776,467)	2,063,677	(1,475,375)	1,909,397
Exchange difference *		14,069	-	-
Balance, end of year	8,018,779	9,795,246	5,728,906	7,204,281

* There was exchange difference of N18,605,000 in the year (2021:N14,069,000).

(b) Unearned premiums

	Group 2022 31-Dec N'000	Group 2021 31-Dec N'000	Company 2022 31-Dec N'000	Company 2021 31-Dec N'000
Life	1,036,979	341,342	-	-
Fire	920,899	396,881	694,580	259,548
General accident	622,085	844,825	552,698	791,759
Motor	839,789	782,825	453,609	301,284
Marine	284,443	227,233	279,729	214,272
Engineering	466,704	336,097	466,704	336,097
Oil and Energy	527,107	92,271	496,415	66,824
Bond	-	705	-	705
Total unearned premium	4,698,006	3,022,179	2,943,735	1,970,488

(c) The movement in unearned premium account during the year was as follows:

	Group 2022 31-Dec N'000	Group 2021 31-Dec N'000	Company 2022 31-Dec N'000	Company 2021 31-Dec N'000
Balance, beginning of year	3,022,179	2,937,481	1,970,488	1,740,938
Premium written during the year (see note 33)	19,835,299	14,130,020	13,915,064	8,847,306
Premium earned during the year	(18,159,472)	(14,045,322)	(12,941,817)	(8,617,756)
Balance, end of year	4,698,006	3,022,179	2,943,735	1,970,488

(d) The movement in additional unexpired risk reserve during the year was as follows:

	Group	Group		Company	Company
	2022	2021		2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec		31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000		N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	18,603	44,313		-	30,738
Additional unexpired risk reserve (see note 33)	(18,603)	(25,710)	-	-	(30,738)
Balance, end of year	-	18,603		-	-

(e) Life insurance contract liabilities

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	800,690	205,573	-	-
Addition/(reduction) during the year	(698,015)	595,117	-	-
Balance, end of year	102,675	800,690	-	-

22 Investment contract liabilities:

(a) At amortised cost

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Group deposit administration -Interest linked	1,294,350	980,167	-	-
Individual deposit administration -Interest linked	54,472	54,472	-	-
	1,348,822	1,034,639	-	-

(b) The movement in deposit administration funds during the year was as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	1,034,638	1,120,526	-	-
Additions	1,005,974	602,475	-	-
Withdrawals	(590,149)	(694,924)	-	-
Guaranteed interest on deposit administration	31,150	51,160	-	-
Reversal of surplus reserves	(132,792)	(44,599)	-	-
Balance, end of year	1,348,822	1,034,638	-	-

23 Trade payables

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Due to reinsurers	624,208	276,179	489,451	158,738
Commissions payable	-	53,906	-	-
Balance, end of year	624,208	330,085	489,451	158,738

24 Other payables

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Accrued expenses (see (a) below)	1,068,511	562,302	858,735	291,946
Accounts payable (see (b) below)	1,159,683	1,131,871	1,167,531	1,463,927
Due to related parties (see note (c) below)	-	-	31,790	-
Other taxes (i)	247,044	174,673	181,383	142,556
Deferred commission income	275,991	135,998	242,132	160,622
Premium deposits	25,782	923,301	-	902,990
Balance, end of year	2,777,011	2,928,145	2,481,571	2,962,041

(i) This relates to WHT and VAT payable to the respective tax authorities as at the reporting dates

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
(a) Breakdown of accrued expenses is				
NAICOM annual levy	183,310	172,331	141,151	130,831
Audit fee and related expenses	12,900	61,100	9,675	32,250
Staff expense payable	137,385	113,396	91,088	66,000
NSITF remittance	109,800	25,588	103,671	9,908
Directors' and board expenses	86,961	31,642	86,961	14,700
Accrued training cost	30,416	10,269	30,416	5,343
Accrued advert and publicity expense	507,739	67,584	395,773	21,859
Consultancy and professional fees	-	13,308	-	11,054
Accrued interest payable	-	67,083	-	-
Balance, end of year	1,068,511	562,302	858,735	291,946

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
(b) Breakdown of accounts payable is				
Expense payable	8,308	174,511	8,308	4,734
Fixed asset payable	115,590	253,594	37,994	228,099
Unclaimed dividend	119,552	113,704	119,552	113,704
Uncleared bank items (i)	1,883	1,783	1,883	1,783
Unearned rental income (ii)	-	-	882,797	911,274
Others (iii)	906,641	588,650	116,997	204,333
Balance, end of year	1,159,683	1,131,871	1,167,531	1,463,927

(i) This relates to payments made using cheques that have not yet been presented to the bank by the customer/vendor.

(ii) This relates to outstanding payments to contractors and other committed expenses payable

(c) This relates to recoverable from the Company by related entities - for premium on Life businesses received on-behalf of Coronation Life Assurance Limited by the Company:

	Company	Company	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Due to Coronation Life - Net shared premium reciepts for Life business	-	-	31,790	-
	-	-	31,790	-

(d) Movement in fees and commission income	Company	Company	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance as at January 1	135,996	178,723	160,623	143,673
Fees and commission income during the year	1,812,532	872,763	1,475,702	658,962
Fees and commission income earned during the year	(1,672,537)	(915,490)	(1,394,193)	(642,012)
Balance as at December 31	275,991	135,996	242,132	160,623

25 Lease liability

	Group	Group
	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000
Present value at 1 January	23,488	83,163
Finance cost	1,588	3,791
Interest repayments	(973)	(13,996)
Principal repayments	(3,437)	(49,471)
Balance, end of year	20,666	23,488

The present value of lease liabilities is as follows at end of the years:

	Group	Group
	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000
Between one year and five years	20,666	23,488
Carrying amount	20,666	23,488

26 Deferred taxation

Deferred 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.

