PRESTIGE ASSURANCE PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors

Mrs. Funmi Oyetunji	-	Chairman	
Mr. Rajesh Kamble (Indian)	-	Managing Director	
Mrs. Rekha Gopalkrishnan (Indian)	-	Non-Executive Director	- Resigned 12th February 2024
Mr. N.SR. Chandra Prasad (Indian)	-	Independent Non-Executive	
Dr. Nosike Agokei	-	Non-Executive Director	
Mr. Vivek Kalla (Indian)	-	Executive Director	
Mr. Agrawal Ramakant (Indian)	-	Non-Executive Director	- Resigned 12th February 2024
Mrs. Neerja Kapur (Indian)	-	Non-Executive Director	- Resigned 30th April 2024
Mrs. Smita Srivastava (Indian)	-	Non-Executive Director	
Mrs. Girija Subramanian	-	Non-Executive Director	

Registration Number: 6753

NAICOM Reg. Number: 033

Company Secretary
Mrs. Chidinma Ibe-Louis
FRC/2021/PRO/ICSAN/002/00000023803

Registered Office
No 19, Ligali Ayorinde Street,
Victoria Island,
Lagos.
P.O.Box 650 Marina, Lagos
Info@prestigeassuranceplc.com
www.prestigeassuranceplc.com

Actuary:	Becoda Consulting Limited FRC/2021/00000013819 7, Ibiyinka Olorunbe Close Victoria Island Lagos
	Zamara Consulting Actuaries Nigeria Limited FRC/2017/NAS/000000016912 70 Adetokunbo Ademola Street Victoria Island Lagos
Registrar:	First Registrars & Investors Services Limited Plot 2, Abebe Village Road, Iganmu, Lagos FRC/2013/00000000001946
Auditors	Deloitte & Touche Civic Towers, Plot GA1, Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue, Victoria Island Lagos State

CORPORATE INFORMATION -Continued

Bankers	Access Bank Plc	Keystone Bank Limited
	Fidelity Bank Plc	Providus Bank Limited
	First Bank of Nigeria Limited	Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
	Guaranty Trust Bank Ltd	Sterling Bank Plc
	Heritage Bank Plc	Union Bank of Nigeria Plc
	Ecobank Nigeria Limited	United Bank for Africa Plc
	Bank of India Limited	

Reinsurers Africa Reinsurance Corporation NCA Reinsurer Aveni Reinsurer
Waica Reinsurer Continental Reinsurance, Zep Reinsurer

TIN 01061383-0001

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
Gross premium written	22,473,523	14,933,693
Insurance revenue	19,585,520	13,547,046
Insurance service expenses	(20,043,927)	(12,330,181)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	(458,406)	1,216,865
Net (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held	586,138	(598,266)
Total insurance service results	127,732	618,599
Net investment income	4,583,688	1,964,546
Other operating expenses	1,576,761	1,191,233
Profit for the year	3,236,369	1,310,451
Net assets	19,374,569	15,949,825
Total assets	38,004,414	27,851,339
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	24.42	9.89
Diluted earnings per share (kobo)	24.42	9.89

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Prestige Assurance Plc (“the Company”) has remained committed to the principles and practice that promote Good Corporate Governance. We recognize that sound corporate governance practices are necessary for effective management and control of the Company’s business with a view to maximizing the Shareholders’ value and meeting the expectations of other Stakeholders. In furtherance of the commitment to high ethical conduct, we regularly review our processes and practices to ensure compliance with the legislative and best practice changes in the global corporate governance environment.

As a listed entity with the Nigerian Exchange Limited (NGX), the Company ensures compliance with the provisions of its Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018 (the “Nigerian Code”), the Nigerian Exchange Issuers’ Rules, Corporate Governance Guidelines of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the NAICOM Corporate Governance Guidelines 2021, International Best Practices, and its Internal Governance Policies.These covers a wide range of issues including Board structure, quality of Board Members, duties of the Board, conduct of the Board of Directors, Committees of the Board, and rights of Shareholders.

This report serves as a testament to our dedication to sound governance principles, which underpin our pursuit of long-term value creation for our stakeholders.

1. COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Being central in corporate governance and the highest governing body in the Company, the governance of the Company resides with the Board of Directors who is accountable to shareholders for creating and delivering sustainable value through the effective management of the Company. The Board of Directors is responsible for the efficient operation of the Company and to ensure the Company fully discharges its legal, financial and regulatory responsibilities.

The Board monitors the implementation of corporate strategy and reviews the overall performance of the Company, manages potential conflict and provides general direction and oversight to Management, approves the terms of reference and procedures of all Board Committees, monitors the effectiveness of its Governance Practices and Structure under which it operates and renders the accounts of its stewardship of the company’s resources to the shareholders. These oversight functions of the Board of Directors are exercised through its various Committees. The Board has five (5) Committees to ensure the proper management and direction of the Company.

The Board consist of persons of diverse disciplines and skills, who possess high level of competencies, chosen on the basis of professional background and expertise, business experience, with impressive records and achievements and integrity as well as knowledge of the Company’s business. The Directors are fully aware of their responsibilities and they have the understanding of the Company’s business objectives. The effectiveness of the Board derives from the appropriate balance and mix of skills, and they are therefore able to exercise good judgment on issues relating to the Company’s business. The Directors have on the basis of this, always acted in good faith with due diligence and skill and in the overall best interest of the Company and relevant stakeholders.

The Board is of a sufficient size relative to the scale and complexity of the Company’s daily operations and has a perfect mix of Executives, Non-Executives and Independent Non-Executive Directors. The number of non-executives exceeds the number of executives while the position of the Chairman of the Board is clearly delineated from the Managing Director, and the Chairman and the Managing Director are not members of the same extended family.

In compliance with the provisions of the Company’s Articles of Association, the Company’s Board of Directors comprises eight (8) members, including the Chairman, who is an Independent Non-Executive Director, four (4) other Non-Executive Directors (NEDs), out of which one is a minority shareholder representative, one (1) managing Director, one (1) Executive Director, and one (1) Independent Non-Executive Director appointed based on the criteria laid down by NAICOM and the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance for the appointment of Independent Non-Executive Director(s). The Independent Non-Executive Director has no significant shareholding interest or any special business relationship with the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - continued

The membership of the Board as at 2024-year end is as follows:

S/N	NAMES OF BOARD MEMBERS	DESIGNATION	GENDER
1	Mrs. Funmi Oyetunji	Chairman	Female
2	Mrs Rekha Gopalkrishnan*	Non-Executive Director	Female
3	Mr. Rajesh Kamble	Managing Director	Male
4	Mr Vivek Kalla	Executive Director	Male
5	Mr. N.S.R. Chandra Prasad	Independent Non-Executive Director	Male
6	Mrs Aderonke Adedeji	Non-Executive Director	Female
7	Dr Nosike Agokei	Non-Executive Director	Male
8	Mr. Agrawal Ramakant*	Non-Executive Director	Male
9	Mrs Neerja Kapur*	Non-Executive Director	Female
10	Mrs Smita Srivastava	Non-Executive Director	Female
11	Mrs Girija Subramanian	Non-Executive Director	Female

*Mrs. Rekha Gopalkrishnan, resigned on 12th February 2024;
*Mr Agrawal Ramakant, resigned on 12th February 2024;
*Mrs Neerja Kapur, resigned on 30th April 2024;

Roles of Key Officers of the Board

The key officers of the board and their roles are stated under:

i. THE CHAIRMAN

In line with the Nigerian Code, the positions of the Chairman of the Board and the Managing Director are separate and held by different persons to ensure balance of power and authority. The Chairman and the Managing Director are not members of the same extended family. The Board Chairman is not a member or chairperson of any of the Board Committees.

The Chairman of the Board provides strategic leadership and oversees the governance and operations of the Board, ensuring that it is administered effectively and fully discharges its statutory, legal and regulatory responsibilities. She is responsible for managing the Board's activities and setting its agenda in collaboration with the Managing Director and the Company Secretary. She manages the input of Non-executive Directors to promote effective relationships and open communications, (both inside and outside) the Boardroom, between Executive and Independent Non-executive Directors ensures that the Board operates in harmony.

The Chairman ensures that Directors receive accurate, timely and clear information to enable the Board to make informed decisions, monitor effectively and provide advice to promote the success of the Company, and that the Board's decisions effectively balance operational performance with strategic priorities. The Chairman ensures the smooth conduct of Board meetings. She plays a pivotal role in ensuring that the Board and its Committees are equipped with the appropriate skills, competencies, and experience to support the Company's objectives.

ii. MANAGING DIRECTOR

The Board has delegated the responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Company to the Managing Director who is responsible for leading management, supervising over the technical operations of the Company, which involves investment management, risk management, formulation of policies, making and implementing operational decisions to achieve the company's strategic objectives for sustainable corporate performance. The MD is responsible to the Board of Directors and ensures that the Company complies strictly with regulations and policies of both the Board and Regulatory Authorities.

Upon appointment, the Managing Director has a responsibility to declare any conflict of interest. This declaration is further updated on an annual basis, at every Board and Committee Meeting or as they arise. In line with corporate governance, the MD is not a chairperson of any of the Board Committees, and is not a member of the committees responsible for remuneration, audit, or nomination and governance.

iii. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Executive Director supports the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer in the operations and management of the Company. Also, Executive Directors do not chair any Board Committee, and is not a member of the committees responsible for remuneration, audit, or nomination and governance.

The Executive Director of the Company has a contract of employment which spells out his terms of engagement, roles and responsibilities as Directors. Upon appointment, the Director has a responsibility to declare any conflict of interest.

This declaration is further updated on an annual basis, at every Board and Committee Meeting or as they arise.

iv. NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The roles, responsibilities, duties and liabilities of Non-Executive Directors are clearly defined in their letters of appointment, and the Board charter. Upon appointment to the Board, all Directors receive an induction tailored to meet their individual requirements in accordance with the Directors' Orientation, Induction and Continuing Education Policy and the provisions of the Nigerian Code. Non-Executive Directors are provided with detailed information relating to Management and all Board matters.

The Non-Executive Director has unfettered access to Managing Director, the Company Secretary and the Management team. The Non-Executive Director also declares any conflict of interest on appointment, and subsequently on an annual basis, at every Board and Committee Meeting or as the conflict arises.

v. INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Board has Independent Non-Executive Directors responsible for the protection of shareholders' rights and interests in the Company. The Independent Director does not represent any particular shareholding interest, nor hold any business interest in the Company, to ensure his objective contributions to the Company's development.

The duties, liabilities and terms of engagement of Independent Non-Executive Directors are clearly specified in their letters of appointment. The Board ascertains and confirms independence of the Independent Non-Executive Directors annually, through the declaration of conflict. The Independent Non-Executive Directors declare any conflict of interest on appointment, and subsequently on an annual basis, at every Board and Committee Meeting or as they arise. Independent Non-Executive Directors only receive Directors' Fees and Allowances.

All Directors have access to independent professional advice in the discharge of their duties. This is documented in the Company's Board Charter and the Company bears the cost of such Independent Professional Advice.

vi. COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company Secretary is a point of reference and support for all Directors. The Directors have independent access the Company Secretary, who plays a vital role in ensuring the effectiveness of the Board's operations and corporate governance. The Company Secretary is responsible for overseeing adherence to Board procedures and ensuring compliance with the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, as well as all relevant rules and regulations. By supporting the Chairman and the Board, the Company Secretary helps implement and strengthen corporate governance practices aimed at promoting long-term shareholder value. The Company Secretary also assist the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer to formulate an annual Board Plan with the administration of other strategic issues at the Board level. A critical aspect of the role includes coordinating and acting as a liaison, facilitating communication and information flow within the Board, its Committees and between Management and Non-Executive Directors. The Company Secretary also supports the orientation of new Directors and coordinates their professional development to ensure they effectively contribute to the Board's objectives.

The Board may through the Company Secretary obtain information from external sources, such as consultants and other advisers, if there is a need for independent expertise. The Company Secretary is also responsible organizing Board and Committee meetings, developing meeting agendas, attending Board meetings, and preparing minutes.

2. GENDER DIVERSITY

The Board understands that gender diversity is fundamental to the success and sustainability of the company and enriches discussions among directors, better reflects the company's relationship with all of its stakeholders and allows for improved stewardship.

The company continues to create a diverse and inclusive culture by deliberately promoting increased women representation on the Board, management positions and overall employees, subject to availability of vacancy and appropriately-skilled candidates. However, the company achieved a 50% gender diversity and increased women representation on the Board. The company remains committed to improving other dimensions on diversity to reflect global best standard and will reflect its efforts in future disclosures.

3. BOARD NOMINATION PROCESS

The process for the selection, nomination and appointment of a candidate to the Board is in accordance with the Policy on Selection, Appointment, and Succession Planning. This Policy is essential to ensure the Company has an optimum combination of experience and commitment and achieve the effectiveness of the Board.

The Board agrees upon the criteria for the desired experience and competencies of new Directors. The criteria for the desired experience and competencies of new Non-executive Directors are agreed upon by the Board. In reviewing the Board composition, the Board ensures a mix with representatives from diverse background, the balance and mix of appropriate skills and experience of Non-executive Directors is taken into account when considering a proposed appointment. The appointment of Directors is subject to the approval of NAICOM.

The Shareholding of an individual in the Company is not considered a criterion for the nomination or appointment of a director. The following core values are considered critical in nominating a new director;

i. Integrity
ii. Professionalism
iii. Career Success
iv. Goodwill
v. Ability to add value to the Company.

4. INDUCTION AND CONTINUOUS TRAINING OF BOARD MEMBERS.

On appointment to the Board and to Board Committees, all Directors receive a formal induction tailored to meet their individual requirements. The New Directors are oriented about the Company and its operations through the Company Secretary using the provision of the Company's Articles of Association, relevant statutory books and regulations and adequate information on operations.

The Directors are also given a mandate and terms of reference to aid in performance of their functions. Management further strives to acquaint the new Directors with the operations of the Company via trainings/seminars to the extent desired by new Directors to enable them function in their position. The training and education of Directors on issues pertaining to their oversight functions is a continuous process, in order to update their knowledge and skills and keep them informed of new developments in the insurance industry and operating environment.

The Board maintains a Board Training Policy in accordance with requirements of the Nigerian Code. The Policy sets out the training objectives, coverage, programmes and budget, amongst others. Directors' Training needs are assessed through outcomes of the Board performance and peer assessment evaluations, in line with the Board Training Policy. The continuing education is expected to assist directors to consistently familiarize themselves with their roles and responsibilities, Corporate Governance, the Company's strategic plan, operations, and the business environment within which the company operates.

During the year under review, the Directors attended various trainings facilitated by the different institutes such as the Institute of Directors, Nigeria, Society for Corporate Governance, etc, which includes:

a. ESG and Board Leadership Developing Compliance Framework.
b. Elevating Board Excellence and Effectiveness: Developing a High Performing Board.
c. Risk Management and Governance Workshop for Directors.
d. Integrated Reporting and the Role of the Audit Committee.
e. Board Performance in the Nigerian Insurance Industry: A Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) Approach.

5. ANNUAL BOARD APPRAISAL AND EVALUATION

The Corporate Governance Guidelines for the Insurance Industry recognizes the fact that good corporate governance framework must be anchored on an effective and accountable Board of Directors whose performance is assessed periodically. The assessment of the effectiveness of the Board is key in the Board Governance Structure.

The Board undergoes a rigorous Evaluation processes every year to assess the performance of the Board, its committees, individual directors and assessment of the Corporate Governance Practices. The annual appraisal covered all aspects of the Board's structure, composition, responsibilities, processes, relationships, individual members' competencies and respective roles in Board performance, as well as the Company's compliance status with the provisions of NAICOM.

6. DIRECTORS' RETIREMENT BY ROTATION AND RE-ELECTION

In accordance with the Section 285 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, Mrs Funmi Oyetunji, Dr Nosike Agokei and Mr. N.S.R. Chandra Prasad will retire by rotation and being eligible offers themselves up for re-election. Their profiles are contained in this Annual Report and on the Company's website.

7. ROLE OF THE BOARD

The Board has an approved Charter that specifies the roles, terms of reference and responsibilities of the Board, its Directors and Committees. The Board determines the strategic objectives of the Company in delivering long-term growth and short-term goals. In fulfilling its primary responsibility, the Board is aware of the importance of achieving a balance between conformance to governance principles and economic The powers reserved for the Board include the following:

a. the determination and approval of the strategic objectives and policies of the Company to deliver long-term value; approval of the Company's strategy, medium- and short-term plan and its annual operating and capital expenditure budget.
b. approval of quarterly, half-yearly and full year financial statements (whether audited or unaudited) and any significant change in accounting policies and/or practices;
c. ensuring the integrity of annual reports and accounts and all material information provided to regulators and other stakeholders;
d. ensuring the establishment and implementation of a succession plan, appointment process, training mechanism and remuneration structure for both the Board and executive directors;
e. considering and approving the long-term and short-term strategies for the business of the Company and monitoring their implementation by management;

f. being accountable to the Company as well as identifying and managing the relationship with shareholders and other stakeholders;
g. overseeing the internal audit function, seeking explanations from management in case any of the key audit recommendations are not being addressed;
h. establishing the Company's risk management framework and monitoring its effectiveness, setting the Company's risk appetite and receiving and reviewing risk reports;
i. providing oversight over Information Technology governance; overseeing the effectiveness and adequacy of the internal control system.

8. BOARD MEETINGS

The Board of Directors' meetings are held every quarter, and emergency meetings are convened the need arises, to consider the Company's financial statements for the period or to review management accounts for the quarter. At the meetings, the directors also consider the reports of Board committees, and any other reports pertaining to issues within the scope of the Board's responsibilities. The Annual Calendar of Board and Committee meetings is approved in advance. Directors are also provided with regular updates on developments in the regulatory and business environment. The Board in demonstration of its commitment to environmental sustainability operates a secure electronic portal for the circulation of board papers to members. The Board met six (6) times during the period ended December 31, 2024, and the record of attendance of Directors at Board meetings is highlighted below.