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Deferred tax assets	235,112	239,052	235,112	239,052
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax asset	235,112	239,052	235,112	239,052

(a) Net deferred tax is attributable to the following:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	(323,324)	(323,324)	(323,324)	(323,324)
Unused tax credit (capital allowance)	439,201	439,201	439,201	439,201
Trade receivable	27,918	27,918	27,918	27,918
Tax losses	124,118	124,118	124,118	124,118
Fair value changes on fixed income	(812)	-	(812)	-
Fair value changes on equities	(2,450)	-	(2,450)	-
Fair value changes on revaluation of Investment Properties	(677)	-	(677)	-
Fair value gains on revaluation of property and equipment	(28,861)	(28,861)	(28,861)	(28,861)
Total	235,113	239,052	235,113	239,052
Fair value changes through other comprehensive income after tax				
Fair value gain/(loss) on equity securities before tax	37,397	644,299	24,501	625,622
Fair value (loss)/gain on fixed income securities before tax	(108,267)	(958,912)	8,119	(306,756)
Fair value changes before tax	(70,870)	(314,614)	32,620	318,866
Deferred tax effect:	-	-	-	-
Fair value changes on equities (See note 26a)	(2,450)	-	(2,450)	-
Fair value changes on fixed income (See note 26a)	(812)	-	(812)	-
	(74,132)	(314,614)	29,358	318,866

(b) Movements in temporary differences during the year

Group and Company : 2022

	Opening Balance	Recognised in (Loss)/profit	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	(323,324)	-	-	(323,324)
Unused tax credit (capital allowance)	439,201	-	-	439,201
Trade receivable	27,918	-	-	27,918
Tax losses	124,118	-	-	124,118
Fair value changes on fixed income	-	-	(812)	(812)
Fair value changes on equities	-	-	(2,450)	(2,450)
Fair value changes on revaluation of Investment Properties	-	(677)	-	(677)
Fair value gains on revaluation of property and equipment	(28,861)	-	-	(28,861)
Balance, end of year	239,052	(677)	(3,262)	235,113

Group and Company : 2021	Opening Balance	Recognised in (Loss)/profit	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	(592,843)	269,519	-	(323,324)
Unused tax credit (capital allowance)	805,314	(366,113)	-	439,201
Trade receivable	51,190	(23,272)	-	27,918
Tax losses	227,581	(103,463)	-	124,118
Fair value gains on revaluation of property and equipment	(52,920)	24,059	-	(28,861)
Balance, end of year	438,322	(199,270)	-	239,052

27 Current income tax liabilities

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Current tax expense				
Corporate income tax charge/Minimum tax	110,460	234,336	78,539	147,580
Education levy	25,496	27,635	25,496	27,635
Information technology development levy	15,265	-	1,977	-
Police Trust Fund	66	-	-	-
National Fiscal Stabilization Levy	-	9,151		
	151,287	271,122	106,012	175,215
Deferred tax credit	677	199,270	677	199,270
Total income tax expense/(credit)	151,964	470,392	106,689	374,485

The computation of the Company's income tax expense and deferred tax was carried out in accordance with the companies income tax act, 2007 as amended and other relevant tax laws. The changes made by the new act was incorporated in the Company's tax computation and it is believed by the management of the Company that there is no uncertainty over its Income and Deferred tax treatment that relevant tax authorities may disagree with.

(a) The movement in this account during the year was as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	260,039	155,077	134,895	43,359
Charge for the year (see note (b) below):	151,287	271,122	106,012	175,214
Payments during the year	(25,965)	(166,160)	(25,887)	(83,678)
Balance, end of year	385,361	260,039	215,020	134,895

Current income tax asset
The movement in this account during the year was as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	-	31,996	-	-
Exchange difference	-	(31,996)	-	-
Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-

(b)

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Corporate income tax charge/Minimum tax	110,460	234,336	78,539	147,580
Education levy	25,496	27,635	25,496	27,635
Information technology development levy	15,265	-	1,977	-
National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy	-	9,151	-	-
Police Trust Fund	66	-	-	-
	151,287	271,122	106,012	175,215
Deferred tax charge/credit - P or L	677	199,270	677	199,270
Total tax expense/ (credit) for the year	151,964	470,392	106,689	374,485

27 Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Group 2022 31-Dec		Group 2021 31-Dec		Company 2022 31-Dec		Company 2021 31-Dec	
	Tax rate	N'000	Tax rate	N'000	Tax rate	N'000	Tax rate	N'000
(Loss)/profit before Tax		(783,122)		(2,112,398)		200,447		(1,555,331)
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate		(234,937)	30%	(633,719)	30%	60,134	30%	(466,599)
Effect of tax rate in foreign jurisdictions	(3)%	24,710	(4)%	89,743	0%	-	0%	-
Non deductible expense	66%	(513,361)	16%	(347,675)	(289)%	(579,769)	16%	(247,675)
Tax exempt income	(88)%	692,381	(33)%	692,381	257%	515,004	(33)%	515,004
Minimum tax	14%	(110,460)	11%	(234,336)	(39)%	(78,539)	9%	(147,580)
Police Trust Fund	0%	(66)	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-
Information technology development levy	(2)%	15,265	0%	-		1,977	0%	-
National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy	0%	-	0%	(9,151)	0%	-	0%	-
Education levy	3%	(25,496)	1%	(27,635)	(13)%	(25,496)	2%	(27,635)
	(11)%	(151,964)	140%	(470,392)	(54)%	(106,689)	24%	(374,485)

28 Share capital

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Authorized:				
30,000,000,000 units ordinary shares of 50k each	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Issued and fully paid:				
Opening	11,995,952	11,995,952	11,995,952	11,995,952
23,991,903,992 units of ordinary shares of 50k each	11,995,952	11,995,952	11,995,952	11,995,952

29 Share premium

Share premium comprises additional paid-in capital in excess of the par value. This reserve is not available for distribution. The movement in this account during the year is as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	4,612,938	4,612,938	4,612,938	4,612,938
Balance, end of year	4,612,938	4,612,938	4,612,938	4,612,938

30 (a) Contingency reserves

The contingency reserves shall be credited with an amount not less than 3 per centum of the total premium or 20 per centum of the net profits (whichever is greater) and the amount shall accumulate until it reaches the amount of the minimum paid-up capital or 50 per centum of the net premiums (whichever is greater) according to section 21(2) of the Nigeria Insurnace Act.

Contingency reserve for General Insurance business is calculated in accordance with section 22(1)(b) of the Nigerian Insurance Act. The reserve is calculated at the higher of 1% of gross premiums and 10% of net profits of the business for the year.

(b) The movement in this account during the year is as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	3,659,242	3,311,311	2,989,058	2,723,639
Transfer from profit and loss	(324,478)	347,930	417,452	265,419
Acquired from business combination				
Balance, end of year	3,334,764	3,659,242	3,406,510	2,989,058

31 Other reserves

(a) Revaluation reserve

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	1,111,600	1,111,600	1,111,600	1,111,600
Revaluation surplus on property,plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	1,111,600	1,111,600	1,111,599	1,111,600

(b) Foreign currency translation reserve

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	350,451	153,213	-	-
Changes during the year	(1,066,810)	197,238	-	-
Balance, end of year	(716,359)	350,451	-	-
(c) Fair value reserve				
Balance, beginning of year	87,282	403,196	300,788	(17,639)
Changes during the year	(74,132)	(314,613)	29,358	318,866
Total ECL allowance on FVOCI debt instruments	(2,995)	(1,301)	(2,995)	(439)
Balance, end of year	10,155	87,282	327,151	300,788
(d) Merger reserves				
Balance, beginning of year	(19,367)	(19,367)	(19,367)	(19,367)
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	(19,367)	(19,367)	(19,367)	(19,367)
(e) Share of other comprehensive income of associates				
Balance, beginning of year	222,489	901,103	-	-
Changes during the year	187,609	(59,232)	-	-
Exchange loss on net investment in a foreign operation	-	(619,382)	-	-
Balance, end of year	410,098	222,489	-	-
Total	796,127	1,752,455	1,419,383	1,393,020

32 Accumulated Loss

The movement in this account during the year was as follows;

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January 2021	(431,810)	2,498,910	(3,633,422)	(1,438,187)
Transfer from profit or loss	(935,086)	(2,582,790)	93,758	(1,929,816)
Transfer from FVOCI reserves	-	-	-	-
Transfer to contingency reserve (see note 30(b) above)	(102,377)	(347,930)	(417,452)	(265,419)
Balance, end of the year	(1,469,274)	(431,810)	(3,957,116)	(3,633,422)

The following qualitative disclosures on key items of equity are provided below

Share premium includes premium from the issue of shares above its nominal face value

(a) Share premium

Share premium comprises excess of the issued price of the share above its nominal face value

(b) Revaluation reserve

Revaluation reserve comprises gains on assets which are subsequently carried at a revalued amount

(c) Fair value reserves

Comprises value movements on equity instruments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income

(d) Mergers reserve

Merger reserve represents the difference between the value of shares issued by the Group in exchange for the value of shares acquired in respect of the acquisition of its subsidiaries accounted for under the pooling-of-interest method.

(e) Foreign currency translation reserve

Foreign currency translation reserves comprises exchange differences resulting from the translation to Naira of the results and financial position of Group companies that have a functional currency other than the Naira

(f) Share of other comprehensive income of associates

This is a reserve created to account for the other comprehensive income of which the Group has a significant interest

(g) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise the undistributed profits from previous periods which have not being reclassified to any specific reserves

33 Net premium income

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Gross Premium written				
Short-term insurance contracts	18,063,547	13,085,490	13,915,064	8,847,306
Long-term insurance contracts	1,771,752	1,044,531	-	-
Total Gross premium written	19,835,299	14,130,020	13,915,064	8,847,306
– Movement in unearned premium	(1,675,826)	(15,954)	(973,245)	(229,550)
– Movement in additional unexpired risk reserve (see note 21(d))	18,603	25,710	-	30,738
Premium revenue arising from insurance contracts issued	18,178,076	14,139,777	12,941,819	8,648,494
Short-term reinsurance contract:	(9,387,989)	(4,999,061)	(8,233,266)	(3,905,430)
Long-term reinsurance contract:	(256,063)	(535,692)		
– Movement in prepaid reinsurance cost	712,549	146,475	651,569	65,383
Impairment on Reinsurance asset charge/(reversal)	-			
Reinsurance expenses	(8,931,503)	(5,388,278)	(7,581,697)	(3,840,047)
Net premium income	9,246,573	8,751,499	5,360,122	4,808,447

34 Fee and commission income

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Policy administration				
– Insurance contracts	1,672,537	915,490	1,394,194	642,012
Total	1,672,537	915,490	1,394,194	642,012

35 Claims expenses

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Insurance claims				
– Claims paid	5,109,964	5,247,601	3,107,666	2,517,190
– Changes in outstanding claims (note 21a)	(1,776,467)	2,063,677	(1,475,375)	1,909,397
Total claims	3,333,497	7,311,278	1,632,291	4,426,587
Reinsurance recoveries on claims	(2,330,781)	(1,301,447)	(1,157,809)	(852,590)
Movement in IBNR	(129,296)	140,987	(236,442)	29,982
Movement in outstanding claims	1,396,039	(668,081)	1,435,434	(571,247)
Movement in recoverables on claims paid	443,643	(369,486)	98,003	(93,046)
	(620,395)	(2,198,028)	139,184	(1,486,901)
Net insurance claims	2,713,102	5,113,251	1,771,475	2,939,685

36 Underwriting expenses

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Acquisition Expenses				
Acquisition (Commission) cost during the year	1,322,953	1,412,118	1,107,951	1,178,457
Changes in deferred acquisition cost (Note 12)	(74,628)	143,992	36,656	121,670
	1,248,325	1,556,110	1,144,607	1,300,127
Other acquisition cost	2,386,045	1,154,076	1,579,907	550,972
Total	3,634,370	2,710,186	2,724,514	1,851,099