S/N	Names of Board Members	29th January	16th May	27th May	26th July	29th October	17th December
1	Mrs. Funmi Oyetunji	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	Mrs Rekha Gopalkrishnan	A	X	X	X	X	X
3	Mr. Rajesh Kamble	P	P	P	P	P	P
4	Mr Vivek Kalla	P	P	P	P	P	P
5	Mr. N.S.R. Chandra Prasad	P	P	P	P	P	P
6	Mrs Aderonke Adedeji	P	P	P	P	P	P
7	Dr Nosike Agokei	P	P	P	P	P	P
8	Mr. Agrawal Ramakant	A	X	X	X	X	X
9	Mrs Neerja Kapur	P	X	X	X	X	X
10	Mrs Smita Srivastava	P	P	P	A	P	A
11	Mrs Girija Subramanian	#	#	#	#	#	P

P - Present
A – Absent with apologies
X – Resigned from the Board
- Yet to be appointed as a director on the Board

9. 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 structure that provides in-depth focus on the Board's responsibilities. Each Board Committee has a written terms of reference and presents regular reports to the Board on its activities. The Board delegates authority to the Managing Director to manage the affairs of the Company within the parameters established by the Board from time to time.

10. BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board carries out its responsibilities through its committees, which in the exercise of their powers as delegated, conform to the regulations laid down by the Board, with clearly defined terms of reference, contained in the charter of each Committee setting out their roles, responsibilities, functions and scope of authority and procedures for reporting to the Board. Membership of the Committees is structured to take optimum advantage of the skills and experience of Non-Executive Directors.

The Board performed its functions through five Standing Committees during the period under review.

i. Finance, Investment and General-Purpose Committee.
ii. Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee.
iii. Establishment, Remuneration and Governance Committee.
iv. Statutory Audit Committee.
v. Strategy Committee

Through these Committees, the Board is able to more effectively deal with complex and specialized issues and to fully utilize its expertise to formulate strategies for the Company. The Committees render reports to the Board at the Board's quarterly meetings and make recommendations to the Board, which retains responsibility for final decision.

A summary of the roles, responsibilities, composition and frequency of meetings of each of the Committees are as stated hereunder.

i. Finance, Investment and General-Purpose Committee.

In accordance with the Committee's Terms of Reference, the Finance, Investment and General-Purpose Committee responsibilities include the consideration and approval of all investments above management limit, the review and approval of the investment policies and manual on a periodic basis and, in particular the financial implications of new and major investments. The Committee also reviews and make recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to the Company's periodic and long-term financial strategies and objectives. Mrs Aderonke Adedeji is the Chairman, Finance, Investment and General-Purpose Committee.

The Committee meets at least every quarter, and as the need arises. The Committee held five (5) meetings in 2024. The table below shows the attendance of the members of the Committee at meetings held during the year.

S/N	Names of Directors	Status		25th April	15th May	22nd July	23rd October	6th December
1	Mrs Aderonke Adedeji	Chairman	NED	P	P	P	P	P
2	Mr. N.S.R. Chandra Prasad	Member	INED	P	P	P	P	P
3	Mr. Agrawal Ramakant	Member	NED	X	X	X	X	X
4	Mr. Rajesh Kamble	Member	MD	P	P	P	P	P
5	Mr Vivek Kalla	Member	ED	P	P	P	P	P

P - Present
X – Resigned from the Board on 12th February 2024.

ii. Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee

The Board Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee has supervisory functions over risk management, the risk profile, the enterprise-wide risk management framework of the Company and the risk appetite strategy as determined by the Board. The Committee's term of reference is to fundamentally ensure that the Company's operations comply with the Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board in line with regulatory requirements.

The Committee also considers the nature, extent and categories of the significant risks facing the Company, and the likelihood of such risks materializing, the Company's ability to reduce the incidence and the impact on the business, if the risks do materialize. The Committee is responsible for overseeing management's process for the identification of significant risks across the Company, and the adequacy of prevention, detection and reporting mechanisms. The Committee also reviews large underwritten risks in order to verify the adequacy of the reinsurance cover. Mr. N.S.R. Chandra Prasad is the Chairman, Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee.

The Committee held five (5) meetings in 2024. The table below shows the attendance of the members of the Committee at meetings held during the year.

S/N	Names of Directors	Status		15th February	14th May	11th July	15th October	27th November
1	Mr. N.S.R. Chandra Prasad	Chairman	INED	P	P	P	P	P
2	Dr Nosike Agokei	Member	NED	P	P	P	P	P

P – Present

iii. Establishment, Remuneration and Governance Committee

The Establishment, Remuneration and Governance Committee has oversight of nominations, remuneration and governance matters. The Committee selects and reviews the skills and experience required on the Board 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.

The Committee also ensures that the Board undertakes, an annual performance evaluation of itself, its committees, the Chairman and individual Directors, as well as the Company's corporate governance practices, and that a succession policy and plan exist for the Board, and Senior Management. The Committee develops a formal, clear and transparent framework for the Company's remuneration policies and procedures and ensures the development and periodic review of Board charters, Board committee charters and other governance policies.

The Committee meets quarterly, and as the need arises to deliberate and make recommendations on the Board skill mix and diversity, as well as the remuneration of Directors and Senior Executives of the Company in line with the Company's Remuneration Policy and Corporate Governance best practice. Dr Nosike Agokei is the Chairman, Establishment, Remuneration and Governance Committee

The Committee held five (5) meetings in 2024. The table below shows the attendance of the members of the Committee at meetings held during the year.

S/N	Names of Directors	Status		13th February	27th March	15th April	9th July	9th October
1	Dr Nosike Agokei	Chairman	NED	P	P	P	P	P
2	Mr. N.S.R. Chandra Prasad	Member	INED	P	P	P	P	P
3	Mrs Aderonke Adedeji	Member	NED	P	P	P	P	P

P - Present

iv. Strategy Committee

The primary objective of the Strategy Committee is to assist the Board with the development and implementation of the Company's Strategic Plan and to help the Board to fulfil their responsibility for the overall corporate strategy, as well as discharging its oversight duties with respect to the risks associated with such plan.

The Committee assist management with identifying key issues, options and external developments impacting the Company's strategy. Also, to take stock of the implementation of the Strategic Plan to ensure alignment with the set strategic direction and meet with management periodically to monitor the Company's progress against its strategic goals. Mr. N.S.R. Chandra Prasad is the Chairman, Strategy Committee.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - continued

The Committee held four (4) scheduled meetings in 2024. The table below shows the attendance of the members of the Committee at meetings held during the year.

S/N	Names of Directors	Status		8th February	4th April	8th July	11th October
1	Mr. N.S.R. Chandra Prasad	Chairman	INED	P	P	P	P
2	Mrs Aderonke Adedeji	Member	NED	P	P	P	P
3	Dr Nosike Agokei	Member	NED	P	P	P	P
4	Mr. Rajesh Kamble	Member	MD	P	P	P	P
5	Mr Vivek Kalla	Member	ED	P	P	P	A

P - Present
A – Absent with apologies

v. Statutory Audit Committee

The Company established a Statutory Audit Committee in compliance with the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, which comprises of three representatives of Shareholders (elected annually at the AGM), and two Non-Executive Directors.

Auditing is vital to ensuring that accounting norms for insurance businesses are effectively applied and maintained and to monitor the quality of internal control procedures; ensure compliance with all regulatory directives. The Committee shall be responsible for the review of the integrity of the data and information provided in the Audit and/or Financial Reports. The Committee provides oversight functions with regard to both the company's financial statements and its internal control and risk management functions.

The Committee also ensures compliance with legal and other regulatory requirements, assessment of qualifications and independence of external auditor; and performance of the company's internal audit function as well as that of external auditors. The Committee reports and makes whatever recommendations to the Board as it deems appropriate on any area within its remit where action or improvement is needed. Engr. M.O.T. Tobun is the Chairman, Statutory Audit Committee.

The Committee held six (6) meetings in 2024. The table below shows the attendance of the members of the Committee at meetings held during the year.

S/N	Names of Members	Status	23rd January	15th May	27th May	24th July	24th October	19th November
1	Engr Olayiwola Tobun	Chairman	P	P	P	P	P	P
2	Mrs Anike Odusote	Shareholder Representative	P	P	P	P	P	P
3	Mr Adebayo Shekoni	Shareholder Representative	P	P	P	P	P	P
4	Mr. N.S.R. Chandra Prasad	INED	P	P	P	P	P	P
5	Dr Nosike Agokei	NED	P	P	P	P	P	P

P – Present

11. REMUNERATION OF NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The company's policy on remuneration of non-Executive directors is guided by the provisions of the NAICOM and SEC Codes which stipulate that the remuneration for Non-Executive Directors' should be limited to Directors' fees and reimbursable travel and hotel expenses. Director's fees and sitting allowance was paid to only Non-Executive Directors as recommended by the Board Establishment Remuneration, and Governance, Committee.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - continued

12. MANAGEMENT TEAM

The Managing Director has the overall responsibility for executing the Company's long-term strategy with a view to creating sustainable value for the shareholders and other stakeholders of the Company. The MD manages the day-to-day operations of the Company, with support from other members of Executive Management, and ensures that the Company's operations are consistent with the policies approved by the Board.

The MD oversees the Management Team and is responsible for ensuring that a Management adheres to the approved business ethics and practices as well as complies with applicable laws and regulations. The Management Team is made up of the Company's Executives. The Management team holds formal meetings as the need arises to deliberate on critical issues affecting the day-to-day running of the Company. The list of the Management Team and their portfolio is available in this Annual Report.

13. BOARD CHANGES

During the year 2024, the following Non-Executive Directors resigned from the board: Mrs. Rekha Gopalkrishnan, resigned on 12th February 2024; Mr Agrawal Ramakant, resigned on 12th February 2024; Mrs Neerja Kapur, resigned on 30th April 2024; while Mrs Girija Subramanian was appointed a Non-Executive Director on 29th October 2024.

14. INDEPENDENT ADVICE

The Board of Directors are at their own discretion and at the Company's expense required to seek Independent professional advice when required to enable a Member of the Board effectively perform certain responsibilities.

15. RELATIONSHIP WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Board and Management of the Company ensures that communication and dissemination of information regarding the operations of the Company to shareholders, stakeholders, potential investors and the general public is timely, accurate and continuous. The Company recognizes the rights of its shareholders and other stakeholders, and is driven to deliver desired value to these shareholders and stakeholders. The shareholders are provided with detailed information on the Company's activities and financial results through the annual accounts. They are also provided with the opportunity to make enquiries, obtain information, share ideas, and express their concerns and opinions on the Company's financial results and on all issues communicated to them at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The Annual General Meetings are conducted in a fair and transparent manner where the regulators and other stakeholders are invited. The Company also dispatches its annual reports, providing highlights of all the Company's activities to its shareholders. The Board ensures the protection of the statutory and general rights of shareholders at all times, particularly their right to attend and vote at general meetings. All shareholders are treated equally, regardless of volume of shareholding or social status. The Board also has a well-defined communication pattern with the shareholders subject based on the Shareholders Engagement Policy available on the company's website.

16. INTERNAL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The Company operates an internal management structure where all officers are accountable for duties and responsibilities attached to their respective offices and there are clearly defined and acceptable lines of authority and responsibility. An annual appraisal of the duties assigned and dedicated to each person is done by the first quarter of the preceding year.

17. COMMUNICATION POLICY

It is the responsibility of Executive Management under the direction of the Board, to ensure that the Board receives adequate information on a timely basis, about the Company's businesses and operations at appropriate intervals and in an appropriate manner, to enable the Board to carry out its responsibilities. Furthermore, the Board and Management of the Company ensures that communication and dissemination of information regarding the operations and management of the Company to shareholders, stakeholders and the general public is timely, accurate and continuous, to give a balanced and fair view of the Company's financial and non-financial matters.

Such information, which is in plain language, readable and understandable, is available on the Company's website: www.prestigeassuranceplc.com.

The website also has an Investors Relations portal where the company's annual reports and other relevant information about the company is published and made accessible to its shareholders, stakeholders and the general public.

18. STATEMENT ON THE COMPANY'S ESG ACTIVITIES

The Company is aware of its responsibilities on Environmental, Social and Governance activities and is Committed to economic growth and social value creation by supporting the development of the insurance industry, supporting internal and external stakeholders as well as the society in which it operates while promoting the education of the present and next generations.

By recycling stationeries, reducing print production companywide and digitalizing all its processes, the company ensures a more natural, healthier social environment for its people and stakeholders. The Company also has a focus on expanding its products and services while strengthening its corporate governance structures based on the recognition that the promotion of various initiatives is essential for the maintenance and development of both the economy and society.

Other support provided by the company is referenced in under The Donations and Charitable Gifts of the company in this Annual Report.

19. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Board of Directors have the responsibility of safeguarding, and the maintenance of a sound system of internal control and risk management, and regularly receives reports from the Risk Audit and Compliance Committee on the effectiveness of the Company's risk management processes to support its strategy and objectives. The Board defines the Company's risk appetite and limit. Risk assessments and reviews are conducted at least quarterly for the review of risk management reports.

In line with good corporate governance practice, the Company has established a sound framework for the management of the Company-wide Risks. The Enterprise Risk Framework was developed in accordance with the Company's commitment to establish and sustain risk management in line with international standards and best practices.

The Risk Management function primarily ensures minimization of the divergence between expectation and outcome, thus ensuring the realization of more predictable results, which can only be achieved through a robust framework, and clearly defined and transparent risk management process.

i. **Scope of Risks**
The framework is designed to integrate risk management into the company's business processes, ensuring that all staff members, from top management to frontline employees, are engaged in risk management activities, therefore, the framework applies to all departments, business units, and operations of Prestige Assurance Plc. It covers the full spectrum of risks, including strategic, operational, financial, regulatory, and reputational risks.

ii. **Setting Risk Tolerance Level**
Risk tolerance defines the acceptable limits of risk within specific categories (e.g., financial, operational) that align with the overall risk appetite. These levels act as thresholds, guiding decisions and ensuring risk exposure stays within manageable limits.

iii. **Approach to Enterprise Risk Management**
The Company strive to embed risk management into the organizational culture, ensuring that it is integral to decision-making processes. By maintaining a balance between risk and opportunity, we protect our assets, enhance operational efficiencies, and sustain long-term value creation for our stakeholders.

iv. **Risk Management Processes**

The process involves engagement with stakeholders also known as risks owners in the various departments within the Company. The engagement takes a one-on-one discussion around the operations within the purview of the risks owners with the aim of assessing the inherent and residual exposures that could hinder the earning capacity of the company. Our risk management process ensures better management, prevention, and compliance with laws and regulations relevant to our business operations. The risk management processes are:

- **Risk Identification**: Proactively identify risks that could affect the company's objectives, through internal reviews, external analysis, and stakeholder input.
- **Risk Assessment**: Evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of identified risks, categorizing them by severity.
- **Risk Response**: Develop strategies to manage risks, such as avoidance, mitigation, transfer, or acceptance, based on risk appetite.
- **Risk Monitoring**: Continuously track risks and the effectiveness of risk responses, ensuring emerging risks are detected and addressed.
- **Risk Reporting**: Communicate risk exposures, responses, and status to key stakeholders, including the Board, management, and relevant departments.

20. HUMAN RESOURCE POLICY HIGHLIGHTS

The Company continues to review her governance frameworks, risks as well as proactively design human resource practices that will enable it thrive as dynamics of the workplace evolves. The Human Resources policies are reviewed periodically as part of the company's commitment to ensure continued applicability and growing changes in the Human Resource space and work space dynamism. In furtherance of our strategy, we will continue to embrace multiple change management approaches that guarantee a customer experience culture that provides value to our stakeholders.

- Recruitment and Selection Policy seek to attract, select, recruit and retain talents with the right skill set, expertise, experience and qualifications to meet business aspirations, whilst offering a rewarding and fulfilling career with opportunities for growth and personal development.
- Performance Management Policy establishes and maintain a performance culture, creating an enabling environment for employees to develop their abilities and achieve optimal possible potential to ensure a workplace where the staff performance review process is fair, consistently applied and shall not be perceived nor used as a punitive system. The process is designed to measure the achievement of individual and company strategic goals.
- Compensation and Benefit Policy adopts a compensation philosophy that ensures employees are equitably remunerated within competitive market salary scales to drive and reward excellent performance.

21. INSIDER TRADING AND PRICE SENSITIVE INFORMATION

The Company is clear in its prohibition of insider trading by its Board, management, Officers and related persons who are privy to confidential price sensitive information. Such persons are further prohibited from trading in the Company's securities where such transactions would amount to insider trading. Directors, insiders and related parties are prohibited from disposing, selling, buying or transferring their shares in the Company for a period commencing from the date of receipt of such insider information until such a period when the information is released to the public or any other period as defined by the Company from time to time.

22. TRADING IN COMPANY SECURITIES

The Company has an Insider Trading Policy, in line with the provisions of the Investment and Securities Act 2007, the Nigerian Exchange Post-Listing Rules, the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance. The Policy prohibits Directors, employees and any other person in possession of insider information from dealing in the Company's shares during a Non-Authorised Trading Period or Closed Period as defined by applicable laws and regulations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - continued

The Company's Directors and employees are therefore notified of the prohibition on dealing in the Company's shares during the Closed Periods, in accordance with the Investment and Securities Act, 2007, the Post Listing Rules of the Nigerian Exchange Group and the Company's policy on Insider Trading. The Securities Trading Policy can be found on the Company's website www.prestigeassuranceplc.com.

23. COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT POLICY

In compliance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule on Complaints Management for Public Companies, the company has in place an investor complaint desk at its head office to resolve complaints arising from issues covered under the Investment and Securities Act 2017 (ISA). The purpose of the Policy is to establish an effective and efficient complaints management system that is responsive, confidential, equitable and transparent.

The highlights of the Policy are to:

- provides an avenue for customer's complaints and dispute resolutions.
- recognizes, promotes and protects the customer's right, including the right to comment and provide feedback on service;
- provide an efficient, fair and accessible framework for resolving customer complaints and and monitoring feedback to improve service delivery;
- informs customers on the customer feedback handling processes; and
- provides staff with information about the customer feedback process.