37 Net investment income

(a) Investment income

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Dividend income	11,301	34,616	150,393	390,387
Interest income on fixed income securities	393,580	809,737	86,611	96,185
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents	916,549	634,052	253,602	223,017
Interest income on statutory deposits	32,564	22,581	19,537	13,583
Rental income	3,520	5,025	3,520	5,025
Total Investment income	1,357,514	1,506,011	513,663	728,197
Net Investment income	1,357,514	1,506,011	513,663	728,197

(b) Profit on investment contracts

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Interest income	77,459	93,509	-	-
Other Income (Reversal of surplus reserves (see note 22(b))	132,791	44,599	-	-
Guaranteed interest	(31,150)	(51,160)	-	-
	179,100	86,948	-	-

38 Net realised gains on financial assets

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Net realised gain on derecognition of FVOCI securities	-	183,305	-	108,713
Total	-	183,305	-	108,713

39

(a) Fair value changes on investment properties

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Fair value changes on investment properties	6,774	2,496	6,774	2,496
Net fair value changes after tax	6,774	2,496	6,774	2,496

Net fair value changes and investment properties.

Fair value changes on investment properties after tax				
Fair value changes on investment properties before tax	7,451	2,496	7,451	2,496
Deferred tax effect on the fair value changes (See note 26a)	(677)	-	(677)	-
	6,774	2,496	6,774	2,496

(b) Fair value (loss)/gain through other comprehensive income

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Fair value changes in equity securities during the year net of tax	34,947	644,299	22,051	625,622
Net fair value (loss)/gain on fixed income securities	(109,079)	(958,912)	7,307	(306,756)
	(74,132)	(314,614)	29,358	318,866
ECL Impairment charge	(2,995)	(1,301)	(2,995)	(439)
Total	(77,127)	(315,915)	26,363	318,427

Fair value changes through other comprehensive income after tax				
Fair value gain/(loss) on equity securities before tax	37,397	644,299	24,501	625,622
Fair value (loss)/gain on fixed income securities before tax	(108,267)	(958,912)	8,119	(306,756)
Fair value changes before tax	(70,870)	(314,614)	32,620	318,866
Deferred tax effect:				
Fair value changes on fixed income (See note 26a)	(812)	-	(812)	-
Fair value changes on equities (See note 26a)	(2,450)	-	(2,450)	-
	(74,132)	(314,614)	29,358	318,866

40 Other operating income

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Profit from sale of property and equipment	-	18,201	-	-
Other income received	188,139	129,783	192,714	31,860
Net foreign exchange gain	1,704,610	620,495	781,734	582,155
Foreign exchange gain (see note 9d)	9,643	14,323	9,643	14,323
Total	1,902,392	782,802	984,091	628,338

(a) Net foreign exchange gain:This represent exchange gains on the disposal of securities(Euro bonds)

41 Employee benefit expense

- Expense by nature	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Staff cost	1,142,347	903,731	430,266	419,445
Pension cost	26,341	34,220	15,535	13,837
Staff training	100,317	124,867	56,734	64,039
Other staff cost	452,587	451,437	384,278	398,349
Total	1,721,592	1,514,255	886,813	895,670

41a Other operating expenses

Depreciation (see note 18 & 19)	381,361	431,952	269,901	289,428
Amortization of intangible assets (see note 17)	146,540	182,757	121,191	143,614
Directors emoluments	55,982	133,269	32,202	55,230
Auditor's remuneration	73,241	69,195	30,000	30,000
Professional fees:				
- Legal services fees	111,436	18,060	109,527	6,053
- Professional fee on actuarial services and tax advisory services	102,186	322,982	5,665	7,688
- Professional fees on advisory services	1,235,787	454,117	785,454	432,821
- Professional fees on corporate strategy development	62,248	31,962	34,797	6,175
Corporate branding and advert	142,399	44,917	62,710	37,001
Board expenses	27,851	29,733	21,500	24,401
Rent and rate	96,558	230,371	46,194	48,207
Insurance cost	27,393	30,022	16,364	15,006
Printing and stationaries	33,483	37,517	10,928	22,514
Newspapers and periodicals	27,138	406	480	270
Transport and tour	325,896	208,289	157,466	179,902
Support staff cost	425,287	337,124	274,840	238,790
Business marketing expenses	287,486	86,475	158,027	58,908
Subscription	17,050	24,073	10,816	15,347
Recruitment expense	16,404	31,185	10,568	24,449
Write off of assets	31,993	250,202	19,761	55,116
Repairs and maintenance	474,660	586,172	301,741	477,737
Others	106,501	347,446	13,464	725
Fines and penalty	27,125	-	19,125	-
Annual general meeting expense	104,576	28,850	103,856	27,766
Registrar maintenance expense	55,818	64,806	55,818	64,806
Statutory dues and levies	151,063	168,615	85,649	102,719
Audit and performance review expense	16,083	31,760	15,851	27,564
Bank charges	41,470	161,244	29,863	110,022
Custodian fees	96,440	105,401	44,461	33,316
Donations	101,939	6,422	50,325	4,500
Corporate philanthropy	19,768	11,636	3,640	1,898
Total	4,823,162	4,466,960	2,902,184	2,541,971

(i) Professional fees on advisory services relates to advisory fees paid to various consultants

(ii) Legal services fees comprises of Professional fees to Legal Practitioners for Litigation and a judgement sum paid to a litigant.

(iii) Others relates to office expenses,telephone and utility charges incurred by the subsidiaries

(iv) Ernst and Young (External Auditor) did not provide non-audit services during the year.