The framework functions to enable complaints to be fairly investigated and possible conflicts of interest to be identified and mitigated. A copy of the Complaints Management Policy can be found on the Company's Website, www.prestigeassuranceplc.com

24. STATEMENT ON COMPLIANCE

i. **Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy**

The company has a Board approved Code of Business Conduct and Ethics which sets out broad principles and practices that guide each and every member of the Board, Management and employees in their conduct and decision making for the company. The directors, Management and employees are abreast with the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and have declared their understanding of their fiduciary duty to shareholders and other stakeholders of the Company.

All members of staff are expected to strive to maintain the highest standards of ethical conduct and integrity in all aspects of their professional life as contained in the Code of Professional Conduct which prescribes the common ethical standards, culture and policies of the Company relating to employee values.

ii. **Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy**

The Board of Directors adopted the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Statement below, in accordance with global best practices and the Company's commitment to upholding the highest standards of ethical business practices.

Prestige Assurance Plc remains committed to complying with all applicable laws on anti-bribery and corruption and ensuring that all aspects of its business practices reflect this commitment, including engagements with third parties such as suppliers, customers and other stakeholders.

iii. **Conflict of Interest Policy**

The Company has a Conflict-of-Interest Policy as required by the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018. The Policy requires Directors and Employees to regularly and as soon as they become aware, declare any actual or potential conflict of interest. Directors declare conflict of interest prior to their appointment, and subsequently annually, or as they arise.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT - continued

iv. **Whistle Blowing Policy**

The Board of Directors adopted the Whistle Blowing Policy, as the Company is committed to conducting its affairs ethically and responsibly. Accordingly, the Company has established a culture where employees feel comfortable to raise any concerns about potential and actual breaches of the Company's internal code of business ethic. The whistle blowing procedure ensures anonymity on any reported incidence(s). The company has a dedicated e-mail address for whistle-blowing procedures.

v. **Data Protection Policy**

The Board of Directors adopted the Data Protection Policy, establishing systems to ensure that personal data collected from employees, clients, customers, suppliers, and other stakeholders, are processed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Nigerian Data Protection Act (NDPA) 2023.

In the year under review, the Company enlisted the services of an authorised Data Protection Compliance Organization (DPCO) to conduct a comprehensive data protection audit across all its business units, aligning with the requirement of the NDPA.

25. TENURE OF THE STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

In accordance with Section 404 (3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the tenure of each Statutory Audit Committee member lasts from the date of election at an Annual General Meeting till the next. The membership may, however, be renewed through re-election at the next Annual General Meeting.

26. STATEMENT ON THE BOARD'S LEVEL OF APPLICATION OF THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

In accordance with the provisions of the NAICOM Corporate Governance Guidelines for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies in Nigeria, the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance, 2018 and the Securities and Exchange Commission Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Board engaged DCSL Corporate Services Limited to carry out an evaluation of the performance of its Board of Directors to ascertain its level of compliance with the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance for the year-ended December 31, 2024.

The Board, in its Commitment to ensure compliance with the Code, has taken steps to remedy gaps identified with the application of the Code. The Board will continue to improve its effectiveness to ensure that it becomes a leading practice reference in Corporate Governance for others to emulate.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

CHIDINMA IBE-LOUIS (MRS.)
Company Secretary
FRC/2021/PRO/ICSAN/002/00000023803

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

In accordance with the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we have reviewed the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 and report as follows:

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company are consistent within legal requirements and agreed ethical practices, and also in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The scope and planning of the external audit were adequate.

The Company maintained effective systems of accounting and internal control during the year.

Having reviewed the External Auditor's findings and recommendations on management matters, we are satisfied with management responses thereon.

Dated this 23 May 2025

Engr. Olayiwola Tobun
Chairman – Statutory Audit Committee
FRC/2013/
PRO/AUDITCOM/002/00000003231

Members of the Statutory Audit Committee

Engr. Olayiwola Tobun	-	Shareholder/Chairman	- FRC/2013/PRO/AUDITCOM/002/00000003231
Dr. Dr. Nosike Agokei	-	Non-Executive Director	- FRC/2014/PRO/ICAN/002/00000008525
Mr. N.S.R. Chandra Prasad	-	Independent Non-Executive Director	
Mrs. Anike Odusote	-	Shareholder	-FRC/2021/PRO/AUDITCOM/002/00000024308
Mr. Adebayo N. Shekoni	-	Shareholder	-FRC/2024/PRO/AUDITCOM/002/019458

SUSTAINABILITY AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

As Insurance services provider with an obligation to comply with international best practices and Corporate Governance, Prestige Assurance Plc ensures that its operations comply with international performance standards and applicable national environmental and social regulations.

The principles of Sustainability are deeply entrenched in Prestige's core values and system, so sustainability is in our 'Modus Operandi'.

We are conscious of the economic, social and environmental impact of our activities; placing importance on people and our environment, even as we try to make it a better place.

At Prestige, we look at sustainability from a broad horizon and in an all-encompassing way.

In conducting our business, we take into consideration ethical values in our business relationship and at the same time addressing some of the biggest challenges faced by our society.

During the 2024 financial year under review, new accounts were opened for various categories of people and businesses. The Company has also strived to meet the needs of Clients and making our products more accessible with the opening of our E - business unit further reducing barriers to Insurance services by increasing number of people with access to these services by providing more digital options.

Human Resources Management is important for retaining and attracting the best human resources for sustainable development.

At Prestige we respect both the employees and labour Laws in all aspects of our business operations and activities.

It is our belief that social equity needs to be fair and just distribution of economic and environmental resources should be taken into consideration.

Costs Benefits Analysis (CBA) are tools used to participate in decision-making processes which is thoroughly integrated into the working conditions of the Company. The health and safety of our employees and clients is of utmost importance at Prestige. Thus, we are at the fore front of the Eye care treatment with visits to the Eye Bank of Nigeria, creating awareness about key health issues. We at Prestige are aware that "poor environmental quality'' is directly responsible for about 25% of all preventable ill health in the world today, with diarrheal diseases and acute respiratory infections (ARI), such as pneumonia topping the list. Other diseases such as malaria, schistosomiasis, other vector-borne diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, childhood infections are also strongly influenced by adverse environmental conditions.

We encourage our staff to carry out routine health check-ups to ensure that they are in perfect health, as human capital is vital for our sustainability efforts.

Also, waste production and mismanagement of resources, for example, are both conditions that affect health. Poor health and a decreasing quality of life are known to dis-empower the most vulnerable set of people.

Corporate Governance on environmental and social life is an important aspect of our commitment to sustainable practices an insurance institution. We strive to achieve a high level of corporate governance by essentially balancing the interest of all our stakeholders. We acknowledge that it is not enough for a Company to be profitable but also strive to demonstrate a global standard practice of corporate governance. Typically, the board is charged with overseeing corporate governance practices Group wide. One of the tenets of corporate governance is ensuring that there are clear lines of responsibility, authority and accountability and making sure appropriate responsibilities and measures are in place.

The Company appointed an Executive Director Operation/Risk who is responsible for establishing the risk culture throughout the company, while ensuring the sustainable development and growth of the company, to enable the staff to continue in their efforts to guide, implement and promote the sustainable principles in the Company.

SUSTAINABILITY AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY REPORT - continued

Environmental and Social Risk Management has been incorporated into the company's enterprise risk management framework, especially in the delivery of our core business activity. We carry out Social and Environmental Impact assessment prior to onboarding any business as our customers in the major sectors are subjected to a Know Your Customers (KYC) profiling.

We have continued in our efforts to reduce the use of paper to the barest minimum in our general operations. The use of e-mails, workflows, portals and other e-channels is encouraged. Also, Information to customers is sent electronically via text, phone calls and e-mails to protect the environment.

In terms of community support, we have continued to invest in the communities in which we have presence through our Corporate Social Responsibility efforts.

Capacity Building in this area of sustainability is a work-in-progress at Prestige Assurance Plc.

Reporting
Sustainability issues would be reported to the Board through its Risk Committee, which meets quarterly. This will enable the Board get the progress report in implementing the Board approved sustainability policy as part of its responsibility of setting the sustainability tone from the top.

The implementation of the Sustainability Principles and Policy of the Company remains a work in progress at ingraining the sustainability culture in the Company as we strive to regain our industry leadership position in an economically viable, socially relevant and environmentally responsible way.

Corporate Social Responsibility Report
Prestige Assurance Plc is committed to the principles and best practices of corporate social responsibility and prides itself as being a model corporate citizen.

The Company pursues its corporate social responsibility goals by contributing in strategic areas that are of immense importance to community development: Education, Environment and Economic Empowerment.

The Company recognizes that doing business in a sustainable manner means doing business in a way that empowers the present generation of Nigeria without compromising the future.

As in previous years, Prestige Assurance Plc in 2024 continued to intervene in the critical areas of the socio- economic environment that has the biggest potential to improve the livelihood and long-term sustainability of the Company and the Country in general.

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Education
Quality education is crucial in developing the manpower needed by the Company to exploit emerging opportunities and propel the Company to higher levels of development.

The Company is therefore actively involved in a number of educational initiatives and projects with payment of educational allowance to Staff and giving of education grants to children of staff who have exceled in their academic endeavors.

Environment and Economic Empowerment
The Company has a scheme where-in students are engaged for their industrial attachment programme and transport fares are paid to them for the period of engagement.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In accordance with the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, Management has reviewed the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 and report as follows:

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company are consistent within legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.

The scope and planning of the external audit were adequate.

The Company maintained effective systems of accounting and internal control during the year.

The Nature of the Business

Prestige Assurance Plc is a non–life insurance business with over seventy years' experience in Nigeria. The Company's core areas of business include motor, marine, bond, engineering, fire, aviation, oil and gas and general accident.

The Company is known for providing expertise knowledge especially in high-risk businesses such as aviation, marine, and oil and gas.

Our Company is known for prompt settlement of claims and other support as it may be necessary.

The major bulk of our business comes from brokers market and support from the parent Company in form of referral.

Management Objectives

(i) To be in the forefront of risk carrying in Nigerian insurance market, with a penchant for quality products and efficient service delivery to our esteemed customers.
(ii) To position the Company amongst the best insurance companies in Nigeria.
(iii) To ensure that values are created for the stakeholders.
(iv) To be an ethical Company among the listed institutions in Nigeria and the world at large.

Our Strategies

In order to meet the above objectives, the management of the Company have put the following strategies in place:

(i) The Company has instituted sound corporate governance in order to drive both the internal process and the business environment.
(ii) Adequate reinsurance has been put in place to absorb the impact of high risk which may likely occur due to the area of specialisation of the Company.
(iii) Aside from the normal business, the Company also provides add on services such as customer education, policy audit and lease financing.
(iv) The Company engages in training and empowerment of her workforce to meet up with the challenges of modern business.
(v) It is also in the current agenda of the Company to recruit more hands with specialised skills to compete favorably in the industry.

The Company has also fulfilled civil responsibility and promised to do more to better the interest of stakeholders at large.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - continued

Our Resources, Risks and Relationship

Our most valuable resources are our human capital. The staff welfare is paramount to the Company. Non-human resources are of small relevance without appropriate personnel to drive the system.

Insurance business is a kind of business that is full of risk known as insurable risks.

This is a known risk but which the likelihood and magnitude of the occurrence is not certain.

The Company has put in place a balanced re-insurance policy to absorb the impact of such risks at any time in future.

Aside from this, the Company is also faced with diverse risks which are financial and non-financial in nature. Several strategies are already in place to mitigate their negative impact on the business and the Company.
Prestige Assurance Plc is a subsidiary of The New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, India. Our parent Company is one of the largest insurance business undertakers across the Afro-Asia continent (except Japan). The parent Company provides support to us in all ramifications which had impact positively in term of skills and financial status to underwrite high risk businesses rarely underwritten by the local companies.

Financial Results and Prospects

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the insurance revenue increased by N6,038 million compared with previous year as a result of improvement in marketing techniques and prompt claim settlement.

Insurance service result for the year reduced by N490.867 million when compared with the previous year. Whilst profit for the year increased by N1.926 billion compared to prior year.

The total assets of the Company increased by N10.153 billion when compared with 31 December 2023.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

The Directors are pleased to present their Reports on the affairs of Prestige Assurance Plc together with the company's Audited Financial Statements and Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

1. LEGAL FORM

The Company was established in 1952 as a branch office and of the New India Assurance Company Limited. It was incorporated on 6th January 1970. The Company was licensed by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) on 14th November 2007 to write all classes of non-life insurance in Nigeria, with registration number 033. On 24th September 1992, it was converted into a Public Liability Company and quoted on the Nigerian Exchange Limited (NGX).

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company continue to be non-life insurance business. There were no changes in the activities of the Company during the year under review.

3. STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the opinion of the Directors, the state of the Company's affairs is satisfactory.

4. SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

	N'000	N'000
	2024	**2023**
Profit Before Tax Expense	3,089,911	1,403,844
Income Tax Credit/(Expense)	146,459	(93,393)
Profit for the Year	3,236,369	1,310,451

5. DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors did not recommend payment of the dividend for the financial year in anticipation for the forthcoming industry recapitalisation.

6. UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

Shareholders are hereby informed that a number of share certificates and dividend warrants are with the Registrars as "unclaimed". Any member yet to claim his/her dividend is advised to visit or write to the office of the Company's Registrar, First Registrar and Investor Services Limited, No. 2, Abebe Village Road, Iganmu, Lagos, Nigeria. The list of unclaimed dividends can be accessed at the Registrar's office or via the Company's website: www.prestigeassuranceplc.com

The Company's Registrars have advised that the total amount outstanding as at 31st December 2024 is the sum of ₦ 47,685,000.

7. DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN CONTRACTS

In compliance with the provisions of Sections 302 and 303 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Company maintains a record of director's interest in contracts. None of the directors has notified the Company of any declarable interest in contracts by the Company during the year under review.

The Company also applies a Conflict-of-Interest Policy developed in accordance with Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018 and the Investment and Securities Act, 2007.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR - continued

8. DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors as at the date of this report and those who held office during the year are as follows:

S/N	NAME OF DIRECTOR	STATUS	GENDER	DATE APPOINTED
1	Mrs. Funmi Oyetunji	Chairman	Female	20th April 2018
2	Mr. N.SR. Chandra Prasad	Independent Non-Executive Director	Male	17th September 2021
3	Mrs. Aderonke Adedeji	Non-Executive Director	Female	27th April 2022
4	Dr. Nosike Agokei	Non-Executive Director	Male	27th July 2022
5	Mrs Smita Srivastava	Non-Executive Director	Female	26th July 2023
6	Mrs Girija Subramanian	Non-Executive Director	Female	29th October 2024
7	Mr. Rajesh Kamble	Managing Director	Male	9th March 2021
8	Mr. Vivek Kalla	Executive Director	Male	28th October 2021
9	Mr Agrawal Ramakant*	Non-Executive Director	Male	27th July 2022
10	Mrs. Rekha Gopalkrishnan**	Non-Executive Director	Female	28th April 2021
11	Mrs. Neerja Kapur***	Non-Executive Director	Female	26th October 2022

*Resigned on 12th February 2024.
**Resigned on 12th February 2024.
***Resigned on 30th April 2024.

9. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARE CAPITAL

In accordance with sections 301 and 385 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and in compliance with the Listing Rules of Nigerian Exchange Group, the interest of Directors in the issued share capital of the Company are recorded in the Register of Members and Register of Directors Interest in Shares.

The interest of the Directors in the issued share capital of the Company as recorded in the registrar of Members is as follows:

S/N	Names	No. of Shares as at 31 December 2024		No. of Shares as at 31 December 2023	
		Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
1	Mrs. Funmi Oyetunji	11,844	Nil	11,844	Nil
2	Mr. N.S.R.C. Prasad	4,415,594	Nil	4,415,594	Nil
3	Mrs. Aderonke Adedeji	-	Nil	-	Nil
4	Dr. Nosike Agokei	102	Nil	102	Nil
5	Mr. Agrawal Ramakant	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Mrs. Neerja Kapur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Mrs. Rekha Gopalkrisknan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Mr. Rajesh Kamble	Nil	10,379,522,933	Nil	10,379,522,933
9	Mr. Vivek Kalla	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Mrs. Smita Srivastava	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Mrs. Girija Subramanian	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Changes in property, plant and equipment during the year is shown in Note 23 of the financial statements. In the opinion of the directors, the market value of property, plant and equipment is not less than the value indicated in the financial statements.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR - continued

11. ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDING

i. Shareholding Pattern as at 31 December, 2024 was stated below:

RANGE	No of Holders	% Holders	Units	% Units
1 - 1000	1,483	15.41	543,019	0.00
1001 - 5000	2,989	31.06	7,399,628	0.06
5001 - 10000	1,189	12.36	8,701,259	0.07
10001 - 50000	2,424	25.19	54,668,640	0.41
50001 - 100000	567	5.89	42,341,069	0.32
100001 - 500000	638	6.63	139,422,789	1.05
500001 - 1000000	136	1.41	102,375,587	0.77
1000001 - 5000000	148	1.54	322,773,351	2.44
5000001 - 10000000	24	0.25	176,913,698	1.33
10000001 - 50000000	17	0.18	321,568,545	2.43
50000001 - 100000000	2	0.02	179,166,896	1.35
100000001 - 13252561888	6	0.06	11,896,687,407	89.77
	9,623	**100.00**	**13,252,561,888**	**100.00**

ii. Substantial Shareholders

The issued and fully paid-up share capital of the Company as at 31st December 2024 is ₦6,626,280,944 divided into 13,252,561,888 ordinary shares of 50kobo each. The Register of Members show that two companies: The New India Assurance Company Limited holding 78.32% and Leadway Assurance Company Limited holding 6.1% held more than 5% of the Company's Issued share capital as at 31st December 2024. The remaining 15.58% of the issued shares were held by other institutions and individuals.

According to the register of members as at 31 December 2024, the following shareholders held more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Company as follows:

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD IN 2024	% HOLDINGS	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD IN 2023	% HOLDINGS
	50k Share		**50k Share**	
The New India Assurance Company Limited, (Mumbai) India.	10,379,522,933	78.32	10,379,522,933	78.32
Leadway Assurance Company Limited	807,389,393	6.1	807,389,393	6.1

12. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of each financial year and of the income statement for that year in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 (CAMA), Insurance Act, CAP 117 LFN 2004, and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act 2011.

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the Company will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this financial statement.

13. ACQUISITION OF OWN SHARES

The Company did not purchase its own shares during the year under review.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR - continued

14. EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEES

i. Diversity in Employment

The company is an equal opportunity employer. Its recruitment process is devoid of any form of racial, gender or religious bias. The company boasts of a diverse and modern workforce made up of individuals (male and female) with varying skills, backgrounds and experiences. The inclusive environment promotes equity and self-belief among employees and discourages all forms of discrimination. Our policies remain focused on fostering diversity and inclusiveness which are powerful drivers of competitive advantage. The breakdown are as follows:

a. **Composition of Employees by Gender**

1. Total number of females employees –22
2. Total number of male employees -56

b. **Board Composition by Gender**

1. Total number of females on the Board – 4
2. Total number of males on the Board - 4

c. **Executive Management (Executive Director to MD) Composition by Gender**

1. Total number of females in Executive Management position – Nil
2. Total number of males in Executive Management position - 2

d. **Top Management (AGM to DGM) Composition by Gender**

1. Total number of females in Top Management position – 3
2. Total number of males in Top Management position - 5

ii. Employment of Physically Challenged Persons

The Company has no employee recorded as disabled. It is, however, the Company's policy to consider physically challenged persons for employment bearing in mind the aptitudes and abilities of the applicants concerned and facilities available to them. In the event of any employee becoming disabled in the course of employment, the Company is in a position to arrange appropriate training to ensure the continuous employment of such a person without subjecting him/her to any disadvantage in his/her career development.

iii. Health, Safety and Welfare of Employees

The Company maintains business premises designed with a view to guaranteeing the safety and healthy living conditions of its employees and customers alike. Fire-fighting equipment are installed in strategic locations within the Company's premises. The Company also subsidizes the medical and transportation expenses of staff and grants them Housing and Lunch allowances. There is a Group Life Insurance Policy for all categories of staff, against occupational and other hazards. It also operates a contributory pension plan in line with the extant Pension Reforms Act. In addition, the Company gives Education Grants in Higher Institutions to one brilliant child per employee.

We boosted our workplace Medical Emergency Preparedness with the formal training, retraining and certification of new and old first aiders. The training was conducted by a reputable Health and Safety Firm for the employees. All other routine health and safety activities were sustained in the reporting year. These included health awareness town hall sessions, health and hygiene inspections of canteen and the commemoration of major world health days such as World Mental Health Day and World Malaria Day.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR - continued

iv. Learning and Development

We firmly believe that employees are the driving force behind business success. We are dedicated to creating a work environment where employees feel valued, inspired and motivated to excel.

The employees are the Company's most valuable and cherished resource. The Company is therefore committed to their continuous training and development which cut across all categories of staff. The courses are aimed at broadening their technical/professional knowledge as well as managerial skills to keep them abreast with new developments in the industry. During the year under review, the Company utilized the professional training services of several organizations for the benefit of staff members.

As we close 2024, the Company remains focused on driving impactful learning initiatives that empower our workforce and contribute to the organization's continued growth and success.

v. Employee Engagement

There are regular consultations between the senior and junior staff unions and Management, particularly on matters affecting staff welfare. The employees are regularly provided with information on matters that are of concern to them through established channels of communication.

Throughout the year, we leveraged periodic Town Hall sessions, Open Conversations, and informal platforms to maintain open communication and foster inclusivity. These sessions provided employees with opportunities to share feedback, align on goals, and discuss the company's vision and strategic direction.

15. CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

In accordance with the provisions of Section 43(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Company did not make any donation or gift to any political party, political association or for any political purpose during the year in review.

A total sum of N680,000 (2023: N10,368,942) was donated to non-political and charitable organizations, in order to identify with the aspirations of the community and the environment within which the Company operates in the Financial Year.

16. STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

In accordance with Section 404 (3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Statutory Audit Committee of the Company was constituted at the 54th Annual General Meeting held in Lagos, Nigeria on the 8th August 2024, comprising of three (3) shareholders and two (2) Non- Executive Directors namely:

S/N	Names of Members	Status
1	Engr. M.O. Olayiwola Tobun	Chairman/ Shareholder Representative
2	Mrs. Anike Odusote	Shareholder Representative
3	Mr. Adebayo Shekoni	Shareholder Representative
4	Mr. N.S.R. Chandra Prasad	Non- Executive Director
5	Dr. Nosike Agokei	Non- Executive Director

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

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of the related party transactions carried out by the Company are set out in Note 38 of the Financial Statements.

18. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

There were no significant events after the reporting date that could have affected the true and fair view of the Company's state of affairs and disclosures in the financial statements as at that date.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR - continued

19. GOING CONCERN

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

20. AUDITORS

By a resolution of the shareholders of the Company at the 54th Annual General Meeting held on 8th August 2024, Messrs. Deloitte and Touche was appointed as the Company's Independent Auditor following the expiration of the tenure of the previous Auditor.

Deloitte and Touche having satisfied the relevant corporate governance rules on their tenure in office have indicated their willingness to continue in office as Independent Auditors to the Company. In accordance with Section 401(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020, therefore, the auditors will be re-appointed at the next annual general meeting of the Company without any resolution being passed.

A resolution will be proposed to authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Independent Auditors.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

CHIDINMA IBE-LOUIS (MRS.)
Company Secretary
FRC/2021/PRO/ICSAN/002/00000023803

Dated this 23rd day of May 2025.

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In line with the provision of Section 405 of CAMA 2020, we have reviewed the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 and based on our knowledge confirm as follows:

a) The audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact which would make the statements misleading

b) The audited financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements give a true and fair view of the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of and for the period ended 31 December 2024

c) The Company's internal controls have been designed to ensure that all material information relating to the Company is received and provided to the auditors in the course of the audit.

d) The Company's internal controls were evaluated within 90 days of the financial reporting date and are effective as of 31 December 2024.

e) That we have disclosed to the Company's auditor and Audit Committee the following information:

   (i) there are no significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the Company's internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summaries and report financial data, and have discussed with the auditor any weaknesses in internal controls observed in the cause of audit.

   (ii) there is no fraud involving management or other employees which could have any significant role in the Company's internal control.

f) There are no significant changes in internal controls or in the other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of this audit, including any corrective actions with regard to any observed deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Mr. Rajesh Kamble	Mr. Oluwadare Emmanuel
Managing Director/CEO	**Chief Financial Officer**
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/821882	FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/001/00000003649

23 May 2025

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that show the true and fair view, in all material respects, the state of financial affairs of the Company at the end of the year and of its profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The responsibilities include ensuring that the Company:

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

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

c) prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates and are consistently applied.

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board, and the relevant provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Insurance Act 2003 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria(Amendment) Act, 2023.

The Directors are of the opinion that the audited financial statements show the true and fair view, in all material respects, the state of the financial affairs of the Company and of its profit and other comprehensive income. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of the audited 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.

Mrs. Funmi Oyetunji	Mr. Rajesh Kamble
Chairman	**Managing Director/CEO**
FRC/2018/PRO/DIR/003/00000017879	FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/821882

23 May 2025

Certification of Management's assessment on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

To comply with the provisions of SEC Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60-63 of investments and securities Act 2007, I hereby make the following statements regarding the internal controls of Prestige Assurance Plc for the year ended **31 December 2024**.

I, Rajesh Kamble, certify that:

a. I have reviewed this Management's assessment on internal control over financial reporting of Prestige Assurance Plc;

b. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the year covered in this report.

c. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the entity as of, and for, the periods presented in this report.

d. The entity's other certifying officer and I:

   i. are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;
   ii have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the entity, and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared
   iii have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements to external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
   iv have evaluated the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.

e. The entity's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the entity's auditors and audit committee of the entity's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   i All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the entity's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
   ii Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the entity's internal control system.

f. The entity's other certifying officer(s) and I have identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

____
Rajesh Kamble
Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer
FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/821882

Dated: 23 May, 2025

Certification of Management's assessment on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

To comply with the provisions of SEC Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60-63 of investments and securities Act 2007, I hereby make the following statements regarding the internal controls of Prestige Assurance Plc for the year ended **31 December 2024**.

I, Oluwadare Emmanuel, certify that:

g. I have reviewed this Management's assessment on internal control over financial reporting of Prestige Assurance Plc;
h. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the year covered in this report.
i. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the entity as of, and for, the periods presented in this report.
j. The entity's other certifying officer and I:

   i. are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;
   ii. have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the entity, and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared
   iii have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements to external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
   iv have evaluated the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.

k. The entity's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the entity's auditors and audit committee of the entity's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   i All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the entity's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
   ii Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the entity's internal control system.

l. The entity's other certifying officer(s) and I have identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Oluwadare Emmanuel
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/00000003649

Dated: 23 May, 2025

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHT

	2024 **₦'000**	**2023** **₦'000**
Gross premium written	22 473 523	14 933 693
Insurance revenue	19 585 520	13 547 046
Insurance service expense	(20 043 927)	(12 330 181)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	(458 406)	1 216 865
Net (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held	586 138	(598 266)
Total insurance service results	127 732	618 599
Net investment income	4 583 688	1 964 546
Other operating expenses	1 576 761	1 191 233
Profit for the year	3 236 369	1 310 451
Net assets	19 374 569	15 949 825
Total assets	38 004 414	27 851 339
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	24.42	9.89
Diluted earnings per share (kobo)	24.42	9.89

	2024 **₦'000**	**2023** **₦'000**
Profit before income tax expense	3 089 911	1 403 844
Income tax credit/(expense)	262 199	(17 180)
Minimum tax expense	(115 741)	(76 213)
Profit for the year	3 236 369	1 310 451

Deloitte.

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Assurance Report of Independent Auditor

To the Members of Prestige Assurance Plc
Assurance Report on management's assessment of controls over financial reporting

We have performed a limited assurance engagement in respect of the systems of internal control over financial reporting of Prestige Assurance Plc as of 31 December, 2024, in accordance with the FRC Guidance on assurance engagement report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and based on criteria established in the Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) ("the ICFR framework"), and the SEC Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60 – 63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007. Prestige Assurance Plc management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for assessing the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting including the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

We have also audited, in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of *the Entity* and our report dated **15 August 2025** expressed an unmodified opinion.

Limited Assurance Conclusion
Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence that we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the *Entity* did not establish and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, as of the specified date, based on the SEC Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Definition of internal control over financial reporting
Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the entity's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the entity's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

I. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Entity;
II. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
III. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent limitations
Our procedures included the examination of historical evidence of the design and implementation of the Entity's system of internal control over financial reporting for the year ended 31 December 2024. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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Directors' and Management's Responsibilities
The Directors are responsible for ensuring the integrity of the entity's financial controls and reporting.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control over financial reporting that provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting, and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the ICFR framework.

Section 7(2f) of the Financial Reporting Act 2011 (As amended) further requires that management perform an assessment of internal controls, including information system controls. Management is responsible for maintaining evidential matters, including documentation, to provide reasonable support for its assessment of internal control over financial reporting.

Our Independence and Quality Control
We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behavior.

The firm applies the International Standard on Quality Management 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Auditor's Responsibility and Approach
Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our Assurance engagement.

We performed our work in accordance with the FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements other than the Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000) revised. That Standard requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the limited assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance on whether any matters come to our attention that causes us to believe that the *Entity* did not establish and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the ICFR framework.

That Guidance requires that we plan and perform the Assurance engagement and provide a limited assurance report on the entity's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. As a result, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion on whether the Entity established and maintained an effective system of internal control over financial reporting.

As prescribed in the Guidance, the procedures we performed included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our engagement also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe the procedures performed provides a basis for our report on the internal control put in place by management over financial reporting.

Deloitte & Touche (FRC/2022/COY/091021)
Joshua Ojo (FRC/2013/ICAN/00000000849)
Lagos, Nigeria
Date: 18 August 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Prestige Assurance Plc

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements Opinion

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of **Prestige Assurance Plc** set out on pages 41 to 196, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of **Prestige Assurance Plc** as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and statement of cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board, 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), the Pension Reform Act 2014, and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023.

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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Nigeria. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of consolidated Financial Statements in Nigeria.

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 matter that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements, and in forming our opinion thereon, and 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 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 financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Valuation of Insurance Contracts Liabilities IFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. The Company has material insurance contract liabilities of ₦16.5billion (2023: ₦10.3billion) representing 88% (2023: 87%) of the Company's total liabilities. Actuarial valuation of these insurance contract liabilities is an area that involves significant judgment over uncertain future outcomes and therefore was an area of significance to our audit. The Company reviews its unexpired risk at the reporting date. 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 and regulatory guideline, the Company engaged an independent actuary to test the adequacy of the valuation of insurance contract liabilities as at year-end. Economic assumptions such as interest rates and future inflation rates and actuarial assumptions such as customer behavior and uniform risk occurrence throughout the period are key inputs used to determine these liabilities. Significant judgement 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, related accounting policies and significant judgments and assumptions are disclosed in Note 27. Insurance contract liabilities to the financial statements.	**Our procedures included the following among others:** • Reviewed the product classification, IFRS17 policy and methodology papers. • Reviewed the Actuarial models and IFRS17 Subledgers for completeness and accuracy. • Considered the validity of management's onerous assessment testing which is a key test performed to check that the liabilities are adequate in the context of expected experience. Our work on the onerous assessment test included assessing the reasonableness of the projected cashflows and challenging the assumptions adopted in the context of company and industry norms and specific product features. • We tested entity's control (i.e. performed designed and implementation and operating effectiveness) around reserving process and maintenance of data for valuation of insurance contract liabilities. • We validated the data used in the valuation of the insurance and investment contract liabilities. • Involved our internal actuarial specialist in the review of the key assumptions and judgements in line with general actuarial methods and industry standards and assessment of the adequacy of the insurance liabilities in line with the requirement of IFRS 17. • Ensured the appropriateness of the journals posted, footed, and agreed the figures disclosed in the financial statements to the figures stated in the actuarial valuation after thorough review of the basis and assumptions. • We reviewed the methodology and processes adopted by management for making reserves in the books of the company. We found that the assumptions used by management were comparable with the market, accord with best practices, the key input data used in estimating the fair value of the insurance contracts liabilities were reasonable in the circumstances. We consider the insurance contract liabilities recognized in the company's books and the related disclosures in the financial statements to be adequate.

Other Matters

The audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements which was signed on 29 May 2024. We do not express an opinion or any form of assurance on the 31 December 2023 audited financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Prestige Assurance Plc. Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2024", which includes the Corporate Information, Corporate Governance Report Directors' Report, the Audit Committee's Report and the Company Secretary's Report, and Other National Disclosures as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Deloitte.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board, the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Insurance Act 2003 and relevant policy guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), the Pension Reform Act 2014, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023 and for such Internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Entity'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 Entity 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Entity'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 directors' 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 Entity'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 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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 Entity to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the entity audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 Fifth Schedule of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and Section 28 (2) of the insurance Act 2003, we expressly state that:

i) We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
ii) The Entity has kept proper books of account, so far as appears from our examination of those books.
iii) The Entity financial position and its statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Report on ICFR
In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, we also performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management's assessment of the Entity's internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2024. The work performed was done in accordance with FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and based on the procedures we have performed and evidence obtained, we have issued an Unmodified conclusion in our report dated 15 August 2025. That report is included on pages 34 to 35 of the financial statements.

For: Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria
18 August 2025

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF NIGERIA
ICAN
0397307

Engagement Partner: Ojo Joshua, FCA
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000000849

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate information

a) Prestige Assurance Plc ("the Company") was incorporated on 6 January 1970. The Company is a subsidiary of New India Assurance Limited which was established on 18 August 1918.

Its registered office is located at 19, Ligali Ayorinde Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria. The Company is regulated by the National Insurance Commission of Nigeria (NAICOM).

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 23 May 2025.

b) Principal activity
The Company is licensed to carry out non-life insurance business. The Company provides cover in all classes of insurance, basically non-life treaty and facultative insurance, backed by reinsurer in the London and African reinsurance markets. The products and services by the Company cut across general accident, energy, fire, marine, workers compensation, terrorism and bond.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Introduction to material accounting policies

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

2.2 Basis of presentation and preparation

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

a) Statement of compliance
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Additional information required by national regulations, the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act,2023, Insurance Act, 2003 and its interpretations issued by the National Insurance Commission in its Insurance Industry Policy Guidelines is included where appropriate.

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

b) Basis of measurements
The preparation of these financial statements has been based on the historical cost basis except for investment properties, land and building, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets at acquisition date. In accordance with IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts, the Company has applied existing accounting policies for its non-life insurance contracts, modified as appropriate to comply with the IFRS Accounting Standards Framework.

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

2.4 Financial instruments

a) Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

a) Day 1 profit or loss

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

b) Amortised cost and gross carrying amount.

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

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

c) Effective interest method

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e., its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

d) Classification of financial instruments

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

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

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

e) Subsequent measurements

(i) Financial assets

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

✓ **Debt instruments**

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

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

The gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is determined using the effective interest method and reported in profit or loss as ‘Interest income’. The amortised cost of a financial instrument is defined as the amount at which it was measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the 'effective interest method' of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any loss allowance. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument (or group of instruments) and of allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the instrument's gross carrying amount.

✓ **Equity instruments**

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

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

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets.
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Insurer's management.
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.

- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected.
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Insurer's stated objective for managing financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

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

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

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

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

When reclassification occurs, the Company reclassifies all affected financial assets in accordance with the new business model. Reclassification is applied prospectively from the 'reclassification date'. Reclassification date is 'the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model. Gains, losses or interest previously recognised are not restated when reclassification occurs.

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

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

- A change in intention related to particular financial assets (even in circumstances of significant changes in market conditions)
- A temporary disappearance of a particular market for financial assets Financial liabilities are not reclassified after initial classification.

g) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Financial assets

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. This occurs when the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

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

h) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

- Disclosures for significant estimates Judgements and assumptions - Note 2.36
- Financial risk disclosures - Notes 43b in the financial statements.

i) Write-off

After a full evaluation of a non-performing exposure, in the event that either one or all of the following conditions apply, such exposure is recommended for write-off (either partially or in full):

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

All credit facility write-offs require endorsement by the Board Credit and Risk Committee, as defined by the Company. Credit write-off approval is documented in writing and properly initialed by the Board Credit and Risk Committee. The gross carrying amount of an asset is written off (either fully or partially) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the counterparty does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cashflows to repay the amount subject to write off. However, the financial assets that are subjected to write off could still be subject to enforcement activities in other to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amount due.

j) Forward looking information

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

- Inflation rate
- Prime lending rate
- Crude oil price

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

k) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

l) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

m) Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.5 Interest Income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

2.5.1 The gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or

2.5.2 The amortised cost of the financial liability.

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

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

a) Amortised cost and gross carrying amount.