		Group	Group	Company	Company
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
41b	Total Management Expenses(See note 41 and 41a)	6,544,754	5,981,215	3,788,997	3,437,641

42	Net impairment losses on financial assets	Group	Group	Company	Company
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
(a)	Net impairment losses on financial asset at amortised cost				
	- Cash and cash equivalents (see note 8)	17,235	3,391	8,892	966
	- Financial asset at amortised cost (see note 9c)	1,061,224	49,879	818	7,121
	- Reinsurance asset (see note 11 f)	(322,398)	362,207	(205,940)	205,234
	- Trade receivables (10b)	(36,276)	39,259	(27,364)	31,348
	- Other receivables & prepayment (see note 13b)	-	(14,623)	-	-
	Total	719,785	440,113	(223,594)	244,669

The loss allowance recognised in the profit or loss has been measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

		Group	Group	Company	Company
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
(b)	Impairment charge on financial assets at FVOCI	2,995	1,301	2,995	439
	Total	2,995	1,301	2,995	439

43 (Loss)/earning per share

Basic (loss)/earnings per share is calculated by dividing the (loss)/profit attributable to equity holders of the group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding own ordinary shares purchased by the Company. Diluted (loss)/earnings per share is computed by dividing the (loss)/profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjusting the effects of all dilutive ordinary shares.

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
(Loss)/profit attributable to the Company’s equity holders	(935,086)	(2,582,790)	93,758	(1,929,816)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)				
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	23,920,961	23,920,961	23,920,961	23,920,961
Additional shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	23,920,961	23,920,961	23,920,961	23,920,961
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (Kobo per share)	(4)	(11)	0	(8)

44 Staff information:

(a) Staff analysis:

i. Employees earning more than 2,000,000 per annum, other than the executive directors, whose duties were wholly or mainly discharged in Nigeria, received emoluments (excluding pension contribution and other allowances) in the following ranges:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	Number	Number	Number	Number
N2,000,001 – N3,000,000	53	55	29	17
N3,000,000 – N4,000,000	44	24	26	5
N4,000,001 – N5,000,000	2	31	1	6
N5,000,001 – N10,000,000	36	36	14	16
Above N10,000,000	14	26	7	9
Total	149	172	77	53

ii. The average number of full time persons employed by the Company during the year was as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Management staff	12	18	5	3
Non management staff	140	154	73	51
Total	152	172	78	54

(b) Directors' remuneration:

i. Remuneration paid to the directors of the Company was as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Directors' fees and sitting allowances	55,982	133,269	32,202	55,230
Other directors' expenses	26,702	46,396	26,702	46,396
Total	82,684	179,665	58,904	101,626

ii. The directors' remuneration shown above includes:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Chairman	4,761	4,140	2,777	2,415
Highest paid director	47,667	41,450	47,667	41,450

iii. The emoluments of all other directors fell within the following range:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	Number	Number	Number	Number
N10,000,001 - N20,000,000	7	7	7	7
Total	7	7	7	7

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45 Contravention of laws and regulations

The company paid penalties amounting to N19,125,000 within the year (December 2021; N9.9million) as shown below;

Beneficiary	Reason	Amount
		N
NAICOM	Penalty for appointing a chief internal auditor prior to NAICOM	250,000
NGX	Penalty for late filing of audited financial statements	9,000,000
NGX	Late submission of Q1 2022 financial statement	5,900,000
SEC	Penalty for late filing of audited financial statements	3,975,000
		19,125,000

46 Litigations and claims

The Company is engaged in lawsuits that have arisen in the normal course of business. The contingent liabilities in respect of these pending litigations amounted to N88 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021: N674million), in the opinion of the directors and based on management estimation, the Company is optimistic that it will not suffer any material loss arising from these claims. The Directors have however provided N196 million as at the reporting date should the litigation be unfavourable to the Company.

47 Events after the end of the reporting period

There are no known events that are either favourable and unfavourable, that occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

48 Dividend

There was no proposal for dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: Nil)

49 Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current period, disclosing the nature of the reclassification, the amount of each item or class of items that are reclassified and the resasons thereof.

50 Related parties

a) Parent

Coronation Insurance Plc is the parent Company of the Coronation Insurance Group.

b) Subsidiaries

The Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries as at 31 December 2022. These are Coronation Life Assurance Limited, domiciled in Nigeria and Coronation Insurance (Ghana) Limited incorporated in Ghana. Transactions between Coronation Insurance Plc and the subsidiaries also meet the definition of related party transactions. Where these are eliminated on consolidation, they are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

c) Associate

The Company has two associate companies as at 31 December 2022, Coronation Merchant Bank Limited where it has 25.5% (2021: 25.5%) holding and Coronation Securities Limited where it has 25.5% holding (2021: 25.5%). Transactions between Coronation Insurance Plc and the associate also meet the definition of related party transactions. Where these are eliminated on consolidation, they are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

d) Transactions with key management personnel

The Group's key management personnel and persons connected with them, are also considered to be related parties for disclosure purposes. Key management personnel is defined as members of the board of directors of the Company, including their close members of family and any entity over which they exercise control. Close members of family are those who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that individual in dealings with Coronation Insurance Plc. and its subsidiaries.

e) Key management personnel compensation

The compensation of key management personnel comprised the following:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Short term employees benefits	338,167	274,263	287,086	261,011
Total	338,167	274,263	287,086	261,011

f) Key management personnel and director transactions

Key management personnel engaged in the following transactions with the Company during the year:

Directors	Transactions	Transaction values for the year ended 31-Dec 2022 N'000	Transaction values for the year ended 31-Dec 2021 N'000	Balance outstanding as at 31-Dec 2022 N'000	Balance outstanding as at 31-Dec 2021 N'000
(i) Income received/receivable from key management personnel:					
Mrs. Omosalewa Fajobi	Insurance	-	-	-	-
Mr Adamu Mahmoud Atta	Insurance	450	-	-	-
Ms Chizoba Ufoeze	Insurance	-	-	-	-
Mr. Olusegun Ogbonnewo	Insurance	10	193	-	-
Mrs. Titilayo Osuntoki	Insurance	-	-	-	-
Mr. Abubakar Jimoh	Insurance	-	-	-	-
Mr. Mutiu Summonu	Insurance	-	-	-	-
Mr. Oluwole Onasanya	Insurance	200	-	-	-
Mr. Olamide Olajolo	Insurance premium	396	-	-	-
Total		1,056	193	-	-

g) Other related party transactions

Transactions with key management personnel's related persons and entities as at end of year:

Entities	Relationship	Transactions	Transaction values for the year ended 31-Dec 2022 N'000	Transaction values for the year ended 31-Dec 2021 N'000	Balance outstanding as at 31-Dec 2022 N'000	Balance outstanding as at 31-Dec 2021 N'000
(i) Income received/receivable related entities:						
Coronation Merchant Bank Limited	Associate company	Insurance premium	26,575	24,282	-	-
Coronation Securities Limited	Associate company	Insurance premium	685	79	-	-
Petralon Energy	Common director	Insurance premium	4,646	7,015	-	-
Cornation Capital Limited	Common director	Insurance premium	2,380	2,380	-	-
Coronation Merchant Bank Limited	Associate company	Interest income	24,289	1,177	-	-
Coronation Asset Management	Common director	Insurance premium	2,623	-	-	-
Coronation Nomiees and Trustee Limited	Common director	Insurance premium	311	26	-	-
Trium Networks Limited	Common director	Insurance premium	1,031	991		
Tengen Holdings	Common director	Insurance premium	1,860	3,332	-	-
Coronation Insurance (Ghana) Limited	Subsidiary	Expense recoverable		-	40,730	26,579
Coronation GPS	Common director	Receivable	216,667	-	-	-
Coronation Asset Management	Common director	Insurance premium income	2,623	2,393	-	-
Coronation Merchant Bank Limited	Associate company	Dividend Income	124,364	382,503	40,879	40,879
Coronation GPS	Associate company	Insurance premium income	153	663	-	-
Coronation Registrars	Associate company	Insurance premium income	2,111	2,499	-	-
Coronation X Limited	Common director	Insurance premium income	304	189	-	-
Total			410,622	427,528	81,609	67,458

(ii)	Expense paid/payable to related entities:					
Coronation Merchant Bank Limited	Common director	Claims expense	4,003	4,928	-	-
Coronation Registrars Limited	Associate company	Registrar fees	58,333	49,208	-	-
Coronation Capital Limited	Common director	Consultancy Fee	-	-	-	-
Trium Network Limited	Associate company	Advisory Fee	74,596	70,373	-	-
Coronation Merchant Bank	Associate company	Reimbursement for books	-	1,239	-	-
Coronation Nomiees and Trustee Limited	Common director	Claims expense	-	-	-	-
Coronation Global Products & Service Limited (GPS)	Common director	Management Consulting fee	-	253,678	-	-
Trium Networks Limited	Common director	Claims expense	-	447		
Coronation Life Assurance Limited	Subsidiary	Claims expense	-	-	-	-
Coronation Life Assurance Limited	Subsidiary	Expense	31,790	-	-	-
Tengen Holding	Director	Claims expense	126	276	-	-
Mr Adamu Mahmoud Atta	Common director	Claims expense	-	-	-	-
Coronation Asset Management Ltd	Associate company	Advisory Fee	54,866	27,659	-	-
Coronation Asset Management Ltd	Associate company	Graduate Trainee	-	6,000	-	-
Coronation X Limited	Associate company	Management Consulting fee	324,133	319,517	-	-
Coronation Registrars Limited	Associate company	Claims expense	1,741	116	-	-
Coronation X Limited	Associate company	Claims expense	-	221	-	-
Coronation Capital	Associate company	Claims expense	-	4,053	-	-
Total			549,587	737,715	-	-

(iii)	Cash and cash equivalents					
Coronation Merchant Bank Limited	Common director	Money market placement		-		92,046
Coronation Merchant Bank Limited	Associate company	Mutual Fund	65,791	4,728	-	-
Coronation Merchant Bank Limited	Associate company	Placement	9,926	194,291	-	-
Total			75,717	199,019	-	92,046

51 Hypothecation

The Group is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial assets, financial liabilities, reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the in the long- term its investment proceeds will not be sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts. In response to the risk, the Group's assets and liabilities are allocated as follows:

Group- 31 December 2022

	Insurance contract		Investment contract		Shareholders funds		Total
	Non life	Life	Non life	Life	Non life	Life	
In thousands of Naira							
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	4,359,230	1,007,593	-	43,405	427,541	427	5,838,196
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	2,403,995	855,208	-	1,496,613	-	1,924,216	6,680,030
Financial assets at amortised cost	329,232	242,706	-	-	2,555,398	1,255,666	4,383,001
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	223,441	17,859	241,300
Reinsurance assets	4,356,593	516,918	-	-	-	-	4,873,511
Deferred acquisition cost	-	-	-	-	334,089	22,943	357,032
Other receivables and prepayments	-	-	-	-	489,387	175,679	665,066
Investment property	86,531	-	-	-	3,220	-	89,750
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	9,029,592	-	9,029,592
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	771,920	67,525	839,444
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	3,382,539	199,845	3,582,384
Right of use of Asset	-	-	-	-	34,698	10,737	45,434
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	235,112	-	235,112
Statutory deposit	-	-	-	-	588,771	224,267	813,038
TOTAL ASSETS	11,535,583	2,622,425	-	1,540,018	18,075,706	3,899,164	37,672,890
LIABILITIES							
Insurance contract liabilities	10,033,321	2,786,138	-	-	-	-	12,819,459
Investment contract liabilities	-	-	-	1,348,822	-	-	1,348,822
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	137,220	486,988	624,208
Other payables	-	-	-	-	2,391,021	385,990	2,777,011
Current income tax	-	-	-	-	385,361	-	385,361
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	10,721	9,716	20,666
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,033,321	2,786,138	-	1,348,822	2,924,322	882,694	17,975,527
GAP	1,502,262	(163,713)	-	191,196	15,151,384	3,016,470	19,697,363

51 Hypothecation

The Group is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial assets, financial liabilities, reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the in the long- term its investment proceeds will not be sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts. In response to the risk, the Group's assets and liabilities are allocated as follows:

Group- 31 December 2021

	Insurance contract		Investment contract		Shareholders funds		Total
	Non life	Life	Non life	Life	Non life	Life	
In thousands of Naira							
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	5,270,359	1,218,192	-	52,477	516,902	516	7,058,446
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	1,530,587	544,498	-	952,871		1,225,120	4,253,076
Financial assets at amortised cost	411,206	303,137	-	-	3,191,657	1,568,308	5,474,308
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	170,968	13,665	184,633
Reinsurance assets	4,826,072	722,877	-	-	-	-	5,548,949
Deferred acquisition cost	-	-	-	-	258,853	17,776	276,629
Other receivables and prepayments	-	-	-	-	557,713	200,207	757,920
Investment property	79,999	-	-	-	2,976	-	82,975
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	11,216,496	-	11,216,496
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	409,100	35,786	444,886
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	3,216,513	190,036	3,406,549
Right of use of Asset	-	-	-	-	101,500	31,408	132,908
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	239,052	-	239,052
Statutory deposit	-	-	-	-	525,064	200,000	725,064
TOTAL ASSETS	12,118,225	2,788,704	-	1,005,348	20,406,792	3,482,822	39,801,892
LIABILITIES							
Insurance contract liabilities	10,672,960	2,963,758	-	-		-	13,636,718
Investment contract liabilities	-	-	-	1,034,638	-	-	1,034,638
Trade payables					72,563	257,522	330,085
Other payables	-	-	-	-	2,521,148	406,997	2,928,145
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	23,488		23,488
Current income tax	-	-	-	-	134,896	122,255	260,039
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,672,960	2,963,758	-	1,034,638	2,752,094	786,774	18,213,113
GAP	1,445,265	(175,054)	-	(29,290)	17,654,698	2,696,048	21,588,779

Hypothecation

The Company is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial assets, financial liabilities, reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the in the long- term its investment proceeds will not be sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts. In response to the risk, the Company's assets and liabilities are allocated as follows:

Company- 31 December 2022

	Insurance contract	Shareholders funds	Total
In thousands of Naira			
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,923,925	44,347	2,968,272
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	2,795,325	-	2,795,325
Financial assets at amortised cost	240,420	-	240,420
Trade receivables		236,069	236,069
Reinsurance assets	3,670,514	-	3,670,514
Deferred acquisition cost	-	114,920	114,920
Other receivables and prepayments	-	992,255	557,590
Investment properties	85,000	4,750	89,750
Investment in associates	-	5,423,440	5,423,440
Investment in subsidiaries	-	9,259,506	9,259,506
Intangible assets	-	299,475	299,475
Property, plant and equipment	-	3,145,956	3,145,956
Deferred tax asset	-	235,112	235,112
Statutory deposit	-	300,000	300,000
TOTAL ASSETS	9,715,184	20,055,830	29,336,349
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	8,672,640	-	8,672,640
Trade payables	-	489,451	489,451
Provisions and other payables	-	2,481,571	2,481,571
Current income tax liabilities	-	215,020	215,020
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,672,640	3,186,042	11,858,682
Surplus	1,042,545	16,869,788	17,477,667

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

Value Added Statement
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Group		Group		Company		Company	
	2022		2021		2022		2021	
	31-Dec		31-Dec		31-Dec		31-Dec	
	N'000	%	N'000	%	N'000	%	N'000	%
Net premium income - Nigeria	8,053,825		7,486,647		5,360,122		4,808,447	
- Foreign	1,192,748		1,264,852		-		-	
Investment Income - Nigeria	1,046,877		1,462,462		520,437		839,406	
- Foreign	496,511		316,296		-		-	
Other income - Nigeria	1,411,821		729,577		984,091		628,338	
- Foreign	490,571		53,225		-		-	
Claims incurred, net commissions and operating expenses								
- Nigeria	(7,287,995)		(7,287,995)		(3,177,459)		(4,234,726)	
- Foreign	(796,494)		(791,943)		-		-	
Value added	4,607,864	100	3,233,122	100	3,687,191		2,041,465	100
Applied to pay								
Employee benefit expense	1,721,592	37	1,514,256	47	886,813	24	895,670	44
Government taxes	151,964	3	470,392	15	106,689	3	374,485	18
Retained in the business:								
Depreciation of property and equipment	381,361	8	431,952	13	269,901	7	289,428	14
Amortisation of intangible assets	146,540	3	182,757	6	121,191	3	143,614	7
To augment contingency reserve	(324,478)	(7)	347,930	11	136,509	4	34,735	2
(Depletion)/Augmentation of reserves	2,530,885	55	285,835	9	2,166,088	59	303,533	15
Value added	4,607,864	100	3,233,122	100	3,687,191	100	2,041,465	100