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

b) Calculation of interest income and expenses

The Company calculates interest income and expense by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability.

However, for financial asset that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cure and is no longer credit-impaired, then the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

2.6 Leases

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

I. Company as a lessee

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

✓ **Right-of-use assets**

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

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

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

✓ **Lease liabilities**

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

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be determined. if that rate cannot be determined, the Company shall use its incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in other liabilities (Note 29).

ii. Company as a lessor

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

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

2.7 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property, including interest in leasehold land (held by a lessee), is initially recognised at cost. Subsequently, investment property is carried at fair value at the reporting date determined by annual valuations carried out by external registered valuers. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are included in determining the profit or loss for the year to which they relate.

Subsequent expenditure on investment property where such expenditure increases the future economic value in excess of the original assessed standard of performance is added to the carrying amount of the investment property. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as expense in the year in which it is incurred.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. On disposal of an investment property, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If an owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of the change in use.

2.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise computer software purchased from third parties. They are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Purchased computer software are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring into use the specific software. These costs are amortised on straight line basis over the useful life of the asset.

Expenditure that is reliably measurable and meets the definition of an assets is capitalized.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted, if appropriate. An Intangible asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative period are as follows: Computer software 10 years
An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

2.9. Property, plant and equipment

i. **Recognition and measurement**
All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. They are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, except for buildings which is at the revalued amount. Historical costs include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. An asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the item flow to the entity and cost can be reliably measured.

ii. **Subsequent costs**
The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. **Depreciation**
Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. 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.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or re-valued amounts over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated depreciation percentage for the current and comparative period are as follows:

Plant and machinery	12.5%
Buildings	2% of cost/valuation
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	10%
Computer equipment	33 1/3%
Motor vehicles	25%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted, if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

When a 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 profit or loss.

When the value of a property is 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 profit or loss.

When revalued assets are being depreciated, part of the surplus is being realized as the asset is used. The amount of the surplus realized is the difference between the depreciation charged on the revalued amount and the lower depreciation which could have been charged on cost now reclassified from property revaluation reserve to accumulated losses but not through profit or loss.

The revaluation of building is carried out every three (3) years or when there are indications of significant changes in the value of the property whichever is shorter.

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

2.10 Statutory deposit

Statutory deposit represents a fixed deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria in accordance with section 10(3) of the Insurance Act, 2003. The deposit is recognised at the cost in the statement of financial position being 10% of the statutory minimum capital requirement of N3 billion for General(non-life) insurance business.

2.11 Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification (Policy with effect from 1 January 2023)

The Company issues insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. The Company issues non-life insurance to individuals and businesses. Non-life insurance products offered include fire and special peril, burglary and house breaking insurance, motor insurance, money insurance, marine insurance, plant all risk insurance, workmen's compensation insurance, contractors' all risk, professional indemnity, general accident, engineering, bond, and oil & gas/special risks. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of a policyholder's accident.

The Company also issues reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business to compensate other entities for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by those entities. The Company does not issue any contracts with direct participating features.

2.11.1 Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Company assesses its non-life insurance and reinsurance products to determine whether they contain distinct components which must be accounted for under another IFRS instead of under IFRS 17. After identifying and separating any distinct components, the Company applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract. Currently, the Company's products do not include any distinct components that require separation.

2.11.2 Level of aggregation

IFRS 17 defines the level of aggregation to be used for measuring insurance contracts and their related profitability. This is a key issue in identifying onerous contracts and in determining the recognition of profit or loss and presentation in the financial statements. The starting point for aggregating contracts is to identify portfolios of insurance contracts. A portfolio comprises contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together. IFRS 17 requires the company to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The level of aggregation for the Company is determined firstly by dividing the business written into portfolios using the current lines of business framework with consideration for the reserving segmentation and product types within each line of business to support the definition of similar risk. These lines of business are Fire insurance, General accident, Motor insurance, Employer's liability, Marine insurance, Aviation, Oil and Energy, Engineering all risk, Bond, Goods-in-transit, Terrorism, Mediclaim, Agriculture insurance and Salary protection. Portfolios are further divided based on expected profitability at inception into three categories: onerous contracts, contracts with no significant risk of becoming onerous, and the remainder. This means that, for determining the level of aggregation, the Company identifies a contract as the smallest 'unit', i.e., the lowest common denominator. However, the Company makes an evaluation of whether a series of contracts need to be treated together as one unit based on reasonable and supportable information, or whether a single contract contains components that need to be separated and treated as if they were stand-alone contracts. As such, what is treated as a contract for accounting purposes may differ from what is considered as a contract for other purposes (i.e., legal or management). IFRS 17 also requires that no group for level of aggregation purposes may contain contracts issued more than one year apart.

The Company has elected to group together those contracts that would fall into different groups only because law or regulation specifically constrains its practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics. Currently, there is no law or regulation that constrained the Company's practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholder with different characteristics.

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

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

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

- Historical loss ratio
- Pricing information
- Results of similar contracts it has recognized
- Environmental factors, e.g., a change in market experience or regulations

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

Contract boundary

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

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

Or

Both of the following criteria are satisfied:

- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio of insurance contracts that contain the contract and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio.
- The pricing of the premiums up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to periods after the assessment date.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

2.12.3 Measurement - Premium Allocation Approach

	IFRS 17 Options	Adopted approach
Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) Eligibility	Subject to specified criteria, the PAA can be adopted as a simplified approach to the IFRS 17 general model	All the Company's products with coverage period of one year or less are measured using the PAA. Where a contract has a coverage period of more than a year, the company will perform the PAA eligibility test as required, where the materiality level for difference in the liability for remaining coverage has been set at +/- 5%
Insurance acquisition cash flows for insurance contracts issued	Where the coverage period of all contracts within a group is not longer than one year, insurance acquisition cash flows can either be expensed as incurred, or allocated, using a systematic and rational method, to groups of insurance contracts (including future groups containing insurance contracts that are expected to arise from renewals) and then amortised over the coverage period of the related group. For groups containing contracts longer than one year, insurance acquisition cash flows must be allocated to related groups of insurance contracts and amortised over the coverage period of the related group. Where there is no significant financing component in relation to the LFRC, or where the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year, an entity is not required to make an adjustment for accretion of interest on the LFRC.	The company absorbs(expense) the insurance acquisition expense in the year of occurrence to groups of insurance contracts.
Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC), adjusted for financial risk and time value of money		For general business, LFRC would not be discounted except for certain contract (e, g construction contract). Where contracts have a coverage of more than one year, and where the time between the premium due date and start of coverage period exceeds one year, allowance must be made for accretion of interest on the LFRC (i.e. LFRC will be discounted).

Liability for Incurred Claims, (LFIC) adjusted for time value of money	Where claims are expected to be paid within a year of the date that the claim is incurred, it is not required to adjust these amounts for the time value of money.	Not all claims incurred are settled within a year as such when the claims are settled after a year period, time value of money will be considered. The company has decided not to adjust for time value of money if the cashflow is expected within a year.
Insurance finance income and expense	There is an option to disaggregate part of the movement in LFIC resulting from changes in discount rates and present this in OCI and there is another option to recognize the insurance finance income and expense under profit or loss.	When insurance finance income or expenses is disaggregated between profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the amount of insurance finance income or expenses included in profit or loss is determined using the discount rate at the date of the incurred claim. The company has elected to recognize all insurance finance income and expense under profit or loss.

2.12.2 Insurance contracts – initial measurement

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

- The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less, including insurance contract services arising
- from all premiums within the contract boundary Or
- For contracts longer than one year, the Company has modelled possible future scenarios and reasonably expects that the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group containing those contracts under the PAA does not differ materially from the measurement that would be produced applying the general model. In assessing materiality, the Company has also considered qualitative factors such as the nature of the risk and types of its lines of business.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.12.3 Reinsurance contracts held – initial measurement.

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

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

2.12.4 Insurance contracts – subsequent measurement

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

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

The Company estimates the liability for incurred claims as the fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims. The fulfilment cash flows incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows, they reflect current estimates from the perspective of the Company and include an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk (the risk adjustment). The Company does not adjust the future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk for the measurement of liability for incurred claims that are expected to be paid within one year of being incurred.

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

2.12.5 Reinsurance contracts held – subsequent measurement.

The subsequent measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued and has been adapted to reflect the specific features of reinsurance held.
Where the Company has established a loss-recovery component, the Company subsequently reduces the loss- recovery component to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts in order to reflect

that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

2.12.6 Insurance acquisition cash flows

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

The Company uses a systematic and rational method to allocate:

(a) Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of insurance contracts:

(i) to that group; and
(ii) to groups that include insurance contracts that are expected to arise from the renewals of the insurance contracts in that group.

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

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

After any re-allocation, the Company assesses the recoverability of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows, if facts and circumstances indicate the asset may be impaired. When assessing the recoverability, the Company applies:

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

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

2.12.9 Insurance contracts – modification and derecognition

The Company derecognises insurance contracts when:

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

Or

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

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

2.12.10 Presentation

The Company has presented separately, in the statement of financial position, the carrying amount of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets, portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities, portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

Any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding insurance contracts are included in the carrying amount of the related groups of insurance contracts are allocated to the carrying amount of the portfolios of insurance contracts that they relate to.

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

The Company does not disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between a financial and non-financial portion and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result.

The Company separately presents income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held from the expenses or income from insurance contracts issued.

2.13 Trade payables

Trade payables (i.e., insurance payables) are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Trade payables include payables to agents and brokers, payables to reinsurance companies, payables to coinsurance companies and commission payable.

The fair value of a non-interest-bearing liability is its repayment amount. Trade payables are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is settled, cancelled or expired.

2.14 Provisions and other payables

Provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company 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 measured at the best of estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. The provisions are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

2.15 Retirement obligations and employee benefits

The Company operates the following contribution and benefit schemes for its employees:

Defined benefit gratuity scheme
The Company has a defined benefit gratuity scheme for management and non-management staff. Under this scheme, a specified amount as determined by actuarial valuation is contributed by the Company and charged to the statement of profit or loss over the service life of each employee.

The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under ''the employee benefit expense''. Service costs comprising current service costs, past services costs, gains and losses on curtailment and non-routine settlements.

Employees are entitled to gratuity after completing a minimum of five continuous full years of service. The gratuity obligation is calculated annually by Independent Actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the gratuity obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yields on high quality corporate bonds. The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets.

Re-measurement arising from actuarial gains and losses are immediately recognized in the statement of financial position with corresponding debit or credit recognized in the retained earnings through OCI in periods in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified in subsequent periods. Past service costs are recognized in the profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of plan amendment or curtailment and.
- The date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset using the rate at the beginning of the period. The Company recognizes the net interest in the net defined benefit obligation under ''the employee benefit expense''.

Defined contribution pension scheme

The Company operates a defined contributory pension scheme for eligible employees. The Company and employees contribute 10% and 8% respectively of the employees' Basic, Housing and Transport allowances in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The Company pays the contributions to a pension fund administrator. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Short-term benefits

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

2.16 Income taxes - Company Income Tax and Deferred Tax Liabilities

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income. Current income tax is the estimated income tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable results for the year. Taxable results differ from results as reported in the profit or loss because it includes not only items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, but it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base. Deferred taxes are recognized using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes (tax bases of the assets or liability). The amount of deferred tax provided is

based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

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

2.17 Share capital and share premium

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Any amounts received over and above the par value of the shares issued are classified as 'share premium' in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

2.18 Dividend on ordinary shares

Dividends on the Company's ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid or, if earlier, approved by the Company's shareholders. Dividends for the year that are declared after the reporting date are dealt with in the subsequent events note.

2.19 Statutory contingency reserve

In compliance with Section 21 (2) of Insurance Act, CAP I17 LFN 2004, the contingency reserve is credited with the greater of 3% of gross premium written, or 20% of the net profits. This shall accumulate until it reaches the amount of greater of minimum paid-up capital or 50 percent of net premium.

2.20 Retained earnings

This reserve represents amount set aside out of the profits of the Company which shall at the discretion of the Directors be applicable for meeting contingencies, repairs or maintenance of any works connected with the business of the Company, for equalising dividends, for special dividend or bonus, or such other purposes for which the profits of the Company may lawfully be applied.

2.21 Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of the equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. This amount cannot be recycled to profit or loss in subsequent period even if the instruments are derecognized.

2.22 Property revaluation reserve

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

2.23 Gratuity valuation reserve

The gratuity valuation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans.

2.24 Prepayments and other receivables

a) Prepayments:
Prepayments are payments made in advance for services to be enjoyed in future. The amount is initially capitalized in the reporting period in which the payment is made and subsequently amortised over the period in which the service is to be enjoyed.

b) Other receivables:
Other receivables are recognised upon the occurrence of event or transaction as they arise, and derecognised when payment is received or utilised.

2.25 Contingent assets and liabilities

A contingent asset is a possible asset 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 Company. 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 Company or the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events but is not recognized because it is not likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount cannot be reliably estimated.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are never recognized rather they are disclosed in the financial statements when they arise.

2.26 Insurance revenue (Policy applicable with effect from 1 January 2023)

The insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts (excluding any investment component) allocated to the period. The Company allocates the expected premium receipts to each period of insurance contract services on the basis of the passage of time (pro-rata basis). but if the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then the allocation is made on the basis of the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

2.26.1 Loss Components

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

2.26.2 Loss recovery components

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

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

2.26.3 Insurance finance income and expenses

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

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

When the entire insurance finance income or expenses is included in profit or loss, the company discounts the incurred claims at current rates (i.e., the rate at the reporting date). When insurance finance income or expenses is disaggregated between profit or loss and other comprehensive income the amount of insurance finance income or expenses included in profit or loss is determined using the discount rate at the date of the incurred claim.

i. Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

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

2.27 Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses are expenses other than claims, investment expenses, employee benefits, expenses for marketing and administration and underwriting expenses. They include wages, professional fee, depreciation expenses and other non-operating expenses. Other Operating expenses are accounted for on accrual basis and recognized in the statement of profit or loss upon utilization of the service or at the date of their origin.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

2.28 Finance income and expenses

Finance income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within 'finance income' and 'finance costs' in the profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability (or group of assets and liabilities) and of allocating the finance income or finance costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the expected future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument, or when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the instrument.

The application of the method has the effect of recognising income (and expense) receivable (or payable) on the instrument evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment. In calculating effective interest, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms redemption, are included in the calculation to the extent that they can be measured and are considered to be an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Cash flows arising from the direct and incremental costs of issuing financial instruments are also taken into account in the calculation. Where it is not possible to otherwise estimate reliably the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument, effective interest is calculated by reference to the payments or receipts specified in the contract, and the full contractual term. Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

2.29 Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current income tax, education tax, police development levy, information technology development level and deferred tax. (See note 2.18).

2.30 Earnings per share

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

2.31 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized when due. The premium receivables arising from insurance contracts issued and include amounts due from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders. Premium receivables are those for which credit notes issued by brokers are within 30days, in conformity with the “NO PREMIUM NO COVER” NAICOM policy.

2.32 Statement of Cash Flows

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

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

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

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

2.33 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

2.33a New and amended IFRS standards that are effective for the current year.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, the Banks and other Financial Institutions Act of Nigeria, and relevant Central Bank of Nigeria circulars. The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements.

i) Classification of liabilities as current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments to IAS 1 affect only presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period. The amendments also clarify that the classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability and make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.
The amendments are expected to be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 with early adoption permitted.

The standards does not affect the presentation or classification of the companys' financial statements.

ii) Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

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

The amendments clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements. In these arrangements, one or more finance providers pay amounts an entity owes to its suppliers.

The amendments require an entity to provide information about the impact of supplier finance arrangements on liabilities and cash flows, including terms and conditions of those arrangements, quantitative information on liabilities related to those arrangements as at the beginning and end of the reporting period and the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of those arrangements. The information on those arrangements is required to be aggregated unless the individual arrangements have dissimilar or unique terms and conditions. In the context of quantitative liquidity risk disclosures required by IFRS 7, supplier finance arrangements are included as an example of other factors that might be relevant to disclose.

The company does not have any supplier finance arrangement as at the end of the financial period and does not foresee entering into any of such arrangements in the future

iii) 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 Leases 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-ofuse asset arising from the leaseback and paragraphs 36 to 46 of IFRS 16 to the lease liability arising from the leaseback. In applying paragraphs 36 to 46, the seller lessee determines 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' in such a way that the seller-lessee would not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. Applying these requirements does not prevent the seller-lessee from recognising, in profit or loss, any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease, as required by paragraph 46(a) of IFRS 16

The date of initial application is the beginning of the annual reporting period in which an entity first applied IFRS 16. The amendment does not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements as it is not a seller leasee in any lease agreement as at the end of the current financial year. The amendment will be applied when the company become a party in any sale and leaseback arrangement.

iv) IAS 8 (Amendment): Definition of Accounting Estimates

IAS 8 (Amendment): Definition of Accounting Estimates (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). The amendment replaces the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition,

Accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in the financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. There was no impact on the Financial Statements from the adoption of this amendment.

v) IFRS 9 - Derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer.

The application guidance in IFRS 9 is amended to clarify the date of initial recognition or derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The existing application guidance states that a financial liability is derecognised at its settlement date, being the date on which the liability is extinguished because the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires, or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition.

As an alternative to this requirement, the amendments permit an entity to deem a financial liability (or part of it) that will be settled in cash using an electronic payment system to be discharged before the settlement date if, and only if, the entity has initiated a payment instruction that has resulted in:

- the entity having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction
- the entity having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction
- the settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant.

An entity that elects to apply the derecognition alternative for financial liabilities is required to apply it to all settlements made through the same electronic payment system.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

vi) IAS 12 Income Taxes - Deferred Tax (Pillar Two Model Rules)

IAS 12 clarifies that the Standard applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement, the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum topup taxes described in those rules. The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12, so that an entity would neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

IAS 12 - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
IAS 12 (Amendments): Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). These amendments clarify and narrow the scope of the exemption provided by the IAS 12 "Income Taxes" standard allowing institutions not to recognise any deferred tax during the initial recognition of an asset and a liability. All leases and decommissioning obligations are excluded from the exemption scope for which companies recognise both an asset and a liability and will now have to recognise deferred taxes. From the date of first application of IFRS 16 "Leases", the Bank have considered the right of use assets and the lease-related liabilities as a single transaction. Consequently, on the initial recognition date, the amount of deferred tax asset offsets the amount of deferred tax liability. The net temporary differences resulting from later variations in the right of use assets and lease liabilities subsequently result in a deferred tax asset as reporting date which is subject to the recoverability criteria of IAS 12 "Income Taxes".

There was no impact on the Financial Statements from the adoption of these amendments.

Vii) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
IFRS 17 (Amendment): Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). The amendment is a transition option relating to comparative information about financial assets presented on initial application of IFRS 17. The amendment is aimed at helping entities to avoid temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities, and therefore improve the usefulness of comparative information for the users of financial statements. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The main features of the accounting model for insurance contracts are as follows:

- The measurement of the present value of future cash flows, incorporating an explicit risk adjustment, remeasured every reporting period (the fulfilment cash flows)
- A Contractual Service Margin (CSM) that is equal and opposite to any day one gain in the fulfilment cash flows of a group of contracts, representing the unearned profit of the insurance contracts to be recognised in profit or loss over the service period (i.e., coverage period)
- Certain changes in the expected present value of future cash flows are adjusted against the CSM and thereby recognised in profit or loss over the remaining contractual service period"
- The effect of changes in discount rates will be reported in either profit or loss or other comprehensive income, determined by an accounting policy choice.
- The presentation of insurance revenue and insurance service expenses in the statement of comprehensive income based on the concept of services provided during the year under review.
- Amounts that are paid to a policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event happens (non-distinct investment components) are not presented in the income statement, but are recognised directly on the balance sheet.
- Insurance services results (earned revenue less incurred claims) are presented separately from the insurance finance income or expense

- Extensive disclosures to provide information on the recognised amounts from insurance contracts and the nature and extent of risks arising from these contracts"

2.33b Amendments and Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the company's financial statements are disclosed below. The company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

a) Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 —Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments is yet to be set by the Board; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted. In December 2015, the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting.

b) Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

In August 2023, the Board issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21). The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows

The amendments which is not expected to have any impact on the financial statements as the reporting currency and functional currency (the Nigerian Naira) is adequately exchangeable for any other currency, will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

c) IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB released IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18) which includes presentation and disclosure requirements for all entities applying IFRS Accounting Standards. When effective, IFRS 18 supersedes IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. Entities will continue to apply IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, although there are certain limited amendments to IAS 7 as a result of IFRS 18.

Entities will be required to classify income and expenses in the categories (operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations. Enhanced principles on the aggregation and disaggregation of information have been included in IFRS 18. Supporting application guidance will assist in determining whether information about transactions should be included in the primary financial statements or note.

d) IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the Board issued IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19), which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. An entity applying IFRS 19 is required to disclose that fact as part of its general IFRS accounting standards compliance statement. IFRS 19 requires an entity whose financial statements comply with IFRS accounting standards including IFRS 19 to make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance

An entity may elect to apply IFRS 19 if at the end of the reporting period:
• It is a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements;
• It does not have public accountability; and
• It has a parent (either ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards

An entity has public accountability if Its debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market, or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market; or It holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses (i.e., not for reasons incidental to its primary business). The disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 are organised into subheadings per IFRS accounting standards and where disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards remain applicable, these are specified under the subheading of each IFRS accounting standard. IFRS 19 disclosures exclude IFRS 8 Operating Segments, IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and IAS 33 Earnings per Share.

Therefore, if an entity that applies IFRS 19 is required to apply IFRS 17 or elects to apply IFRS 8 and/or IAS 33, that entity would be required to apply all the relevant disclosure requirements in those standards. IFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and earlier adoption is permitted. If an eligible entity chooses to apply the standard earlier, it is required to disclose that fact. An entity is required, during the first period (annual and interim) in which it applies the standard, to align the disclosures in the comparative period with the disclosures included in the current period under IFRS 19, unless IFRS 19 or another IFRS accounting standard permits or requires otherwise.

e) Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.
- Clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.
- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later. The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments.

f) Power Purchase Agreements – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). The amendments include:

- Clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements
- Permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments
- Adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

The clarifications regarding the 'own use' requirements must be applied retrospectively, but the guidance permitting hedge accounting have to be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

g) IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

IFRS S1 sets out overall requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures with the objective to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the standards which will be effective from 1 January 2028 in order to ascertain the significance of impact to have on its financial statements in providing adequate disclosure on this in line with the requirements.

h) IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. The Company is currently assessing this in order to ascertain the significance of impact to have on its financial statements in providing adequate disclosure on this in line with the requirements.

2.34 Significant accounting judgements estimates and assumptions

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

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

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

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

a) Insurance product classification and contract liabilities

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

b) Liability for remaining coverage

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

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

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

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

The yield curve published by Nigeria Actuary Society (NAS) will be applied to both insurance and reinsurance contracts.

c) Claims payment pattern for liability for incurred claims.

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

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

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

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

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

Consideration is also given on the need to allow for a tail factor for projecting claims payment beyond the available data horizon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insurance acquisition cash flows
For the company's PAA eligible contracts, the company recognizes insurance acquisition cashflows as an expense immediately. The effect of electing to recognise insurance acquisition cash flows as an expense when incurred for a group of insurance contracts is to increase the liability for remaining coverage and reduce the likelihood of any subsequent onerous contract loss. There would be an increased charge to profit or loss on incurring the expense, offset by an increase in profit released over the coverage period.

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

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

Discount rates
Insurance contract liabilities are calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at a risk-free rate, plus an illiquidity premium where applicable. Risk free rates are determined by reference to the yields of highly liquid high grade rated sovereign securities in the currency of the insurance contract liabilities. The illiquidity premium is determined by reference to observable market rates. The projected claims under the incurred but not reported (IBNR) reserves have been discounted using discount rate published by Nigerian Actuarial Society as at 31st December, 2024.

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

The Company has estimated the risk adjustment using a confidence level (value at risk) approach in which a full IFRS 17 liability distribution is generated across all non-financial risks and risk adjustment is calculated as the difference between the best estimate liability and the liability value at the chosen confidence level. We have used the Value at Risk (VAR) approach to estimate the Risk Adjustment. We have used the historical claims as per the data used in the IBNR calculation and have ranked the claims and the development factors from the claims and have applied a 70% confidence level to determine the risk adjustment. We considered different confidence level but ended up adopting 70% confidence level as the risk adjustment produced using 70% confidence level best represents the amount of the additional liability that the company needs to hold to cover the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cashflows that arises from non-financial risk as the company fulfils its insurance contracts.

2.34.2 Estimates and assumptions

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

a) Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

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

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

b) Fair value of financial instruments using valuation techniques

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

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

c) Valuation of non-life insurance contract liabilities

For non-life insurance contract, estimates have to be made for the expected ultimate cost of all future payments attaching to incurred claims at the reporting date. These include incurred but not reported ("IBNR") claims. Due to the nature of insurance business, ultimate cost of claims is often not established with certainty until after the reporting date and therefore considerable judgement, experience and knowledge of the business is required by management in the estimation of amounts due to contract holders. Actual results may differ resulting in positive or negative change in estimated liabilities.

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

Additional qualitative judgement is required as significant uncertainties remain such as future changes in inflation, economic conditions, attitude to claiming, foreign exchange rates, judicial decisions and operational process.

Similar judgements, estimates and assumptions are employed in the assessment of losses attaching to unearned premium exposures. The methods used are based on time apportionment principles together with significant judgement to assess the adequacy of theses liabilities and the attached uncertainty. The carrying value at the reporting date of non-life insurance contract liabilities is N 10,204,183,475 (2022: N7,716,918,276).

d) Taxes

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

The carrying value at the reporting date of net deferred tax liabilities is N624,772,000 (2022: N469,929,000). Further details on taxes are disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements.

e) Valuation of pension benefit obligation

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

The carrying value at the reporting date of gratuity benefit obligation is N295,260,089 (2022: N195,839,065).

f) Valuation of investment properties

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

The determined fair value of the investment properties is most sensitive to the estimated yield as well as the long-term vacancy rate. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the investment properties are further explained in Note 21 to the financial statements.

g) Impairment losses on financial assets

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

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

i. S&P credit grading model of obligors which assigns PDs to the individual grades
ii. The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment

iii. Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
iv. Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment rates, inflation rate, GDP growth rate and crude oil price, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs

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

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

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

Forecast of future economic conditions when calculating ECLs are considered. The lifetime expected losses are estimated based on the probability – weighted present value of the difference between:

1) The contractual cash flows that are due to the Company under the contract; and
2) The cash flows that the Company expects to receive.

Elements of ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

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

2.34.2 Estimates and assumptions

i) Regulatory authority and financial reporting

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

I. Section 20 (1a) provides that provisions for unexpired risks shall be calculated on a time apportionment basis of the risks accepted in the year.
II. Section 20 (1b) which requires the provision of 10 percent for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review.
III. Sections 21 (1a) and 22 (1b) require maintenance of contingency reserves for general and life businesses respectively at specified rates as set out under note (32) and note 2.22 to cover fluctuations in securities and variation in statistical estimates.
IV. Section 24 requires the maintenance of a margin of solvency to be calculated in accordance with the Act

as set out under note 4(c).

V. Section 10(3) requires insurance companies in Nigeria to deposit 10 percent of the minimum paid- up share capital with the Central Bank of Nigeria as set out under note 24;

VI. Section 25 (1) requires an insurance Company operating in Nigeria to invest and hold investment in Nigeria assets equivalent to not less than the amount of policy holders' funds in such accounts of the insurer. See note 17 for assets allocation that covers policy holders' funds.

The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023 which requires the adoption of IFRS by all listed and significant public interest entities provides that in matters of financial reporting, if there is any inconsistency between the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023 and other Acts which are listed in Section 59(1) of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023 shall prevail. The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria acting under the provisions of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023 has promulgated IFRS as the national financial reporting framework for Nigeria. Consequently, the following provision of the National Insurance Act, 2003 which conflict with the provisions of IFRS have not been adopted.

(i) Section 22(1a) which requires additional 25 percent of net premium to general reserve fund.

2.35 Segment Reporting

Operating segment is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Board of Directors of Prestige Assurance Plc. It is the Board of Directors that has responsibility for planning and controlling the activities of the Company. Prestige Assurance Plc is a one segment i.e. non-life insurance business.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note	2024 ₦'000	2023 ₦'000
Insurance revenue	3	19 585 520	13 547 046
Insurance service expenses	4	(20 043 927)	(12 330 181)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		(458 406)	1 216 865
Net (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held	5	586 138	(598 266)
Insurance service result		**127 732**	**618 599**
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	8	1 710 478	952 880
Other investment income	9	527 191	343 130
Net fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTPL	20.1	65 195	114 400
Net fair value gain on investment property	24	422 821	28 310
Credit loss (expense)/reversal on financial assets	13	(36 356)	(295 288)
Net foreign exchange gains	10	1 894 358	821 114
Net Investment Income		**4 583 688**	**1 964 546**
Insurance finance expenses for insurance contracts issued	6	(414 554)	-
Reinsurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held	7	365 094	-
Net insurance financial expense		**(49 460)**	-
Net insurance and investment result		**4 661 960**	**2 583 145**
Other operating income	11	6 811	13 536
Other operating expenses	12	(1 576 761)	(1 191 233)
Finance costs	14	(2 099)	(1 604)
Profit before income tax expense		**3 089 911**	**1 403 844**
Income tax credit/ (expense)	15.1	146 459	(93 393)
Profit for the year		**3 236 369**	**1 310 451**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items within OCI that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods net of tax:			
Revaluation gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	16	249 013	1 566 805
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plan (net of tax)	16	24 188	(51 513)
Gain on revaluation of buildings (net of tax)		180 310	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		453 511	1 515 292
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		3 689 880	2 825 743
Basic earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	17	24.42	9.89
Diluted earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	17	24.42	9.89

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

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2024

		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Assets		₦'000	₦'000
Cash and cash equivalents	19	1 762 855	2 859 462
Financial assets:			
- Fair value through profit or loss	20.1	295 768	255 996
- Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20.2	4 816 853	4 540 172
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	20.3	13 704 034	7 418 865
Trade receivables	21	633 776	240 047
Prepayments and other receivables	22	254 703	177 298
Reinsurance contract assets	29	11 171 684	7 408 454
Finance lease receivables	23	174 676	383 424
Investment property	24	3 134 033	2 711 212
Intangible assets	25	50 050	60 033
Property, plant, equipment and right-of-use assets	26	1 705 982	1 496 376
Statutory deposit	27	300 000	300 000
Total assets		38 004 414	27 851 339
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	28	16 514 276	10 293 551
Trade payable	30	-	62 205
Other technical liabilities	31	149 412	55 198
Other liabilities	32	1 088 867	479 246
Retirement benefits obligation	33	323 908	296 260
Current income tax payable	15.2	165 766	90 282
Deferred tax liabilities	15.3	387 616	624 772
Total liabilities		18 629 845	11 901 514
Equity			
Share capital	34	6 626 281	6 626 281
Share premium	35	36 623	36 623
Retained earnings	37	3 431 812	1 121 661
Statutory contingency reserve	36	4 179 488	3 503 652
Gratuity valuation reserve	38.1	2 293	(21 895)
Fair value reserve	38.2	4 194 950	3 945 937
Property revaluation reserve	38.3	903 122	737 566
Total equity		19 374 569	15 949 825
Total liabilities and equity		38 004 414	27 851 339

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 23rd **May 2025** and signed on its behalf by:

Mrs Funmi Oyetunji	**Mr. Rajesh Kamble**	**Mr. Oluwadare Emmanuel**
Chairman	*Managing Director/CEO*	*Chief Financial Officer*
FRC/2018/PRO/DIR/003/00000017879	FRC/2022/PRO/DIR/003/821882	FRC/2013/PRO/001/00000003649

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Notes	Share capital (Note 31)	Share premium (Note 32)	Retained earnings (Note 34)	Statutory contingency reserve (Note 33)	Gratuity valuation reserve (Note 35.1)	Fair value reserve(Note 35.2)	Property revaluation reserve (Note 35.3)	Total equity
		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1 January 2024		6 626 281	36 623	1 121 661	3 503 652	(21 895)	3 945 937	737 566	15 949 825
Profit for the year		-	-	3 236 369	-	-	-	-	3 236 369
Other comprehensive income net of tax	16			-	-	24 188	249 013	180 310	453 511
Total Comprehensive income net of tax				3 236 369	-	24 188	249 013	180 310	3 689 880
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:									
Transfer from property revaluation reserve		-	-	14 754	-	-	-	(14 754)	-
Transfer to statutory contingency reserve	36	-	-	(675 836)	675 836	-	-	-	-
Dividend		-	-	(265 136)	-	-	-	-	(265 136)
At 31 December 2024		**6 626 281**	**36 623**	**3 431 812**	**4 179 488**	**2 293**	**4 194 950**	**903 122**	**19 374 569**

	Notes	Share capital (Note 31)	Share premium (Note 32)	Retained earnings (Note 34)	Statutory contingency reserve (Note 33)	Gratuity valuation reserve (Note 35.1)	Fair value reserve(Note 35.2)	Property revaluation reserve (Note 35.3)	Total equity
		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1 January 2023		6 626 281	36 623	257 526	3 057 336	29 618	2 379 132	737 566	13 124 082
Profit for the year				1 310 451					1 310 451
Other comprehensive income net of tax	16	-	-	-	-	(51 513)	1 566 805	-	1 515 292
Total comprehensive income net of tax			-	1 310 451	-	(51 513)	1 566 805	-	2 825 743
Transactions with equity holders, recorded directly in equity:									
Transfer to statutory contingency reserve	36	-	-	(446 316)	446 316	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023		**6 626 281**	**36 623**	**1 121 661**	**3 503 652**	**(21 895)**	**3 945 937**	**737 566**	**15 949 825**

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

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2024 ₦'000	2023 ₦'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Premiums received from policy holders	40a	22 079 795	14 762 216
Commissions received	40b	2 803 611	1 389 119
Acquisition cost paid	40c	(3 929 671)	(2 505 707)
Reinsurance premium paid	40b	(12 515 640)	(7 659 002)
Claims paid	40d	(11 036 362)	(7 224 548)
Claims recovered from re-insurers	40e	6 900 030	4 984 638
Other operating cash payments	39.1	(2 839 147)	(2 759 296)
Other operating cash receipts	11	5 332	3 203
Cash flows from/ (used in) operations		1 467 946	990 623
Income tax paid	15.2	(71 661)	(121 919)
Benefits paid	33	(3 485)	(20 375)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	39	1 392 800	848 329
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	26	(113 095)	(87 827)
Prepaid right of use	26	(57 627)	(16 895)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	26	9 255	11 248
Purchase of intangible assets	25	-	(30 100)
Repayment of finance lease assets	23	312 511	303 978
Proceeds on redemption of debt instruments at amortised cost	20.4	144 835	200 483
Purchase of debt instruments at amortised cost	20.4	(4 507 562)	(2 922 643)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at FVPL	20.1	97 798	98 196
Purchase of financial assets at FVPL	20.1	13 202	-
Interest received		1 469 709	654 560
Other investment income	9	74 825	86 311
Rental income on investment property	9	101 122	-
Dividends received	9	292 071	230 622
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities		(2 162 956)	(1 472 067)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid	37	(265 136)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(265 136)	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1 035 291)	(623 738)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2 859 462	3 427 637
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(61 315)	55 563
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	19	1 762 855	2 859 462