Financial summary

Statement of financial position	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
Assets	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	5,838,196	7,058,446	2,409,304	1,152,498	2,888,235	2,968,272	4,221,508	837,091	506,065	2,056,736
Financial assets	11,063,031	9,727,383	14,711,696	9,069,275	7,844,195	3,035,745	1,879,313	3,718,298	2,341,825	2,222,923
Trade receivables	241,300	184,633	70,181	60,216	34,962	236,069	178,560	57,518	24,950	34,962
Reinsurance assets	4,873,511	5,548,949	4,868,100	3,180,967	3,692,142	3,670,514	4,110,000	3,615,541	1,802,452	2,187,984
Deferred acquisition cost	357,032	276,629	410,093	664,025	749,174	114,920	151,576	273,245	372,952	598,828
Other receivables and prepayments	665,066	757,920	692,201	1,514,829	1,435,324	557,590	446,639	586,765	1,187,839	1,017,312
Investment in associates	9,029,592	11,216,496	11,199,306	9,753,691	8,763,246	5,423,440	5,423,440	5,423,440	5,423,440	5,059,810
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	9,259,506	9,259,506	9,259,506	5,360,915	5,360,915
Investment property	89,750	82,976	80,480	254,780	253,480	89,750	82,976	80,480	254,780	253,480
Deferred tax asset	235,112	239,052	438,322	305,986	68,260	235,112	239,052	438,322	305,986	68,260
Property, plant and equipment	3,582,384	3,406,549	3,451,949	3,433,972	3,481,328	3,145,956	3,175,602	3,199,229	3,189,119	3,256,892
Right of use asset	45,434	132,908	151,758	187,273	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	839,444	444,887	513,106	509,087	481,009	299,475	319,818	364,227	486,088	465,961
Statutory deposit	813,038	725,064	695,070	636,420	638,044	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Current income tax asset	-	-	31,996	22,499.00	34,191.79	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	37,672,890	39,801,891	39,723,562	30,745,519	30,363,591	29,336,349	29,787,989	28,153,662	21,556,411	22,884,063
Equity and Liabilities:										
Liabilities										
Insurance contract liabilities	12,819,459	13,636,718	10,904,867	8,698,870	9,621,473	8,672,640	9,174,769	7,066,561	4,675,005	5,629,277
Investment contract liabilities	1,348,822	1,034,638	1,120,526	1,255,707	1,170,785	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	624,208	330,085	201,665	297,746	255,384	489,451	158,737	136,939	37,921	162,970
Provisions and other payables	2,777,011	2,928,145	2,268,485	1,678,550	1,946,741	2,481,571	2,962,042	1,937,867	2,132,980	2,697,095
Lease liability	20,666	23,488	83,163	102,965	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current income tax liabilities	385,361	260,039	176,000	192,056	258,901	215,020	134,896	43,359	80,158	139,103
Total liabilities	17,975,527	18,213,113	14,754,706	12,225,894	13,253,284	11,858,682	12,430,444	9,184,727	6,926,064	8,628,445
Equity attributable to parent company										
Share capital	11,995,952	11,995,952	11,995,952	6,691,369	6,691,369	11,995,952	11,995,952	11,995,952	6,691,369	6,691,369
Share premium	4,612,938	4,612,938	4,612,938	6,194,983	6,194,983	4,612,938	4,612,938	4,612,938	6,194,983	6,194,983
Contingency reserves	3,334,764	3,659,242	3,311,312	2,832,197	2,436,203	3,406,510	2,989,058	2,723,639	2,374,532	2,053,249
Other reserves	796,127	1,752,455	2,549,744	1,003,026	(191,965)	1,419,383	1,393,020	1,074,593	689,358	5,650
Retained earnings	(1,042,418)	(431,810)	2,498,910	1,798,050	1,979,717	(3,957,116)	(3,633,423)	(1,438,187)	(1,319,896)	(689,633)
Total Equity	19,697,363	21,588,777	24,968,856	18,519,625	17,110,307	17,477,667	17,357,545	18,968,935	14,630,346	14,255,618
Total Liabilities and Equity	37,672,890	39,801,890	39,723,562	30,745,519	30,363,591	29,336,349	29,787,989	28,153,662	21,556,411	22,884,063

Statement of profit or loss and
other comprehensive income

	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec	31-Dec
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Gross premium written	19,835,299	14,130,020	16,185,896	15,201,362	13,892,484	13,915,064	8,847,306	11,636,903	10,709,420	10,372,722
Net underwriting income	10,919,110	9,666,988	9,469,013	9,478,309	7,604,335	6,754,316	5,450,459	5,623,746	6,365,020	5,100,182
Total underwriting expenses	(5,649,457)	(8,418,554)	(6,177,751)	(6,552,803)	(5,453,885)	(4,495,989)	(4,790,784)	(3,902,258)	(4,582,833)	(3,657,889)
Underwriting profit	5,269,653	1,248,434	3,291,262	2,925,506	2,150,450	2,258,327	659,675	1,721,488	1,782,187	1,442,293
Total investment income	3,445,780	2,561,561	1,964,970	1,391,639	1,831,907	1,504,528	1,467,744	1,535,975	1,256,193	1,338,378
Net income	8,715,433	3,809,995	5,256,232	4,317,145	3,982,357	3,762,855	2,127,419	3,257,463	3,038,379	2,780,671
Expenses	(7,263,132)	(6,423,818)	(5,428,644)	(5,357,887)	(4,938,638)	(3,562,408)	(3,682,750)	(3,142,147)	(3,571,428)	(3,382,854)
(Loss)/profit before tax	(783,122)	(2,112,398)	1,145,209	23,625	187,234	200,447	(1,555,331)	115,316	(533,049)	(602,183)
Income tax expense	(151,964)	(470,392)	56,951	190,702	163,959	(106,689)	(374,485)	100,176	224,067	184,910
(loss)/profit after tax	(935,086)	(2,582,790)	1,202,159	214,327	351,193	93,758	(1,929,816)	215,492	(308,981)	(417,273)
Other comprehensive income:										
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss:										
Foreign currency translation difference of foreign operations	(1,066,810)	197,239	259,968	(148,122)	(46,490)	-	-	-	-	-
Net changes in fair value of AFS financial instruments:		(619,382)								
- Unrealised net (losses)/gains arising during the period	(109,079)	(958,912)	586,711	293,070	(271,928)	7,307	(306,756)	271,357	19,039	(168,301)
- Net reclassification adjustments for realised net (losses)	(2,995)	1,301	61,118	11,511	-	(2,995)	439	16,288	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	187,609	(59,232)	552,998	351,082	(258,342)	-	-	-	-	-
Items will not be reclassified to profit or loss:										
Revaluation gain on property and equipment, net of tax	-	24,507	-	194,977	-	-	-	-	194,977	-
Fair value (loss)/gains on equity securities during the period	34,947	644,299	66,716	546,592	-	22,051	625,622	78,384	-	-
Net reclassification adjustments for disposed FVOCI Equities		-	(15,326)	-	-		-	(15,326)	-	-
Deferred tax on revaluation gain on property and equipment	-	-	-	(54,119)	-	-	-	-	(54,119)	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(1,891,414)	(3,352,971)	2,748,877	1,409,319	(802,699)	120,121	(1,610,511)	600,727	374,728	(1,094,049)
(Loss)/earnings per share (basic)	(3.9)	(10.8)	6.9	1.6	3.0	0.4	(8.1)	1.2	(2.3)	(3.0)