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

Notes to the financial statements - continued

3 Insurance revenue

		2024	2023
		₦'000	₦'000
Motor Insurance	28.1 (a)	2 545 029	1 543 796
Aviation	28.1 (b)	842 052	361 559
Fire	28.1 (c)	7 536 115	5 836 283
General Accident	28.1 (d)	984 712	842 393
Marine	28.1 (e)	2 519 763	1 756 735
Bond	28.1 (f)	66 241	19 869
Oil and Energy	28.1 (g)	3 326 044	1 683 676
Engineering	28.1 (h)	521 822	298 376
Agriculture	28.1 (i)	30 539	31 185
Employers Liability	28.1 (j)	25 854	32 261
Goods in transit	28.1 (k)	930 811	895 218
Salary Protection	28.1 (l)	11 495	17 122
Terrorism & Political	28.1 (m)	140 987	86 436
Mediclaim	28.1 (n)	104 055	142 139
		19 585 520	**13 547 046**

4 Insurance service expenses

The breakdown of insurance service expenses by major product lines is presented below:

		2024					
		Incurred claims expenses	Loss or Reversal of Loss on Onerous	Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	Changes in BEL related to LFIC	Changes in RA related to LFIC	Total Insurance service expenses
		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Motor Insurance	28.1 (a)	987 650	5 681	353 001	15 445	1 862	1 363 639
Aviation	28.1 (b)	229 608	21 021	188 327	447 937	50 552	937 445
Fire	28.1 (c)	6 296 496	35 661	1 531 098	1 984 508	119 904	9 967 667
General Accident	28.1 (d)	358 108	14 660	203 156	116 515	(27 573)	664 866
Marine	28.1 (e)	1 211 103	39 282	584 897	319 765	30 399	2 185 446
Bond	28.1 (f)	15 137	1 408	13 145	(9 085)	(373)	20 233
Oil and Energy	28.1 (g)	2 074 566	34 611	749 291	29 636	88 527	2 976 632
Engineering	28.1 (h)	715 138	(14 361)	104 028	(17 412)	21 517	808 910
Agriculture	28.1 (i)	11 924	(2 251)	4 520	1 863	186	16 243
Employers Liability	28.1 (j)	20 354	1 102	3 887	(6 555)	(46)	18 743
Goods in transit	28.1 (k)	826 565	3 566	163 355	(49 848)	2 618	946 256
Salary Protection	28.1 (l)	20 555	-	1 119	3 389	240	25 303

Notes to the financial statements - continued

Terrorism & Political	28.1 (m)	14 445	1 430	28 476	12 203	709	57 263
Mediclaim	28.1 (n)	91 056	376	1 370	(35 617)	(1 904)	55 281
Total		12 872 707	142 186	3 929 671	2 812 746	286 618	20 043 927

4 Insurance service expenses-continued

		2023				
		Incurred claims expenses	**Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows**	**Changes in BEL related to LFIC**	**Changes in RA related to LFIC**	**Total Insurance service expenses**
		₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Motor Insurance	28.1 (a)	954 940	332 833	61 481	7 393	1 356 647
Aviation	28.1 (b)	355 631	89 450	287 472	41 654	774 207
Fire	28.1 (c)	3 963 391	1 687 790	(50 367)	73 959	5 674 773
General Accident	28.1 (d)	293 998	206 949	358 501	(70 867)	788 581
Marine	28.1 (e)	656 801	308 164	409 047	34 142	1 408 153
Bond	28.1 (f)	52 293	20 260	4 189	3 327	80 069
Oil and Energy	28.1 (g)	46 119	412 530	152 725	5 115	616 489
Engineering	28.1 (h)	94 686	105 356	123 169	6 259	329 470
Agriculture	28.1 (i)	20 859	3 572	5 635	353	30 419
Employers Liability	28.1 (j)	11 780	5 169	3 666	264	20 880
Goods in transit	28.1 (k)	1 238 126	167 490	(453 234)	(4 124)	948 258
Salary Protection	28.1 (l)	10 552	3 322	23 277	611	37 761
Terrorism & Political	28.1 (m)	26 280	60 641	5 426	271	92 620
Mediclaim	28.1 (n)	134 239	20 154	16 394	1 068	171 855
Total		7 859 694	3 423 681	947 380	99 426	12 330 181

5 Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

		2024	2023
		₦'000	**₦'000**
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers			
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	29.1	6 293 407	4 662 394
Changes related to past services-(AFIC)	29.1	2 131 848	580 039
Changes related future service- (AFRC)	29.1	(281 241)	-
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	29.1	(18 584)	-
		8 125 430	5 242 433
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	29.1	(7 539 292)	(5 840 699)
Net (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held		586 138	(598 266)

The changes related to past service relates to an adjustment with respect to assets for incurred claims; While changes that relates to future services is an adjustment to assets for remaining coverage.

6 Insurance finance expenses for insurance contracts issued

Aviation	(2 728)	-
Bond	9 985	-
Employers' Liability	1 182	-
Engineering	19 627	-
Fire	204 049	-
General Accident	26 025	-
Goods In Transit	39 648	-
Marine	43 412	-
Mediclaim	4 883	-
Motor	41 511	-
Oil and Energy	24 006	-
Prestige Agric	563	-
PSPS	1 407	-
Terrorism and Political Risk	984	-
Total	414 554	-

Outstanding claims were not discounted in 2023 due to the fact that claims reported except those that was subject to litigation are usually settled within a year occurrence. Due to high increase in occurrence of claims reported in 2024 financial year and inability to conclude some of them the company deem it fit to discount such which give rise to insurance finance expense.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

			2024	2023
			₦'000	₦'000
7	**Reinsurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held**			
	Aviation		7 466	-
	Bond		5 041	-
	Employers' Liability		(179)	-
	Engineering		10 598	-
	Fire		303 142	-
	General Accident		1 932	-
	Goods In Transit		(4 531)	-
	Marine		71 402	-
	Mediclaim		(834)	-
	Motor		(7 614)	-
	Oil and Energy		(20 882)	-
	Prestige Agric		(515)	-
	PSPS		54	-
	Terrorism and Political Risk		14	-
	Total		365 094	-

The recoverable on the unsettled claims reported that extend beyond the current financial year were also subjected to discounting in like manner as in the case of note 6 which resulted to reinsurance income.

8	**Interest income calculated using the effective interest method**			
	-Interest income on bonds and treasury bills		1 655 989	926 987
	-Interest income on call and deposit accounts		3 483	1 292
	-Interest income on statutory deposit		48 415	21 849
	-Interest income on staff and other loans		2 591	2 753
			1 710 478	952 880
9	**Other investment income**	**Notes**		
	Dividend income	9.1	292 071	230 622
	Finance lease income	9.2	74 825	86 311
	Rental income on investment porperty	9.3	101 122	-
	Realised gains on financial assets at FVTPL		59 173	26 198
			527 191	343 130

9.1 This consists of N275.022 million (2023: N211.3 million) dividend received from the Company's investment in unquoted securities and N17.049 million (2023: N19.2 million) investment in quoted securities.

9.2 The lease income totalling N74.8 million was generated through financing of lease transactions

9.3 The sum of N101.2 million was received as rental income on the investment property .

			2024	2023
			₦'000	₦'000
10	**Net foreign exchange gain**			
	Net foreign exchange gain		1 894 358	821 114
			1 894 358	**821 114**
11	**Other operating income**			
	Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment		1 480	10 334
	Sundry income	11.1	5 332	3 203
			6 811	**13 536**

11.1 Sundry income includes N0.808 million charged on asset buy back by the lessor on finance lease. This also includes the sum of N0.922 released from cancelled rental apartment already charged into lease liabilities in previous period, N2.7 which represent claim recovered on company,s car already fully depreciated from the underwriter. (2023 Sundry income includes N1.169million income generated from transferring ownership of finance lease assets at the end of the lease term. This also includes sum of N1.066 million received from Dana airlines and as well of N0.968 representing excess finance charge out on finance cost on lease liabilities in prior year now reversed.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

12	**Other operating expenses**	**Notes**	**2024 ₦'000**	**2023 ₦'000**
	Wages and salaries - Administrative staff		376 956	313 626
	Office expenses		190 651	78 328
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipments & right-of-use assets	26	152 065	96 908
	Other administrative expenses	12.1	455 509	379 736
	Professional fees	12.2	79 524	113 943
	Directors expense		65 680	38 283
	Subscription		29 175	15 940
	Printing expenses		35 288	29 885
	Auditor's remuneration	12.3	34 500	27 000
	Insurance		34 834	25 160
	Advertisement and publicity		11 106	13 314
	Bank charges		41 383	20 901
	Amortisation	25	9 983	7 128
	Residential rates and other expenses		28 742	8 332
	Productivity bonus		31 364	22 749
			1 576 761	1 191 233
	Included in salaries and wages:			
	Post employment benefits other than pensions	33	65 687	47 206

12.1 Other administrative expenses include AGM expenses, office repairs and maintenance, office guard expenses, computarisation, NITDA, gift expenses and donations, also included in other adminstative expenses are staff training, staff welfare, travelling, medical.

12.2 Professional Fees includes fees paid to actuary consultants, tax services, estate valuers, legal counsel during the year

12.3 Auditors remuneration relates to the fees charged by the auditor(Deloitte & Touche) for the service rendered. The service rendered were statutory audit and attestation on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting(ICFR). There were no non-audit service during the year. The audit fee charged for FY 24 was N34.5million while the attestation on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting fee charged was N5million.

13 **Credit loss (reversal)/expense on financial assets**

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments for the year ended 31 December 2024 in profit or loss:

		2024			**2023**		
		Stage 1 ₦'000	**Stage 3 ₦'000**	**Total ₦'000**	**Stage 1 ₦'000**	**Stage 3 ₦'000**	**Total ₦'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	(Note 19.1)	(10 973)	-	(10 973)	11 691	-	11 691
Finance lease receivables	(Note 22.2)	(4 484)	-	(4 484)	(4 089)	-	(4 089)
Debt instruments measured at amortised costs	(Note 19.3.1	33 229	-	33 229	4 841	-	4 841
Impairment on claims recoverable*		-	18 584	18 584	-	282 844	282 844
Total impairment loss		17 773	18 584	36 356	12 444	-	295 288

* Amount relates to impairment on reinsurance receivable which is more than 365 days.

			2024 ₦'000	**2023 ₦'000**
14	**Finance costs**			
	Interest on lease liabilities	32.2	2 099	1 604

Notes to the financial statements - continued

		2024	2023
		₦'000	**₦'000**
15	**Taxation**		
15.1	**Income tax expense**		
	Per statement of profit or loss :		
	Income tax charge	115 741	76 213
	NITDF levy	31 249	14 278
	Police fund levy	156	71
	Current income tax expense	147 146	90 562
	Deferred tax charge-origination of temporary difference	(293 604)	2 831
	Income tax (credit)/expense	(146 459)	93 393
15.2	***Per statement of financial position:***		
	Current income tax payable		
	At 1 January	90 282	121 638
	Charged to profit or loss	147 146	90 562
	Payments during the year	(71 661)	(121 919)
	At 31 December	165 767	90 282
	Reconciliation of tax charge		
	Profit before income tax expense	3 089 911	1 403 844
	Tax at Nigerian's statutory income tax rate of 30%	926 973	421 153
	Non-deductible expenses	732 446	137 951
	Tax exempt income	(1 640 799)	(559 104)
	Minimum tax	115 741	76 213
	Deferred tax	-	2 831
	NITDF levy	31 249	14 278
	Police fund levy	156	71
	At effective income tax rate of -5% (2023 : 7%)	165 767	93 393
15.3	**Deferred Tax Liabilities**		
	Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities are attributable to the following items:		
	Deferred tax liabilities:		
	Accelerated depreciation	82 180	419 055
	Fair value gains on investment properties	204 573	162 291
	Fair value gains on equity instruments at FVOCI	201 757	174 089
	Fair value gains on land & building	18 397	-
		506 907	755 435
	Deferred tax assets:		
	Impairment on financial assets	(15 984)	(37 516)
	Employee benefits	(103 307)	(93 147)
		(119 291)	(130 663)
	Net	387 616	624 772

Notes to the financial statements - continued

		2024	2023
15	**Taxation - continued**		
15.4	**Movements in deferred tax liabilities during the year:**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	As at 1 January	469 929	469 929
	Recognised in profit or loss during the year:		
	Accelerated depreciation	(336 875)	(162 291)
	Fair value on investment properties	42 282	2 831
	Impairment on financial assets	21 532	7 448
	Total recognised in profit or loss	196 868	317 917
	Recognised in other comprehensive income during the year:		
	Employee benefits	(10 366)	(22 077)
	Equity instruments at FVOCI	27 668	174 089
	Fair value gain on PPE revaluation	(18 397)	-
	Total recognised in other comprehensive income on:	(1 095)	152 012
	At 31 December	195 773	469 929

16 Other comprehensive income, net of tax:

Year ended 31 December 2024

	Fair value reserve of financial assets	Property revaluation reserve	Gratuity valuation reserve	Total
Fair value gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	276 681	-	-	276 681
Fair value gain on property revaluation	-	198 707	-	198 707
Remeasurement on staff gratuity scheme:				
Actuarial gain - Assumption (Note 33)	-	-	34 325	34 325
Actuarial loss - Experience (Note 33)	-	-	229	229
Income tax effect (Note 15.4)	(27 668)	(18 397)	(10 366)	(56 431)
	249 013	**180 310**	**24 188**	**453 511**

Year ended 31 December 2023

	Fair value reserve of financial assets	Property revaluation reserve	Gratuity valuation reserve	Total
Fair value gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	1 740 894	-	-	1 740 894
Remeasurement on staff gratuity scheme:				
Actuarial gain- Assumption (Note 33)	-	-	(20 739)	(20 739)
Actuarial loss - Experience (Note 33)	-	-	(52 851)	(52 851)
Income tax effect (Note 15.3)	(174 089)		22 077	(152 012)
	1 566 805	**-**	**(51 513)**	**1 515 292**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

17 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	2024	2023
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic earnings per share computations:		
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (=N='000)	3 236 369	1 310 451
Weighted average number of shares for the year ('000)	13 252 562	13 252 562
Basic earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	24.42	9.89
Diluted earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	24.42	9.89

18 Distributions made and proposed

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash dividends on ordinary shares declared and paid:	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Final dividend for 2024 N0.0K :(2023: 0.20k/share)	265 136	-

19 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with local banks	1 753 674	1 311 329
Balances with foreign banks	10 047	6 287
Deposits and placements with local banks	-	1 553 685
	1 763 722	2 871 301
Less: Allowance for ECL	(866)	(11 839)
	1 762 855	2 859 462

Deposits and placements with local banks for the reporting year includes fixed deposits with local banks with 3-months average maturity period.

19.1 Gross carrying amount and impairment allowance for cash and cash equivalents

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount and corresponding allowance for ECL by stage for cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Gross carrying amount	ECL	Gross carrying amount	ECL
			₦'000	₦'000
As at 1 January	2 871 301	11 839	3 427 785	148
New assets originated or purchased	1 763 722	866	2 871 301	11 839
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(2 871 301)	(11 839)	(3 427 785)	(148)
At 31 December	1 763 722	866	**2 871 301**	**11 839**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

20 Financial assets

Analysis of movement in financial assets **2024**

	Fair value through profit and loss- Note 20.1	Fair value through OCI - Note 20.2	Debt instrument at amortized cost - Note 20.3	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1st January 2024	255 996	4 540 172	7 532 959	12 329 127
Additions	13 202	-	4 507 561	4 520 763
Maturities and redemptions	-	-	(144 835)	(144 835)
Proceeds on disposals	(97 798)	-	-	(97 798)
Realised fair value gains reported in PorL - Note 20.1a	59 173	-	-	59 173
Unrealized fair value gains reported in OCI - Note 20.2b	-	276 681	-	276 681
Unrealized fair value gains reported in PorL - Note 20.1a	65 195	-	-	65 195
Impairment charge during the year - Note 20.3	-	-	(147 324)	(147 324)
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	1 955 673	1 955 673
As at 31st December 2024	**295 768**	**4 816 853**	**13 704 034**	**18 816 655**

Analysis of movement in financial assets **2023**

	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through OCI	Debt instrument at amortized cost	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1st January 2023	213 594	2 799 278	3 804 238	6 817 110
Additions	-	-	2 922 643	2 922 643
Maturities and redemptions	-	-	(200 484)	(200 484)
Proceeds on disposals	(98 196)	-	-	(98 196)
Realised fair value gains reported in PorL	26 198	-	-	26 198
Unrealized fair value gains reported in OCI	-	1 740 894	-	1 740 894
Unrealized fair value gains reported in PorL	114 400	-	-	114 400
Impairment charge during the year	-	-	(114 094)	(114 094)
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	1 006 562	1 006 562
As at 31st December 2023	**255 996**	**4 540 172**	**7 418 865**	**12 215 033**

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
20.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
(Quoted equity)	295 768	255 996
a) Movement of the fair value through profit or loss		
At 1 January	255 996	213 594

Notes to the financial statements - continued

Disposal (Note 20.1b)	(97 798)	(98 196)
Addition	13 202	-
Realised gains on financial assets at FVTPL	59 173	26 198
Net fair value gain/(loss) on assets at FVTPL	65 195	114 400
At 31 December	295 768	255 996

b) The below shows the proceed on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Equity assets disposed - fair value at 1 January	38 625	71 998
Realised gains on financial assets at FVTPL	59 173	26 198
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at FVPL	97 798	98 196

20.2 Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-(unquoted shares)

(a)

Leadway PFA Ltd	3 558 603	3 741 120
Leadway Protea Hotel Ltd	244 213	180 403
Nigerian Insurers Association pool	493 111	288 461
Waica Reinsurance Corporation	520 926	330 188
Total equity instruments measured at FVOCI	4 816 853	4 540 172

(b)

	Leadway PFA Ltd	Leadway Protea Hotel Ltd	Nigerian Insurers Association	Waica Reinsurance Corporation	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Balance as at 1 January 2024	3 741 120	180 403	288 461	330 188	4 540 172
Fair Value Gain	(182 517)	63 810	204 650	190 738	276 681
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**3 558 603**	**244 213**	**493 111**	**520 926**	**4 816 853**

In 2024, the Company received dividends of N275,021,634 (2023: N211,379,000) from its FVOCI equities which was recorded in profit or loss as other investment income. There was no disposal or addition during the year.

	2024	2023
20.3 Debt instruments at amortised cost	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
FGN Bonds	10 758 577	7 335 113
Corporate bonds	91 414	91 414
Treasury bills	2 896 913	-
Staff loans and advances	104 454	106 432
	13 851 359	7 532 959
Less: Allowance for ECL	(147 324)	(114 094)
Total debt instruments at amortised cost	**13 704 035**	**7 418 865**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

Financial assets - continued

Impairment losses on financial investments subject to impairment assessment

20.4 Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount and corresponding allowance for ECL by stage for debt instruments at amortised cost is as follows:

	Stage 1		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross carrying amount	ECL	Gross carrying amount	ECL	Gross carrying amount	ECL
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1 January 2024	7 441 543	22 678	91 416	91 416	7 532 959	114 094
New assets originated or purchased	4 507 562	26 862	-	-	4 507 562	26 862
Assets derecognized	(144 835)	(32)	-	-	(144 835)	(32)
Foreign exchange adjustments	1 955 673	6 400	-	-	1 955 673	6 400
As at 31 December 2024	**13 759 943**	**55 908**	**91 416**	**91 416**	**13 851 359**	**147 324**

	Stage 1		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross carrying amount	ECL	Gross carrying amount	ECL	Gross carrying amount	ECL
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1 January 2023	3 712 822	17 837	91 416	91 416	3 804 238	109 253
New assets originated or purchased	2 922 643	3 502	-	-	2 922 643	3 502
Assets derecognized	(200 484)	(44)	-	-	(200 484)	(44)
Foreign exchange adjustments	1 006 562	1 383	-	-	1 006 562	1 383
As at 31 December 2023	**7 441 543**	**22 678**	**91 416**	**91 416**	**7 532 959**	**114 094**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

21 Trade receivables

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Due from brokers	633 776	240 047
	633 776	240 047

Reconciliation of carrying amount of trade receivables

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
As at 1 january	240 047	125 063
Premium written during the year	22 473 524	14 877 200
cash received during the year	(22 079 795)	(14 762 216)
closing balance	**633 776**	**240 047**

Age analysis of trade receivables	**2024**		**2023**	
Days	**No of Policies**	**Amount**	**No of Policies**	**Amount**
Within 14days	35	569 104	50	196 189
Within 15-30days	41	64 672	105	43 858
Total	**76**	**633 776**	**155**	**240 047**

22 Prepayments and other receivables

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Prepaid insurance - Company's assets	43 931	32 069
Prepaid insurance - Minimum deposit premium	43 010	41 213
Prepaid internet	48 492	13 875
WHT receivables	93 297	75 312
Other receivables	61 731	50 586
	290 460	213 055
Impairment on other receivables	(35 757)	(35 757)
	254 703	177 298

The impairment on other receivables of N35.757 million represents the amount taken by the Ex-Managing Director in 2014 which was classified as an advance . The amount has been fully impaired in the books of the company. Other receivables comprise of sum of N13.402million being unutilised housing allowance paid to staff member during the year ended and N2.520 owed by disengaged staff as at the year end.

23 Finance lease receivables

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
At 1 January	391 740	398 233
Additions during the year	99 279	297 485
Repayment during the year	(312 511)	(303 978)
Finance lease receivables	178 508	391 740
Less: Allowance for ECL	(3 833)	(8 316)
	174 676	383 424

Notes to the financial statements - continued

23 Finance lease receivables - continued

23.1

	2024		2023	
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
	Minimum payments	Present value of payments	Minimum payments	Present value of payments
The present value of the minimum lease payments are as follows:				
Not later than one year	104 049	90 006	176 110	160 377
Later than one year, not later than five years	74 459	56 199	215 630	164 277
Total minimum lease payments	178 508	146 205	391 740	324 654
Less amount representing unearned finance income	-	32 303	-	67 086
Present value of minimum lease payments	**178 508**	**178 508**	**391 740**	**391 740**

23.2 An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to finance lease receivables is as follows:

31-Dec-24	**Stage 1**		**Stage 3**		**Total**	
	Gross carrying amount	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
As at 1 January	**391 740**	**8 316**	**-**	**-**	391 740	**8 316**
New assets originated	99 279	7 189	-	-	99 279	**7 189**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(312 511)	(11 673)	-	-	(312 511)	**(11 673)**
At 31 December	**178 508**	**3 833**	**-**	**-**	**178 508**	**3 832**

31-Dec-23	**Stage 1**		**Stage 3**		**Total**	
	Gross carrying amount	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**
				₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
As at 1 January	**410 638**	**12 405**	**-**	**-**	**410 638**	**12 405**
New assets originated	297 485	7 189	-	-	**297 485**	**7 189**
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write offs)	(316 383)	(11 278)	-	-	**(316 383)**	**(11 278)**
At 31 December	**391 740**	**8 316**	**-**	**-**	**391 740**	**8 316**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

		2024	2023
24	**Investment property**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	At 1 January	2 711 212	2 682 902
	Net fair value gain on investment properties	422 821	28 310
	At 31 December	3 134 033	2 711 212

Investment property is stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuations performed by J C Obasi & Co (FRC/2013/NIESV/00000002148), a professional firm of Estate Surveyors and Valuers who are accredited independent valuers, and signed by J.C. Obasi (FRC/2019/00000013129) as at 31 December 2024. These valuers are specialists in valuing these types of investment properties. The fair value of the properties has been determined using investment/income approach in accordance with that recommended by the international valuation standards committee. Valuations are performed on an annual basis and the fair value gains and losses are recorded within the profit or loss.

The Company's investment property was occupied during the reporting period. Thus, the Company did generate a sum of N101.122million as rental income from its investment property for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil). Direct operating expenses arising in respect of such properties during the reporting years were sum of N51.301million included in administrative expenses.

There are no restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal. The Company has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs or enhancement.

The fair value disclosure on investment properties is as follows:

	Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active market	***Significant observable inputs***	***Significant unobservable inputs***	**Total**
	Level 1	***Level 2***	***Level 3***	
Date of valuation - 31 December 2024				
Investment properties	-	-	3 134 033	3 134 033
Date of valuation - 31 December 2023				
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Investment properties	-	-	2 711 212	2 711 212

	2024	2023
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Historical cost	1 053 459	1 053 459
As at 1 January 2024	2 711 212	2 682 902
Net fair value gain on revaluation	422 821	28 310
As at 31 December 2024	**3 134 033**	**2 711 212**

The investment property has a Deed of Assignment registered as No 16 at Page 16 in Volume 1972 at the Land Registry, Ministry of Lands, Ikeja, Lagos in favour of Prestige Assurance Plc. The investment property is free and therefore not encumbered nor pledged as collateral for loans.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

24 Investment property - continued

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties

Office building

Valuation technique	*Significant unobservable inputs*	*Range (weighted average)* 2024	2023
Investment/ income	*Total net lettable space*	3,260m2	3,260m2
	Estimated rental value per sqm per year	N 90,000	N 80,000
	Rent growth p.a.	12.5%	6%
	Contingencies at effective gross rent	20%	25%
	Management and Maintenance cost per annun per rent	20%	17%

The below shows the sensitivity of the carrying amounts to the methods, assumptions and estimates underlying

Valuation technique	*Significant unobservable inputs*	Increase/(decrease) in inputs	Effect on fair value Increase/(decrease) **2024 ₦'000**	**2023 ₦'000**
Investment/ income approach	*Estimated rental value per sqm per year*	N 5,000/sqm	309,700/ (277,100)	273,840/ (244,500)
	Rent growth p.a.	1%	296,334/ (290,466)	263,408/ (258,192)
	Contingencies at effective gross rent	5%	231,827/ (237,686)	192,340/ (198,860)
	Management and Maintenance cost per annun per rent	5%	244,138/ (248,829)	214,247/ (218,681)

The investment/income approach centers around the thesis that the value is "the present worth of future right to income". It looks only to property's future income as may be reasonably be anticipated during the estimated economic life of the property.

The duration of the cash flows and the specific timing of inflows and outflows are determined by events such as rent reviews, lease renewal and related re-letting, redevelopment, or refurbishment. The appropriate duration is typically driven by market behaviour that is a characteristic of the class of real property. Periodic cash flow is typically estimated as gross income less vacancy, non-recoverable expenses, collection losses, lease incentives, maintenance cost, agent and commission costs and other operating and management expenses. The series of periodic net operating income, along with an estimate of the terminal value anticipated at the end of the projection period, is then discounted.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

24 Investment property - continued

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties-continued

Location of investment property	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input
19B Ligali Ayorinde Street, Victoria Island Lagos	The valuation was based on investment/income approach method of valuation. The method looks only to a property's future income as may reasonably be anticipated during the estimated economic life of the property. Further value analysis was carried out using market comparison method approach as a check.	The property is identified as No. 19 B Ligali Ayorinde Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. It is strategically located in the heart of Victoria Island and enjoys close proximity to a number of amenities. It is a purposely built office building on 5 floors with a mezzanine floor. The 5 storey office building has office and parking spaces inside the underground. The parking lot can take about 43 vehicles at a time. The site is rectangular in shape and appears firm, level and well drained. It is fenced round in block walls with a double leaf metal entrance gate. The site area is approximately 1054sqm.

25 Intangible assets

	Computer software	Total
Cost:	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
At 1 January 2023	78 728	78 728
Additions	30 100	30 100
At 31 December 2023	108 828	108 828
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2024	108 828	108 828
Accumulated amortisation and impairment:		
At 1 December 2023	41 668	41 668
Amortisation	7 128	7 128
At 31 December 2023	48 796	48 796
Amortisation	9 983	9 983
At 31 December 2024	58 779	58 779
Carrying amount:		
At 31 December 2023	60 032	60 032
At 31 December 2024	50 050	50 050

Notes to the financial statements - continued

26 Property, plant , equipment & right-of-use assets

	Plant & machinery	Land	Building	fittings & Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Right-of-use assets	Total
Cost/Valuation:	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
At 1 January 2023	59 657	450 000	925 277	124 109	121 932	341 738	104 516	2 127 229
Additions	9 600			4 679	13 548	60 000	16 895	104 721
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(23 360)	-	(23 360)
At 31 December 2023	69 257	450 000	925 277	128 788	135 480	378 378	121 411	2 208 591
Additions	1 299	-	-	7 808	22 013	81 975	57 627	170 722
Disposals	-	-	-	(300)	-	-	(22 913)	(23 213)
Revaluation	-	-	198 724	-	-	-	-	198 724
At 31 December 2024	70 556	450 000	1 124 001	136 296	157 493	460 353	156 125	2 554 824
Accumulated depreciation:								
At 1 January 2023	41 100	-	92 419	69 581	113 341	248 594	72 718	637 753
Charge for the year	2 060	-	31 355	3 759	5 823	35 050	18 861	96 908
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(22 445)	-	(22 445)
At 31 December 2023	43 160	-	123 774	73 340	119 164	261 198	91 579	712 216
Charge for the year	5 073	-	30 745	8 947	13 126	66 930	27 244	152 065
Disposals	-			-	(163)	-	(15 275)	(15 438)
At 31 December 2024	48 234	-	154 519	82 287	132 127	328 128	103 548	848 842
Net book value:								
At 31 December 2024	22 322	450 000	969 482	54 009	25 366	132 225	52 577	1 705 981
At 31 December 2023	26 096	450 000	801 503	55 448	16 316	117 180	29 832	1 024 433

26.1 Impairment assessment was carried out during the year and there was no indication of impairment of any of the assets in use by the Company, hence no impairment charge has been made on any of the assets of the company, as there was no indication of impairment on any of the assets in use by the Company.

26.2 None of the property, plant and equipment of the Company has been pledged as security for borrowings and otherwise, as at the end of the year (2023: Nil).

26.3 The gross carrying amount of the fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use by the Company as at reporting date is N138 million (2023: N69 million)

26.4 Included in the additions to property plant and equipment of N170.722m (2023: N104.7m) is prepaid lease rental on right of use asset of N57.627m (2023: N16.8m).

Notes to the financial statements - continued

26 Property, plant , equipment & right-of-use assets

26.5 Below is a summary of the status of title documents for land and building:

	2024 Head office	2024 MD's Residence	2024 Total	2023 Head office	2023 MD's Residence	2023 Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Historical cost	**94 130**	**71 246**	**165 376**	**94 130**	**71 246**	**165 376**
As at 1 January 2024	1 086 931	164 572	1 251 503	1 111 429	171 429	1 282 858
Net fair value gain on revaluation	90 724	108 000	198 724	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(23 590)	(7 155)	(30 745)	(24 498)	(6 857)	(31 355)
As at 31 December 2024	**1 154 065**	**265 417**	**1 419 482**	**1 086 931**	**164 572**	**1 251 503**

The head office has a Deed of Assignment registered as No 16 at Page 16 in Volume 1972 at the Land Registry, Ministry of Lands, Ikeja, Lagos in favour of Prestige Assurance Plc. The head office building is free and therefore not encumbered nor pledged as collateral for loans.
The MD's residence is a leasehold property acquired under a lease agreement with UACN Property Development Company which is also free and therefore not encumbered nor pledged as collateral for loans.

26.6 The company owns the building located at No. 19, Ligali Ayorinde street, Victoria Island, Lagos. This is revalued every two years. Management believes that this constitute a single class of asset under IFRS 13, based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the property. Fair value of the property was determined using the market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on active market prices, significantly adjusted for differences in the nature, location or condition of the specific properties. As at the date of revaluation on 31 Dec 2024, the fair value of the property were based on valuations performed by Messrs. J. C. Obasi & Co (FRC/2013/NIESV/00000002148), an accredited independent valuer who has experience in valuation of similar properties. The valuation reports were signed by J.C. Obasi with FRC number - FRC/2019/00000013129, as at 31 December 2024.

26.7 Details of the building carried at fair value and information about its fair value heirarchy as at reporting period is as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2024				
19, Ligali Ayorinde Street, VI, Lagos	-	-	1 124 001	1 124 001
31 Decemebr 2023				
19, Ligali Ayorinde Street, VI, Lagos	-	-	925 277	925 277

Valuation Techniques	Income Approach Method
	Investment Method
	Market Comparison Method as a check
Significant unobservable inputs	Estimated price per square metre of N100,000 per square meter
	Operating, Management , and Maintenance expenss @ 30%
	Effective gross rent per annum

Notes to the financial statements - continued

		2024	2023
27	Statutory deposit	₦'000	₦'000
	Deposits with CBN	300 000	300 000

Statutory deposit represents the amount deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria in accordance with Section 9(1) and Section 10(3) of the Act 2003. This is restricted cash as management does not have access to the balances for its day to day activities. Statutory deposits are m amortised cost.

28 Insurance contract liabilities

Below is a summary presentation of insurance contract liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024	2023
Contracts measured under PAA	₦'000	₦'000
Liability for remaining coverage(LRC)		
Excluding loss component	7 240 987	4 210 798
Loss component	-	-
Sub-total	**7 240 987**	**4 210 798**
Liability for incurred claims(LIC)		
Estimated present value of future cashflow	8 564 029	5 660 111
Risk adjustment	709 260	422 642
Sub-total	**9 273 289**	**6 082 753**
Total insurance contract liabilities	**16 514 276**	**10 293 551**

Below is a summary of insurance contract liabilities per insurance portfolio for the year ended 31 December 2024

		2024			2023		
		Asset	Liabilities	Net	Asset	Liabilities	Net
Insurance contracts issued		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Motor Insurance	28.1 (a)	-	1 547 566	1 547 566	-	1 294 394	1 294 394
Aviation	28.1 (b)	-	1 042 104	1 042 104	-	402 214	402 214
Fire	28.1 (c)	-	6 100 139	6 100 139	-	5 012 615	5 012 615
General Accident	28.1 (d)	-	672 531	672 531	-	688 506	688 506
Marine	28.1 (e)	-	1 902 692	1 902 692	-	935 628	935 628
Bond	28.1 (f)	-	124 511	124 511	-	114 090	114 090
Oil & Energy	28.1 (g)	-	3 356 337	3 356 337	-	722 081	722 081
Engineering	28.1 (h)	-	618 081	618 081	-	414 739	414 739
Agriculture	28.1 (i)	-	17 251	17 251	-	13 028	13 028
Employer's liability	28.1 (j)	-	22 228	22 228	-	21 897	21 897
Goods in transit	28.1 (k)	-	939 126	939 126	-	508 545	508 545
Salary protection	28.1 (l)	-	17 907	17 907	-	12 886	12 886
Terrorism and political	28.1 (m)	-	55 812	55 812	-	36 483	36 483
mediclaim	28.1 (n)	-	97 992	97 992	-	116 445	116 445
Total Insurance contract issued		-	16 514 276	16 514 276	-	10 293 551	10 293 551

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Insurance contract liabilities(excluding insurance acquisition cash flow assets and	16 514 276	10 293 551
Insurance acquisition cash flow assets	(3 929 671)	(3 423 681)
Insurance acquisition cash flow already expenses	3 929 671	3 423 681
Insurance contract liabilities	16 514 276	10 293 551

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

The roll forward presented below shows a summarized position of all the portfolios.

2024

28.1 Reconciliation of insurance contract liabilities

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of present value	Risk adjustmer	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	4 210 798	-	5 660 111	422 642	10 293 551
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	4 210 798	-	5 660 111	422 642	10 293 551
Insurance revenue	(19 585 520)				(19 585 520)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses		-	12 872 707	-	12 872 707
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	3 929 671	-	-	-	3 929 671
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous con	142 186	-	-	-	142 186
Changes in related to past service-(Liability for Incurred claims)	-	-	2 812 746	286 618	3 099 364
Total Insurance service expenses	4 071 857	-	15 685 453	286 618	20 043 928
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(15 513 663) -	-	15 685 453 -	286 618	458 408
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	414 554	-	414 554
Total change in comprehensive income	(15 513 663)	-	16 100 007	286 618	872 962
Cashflows					
Cash premiums received	22 079 795	-	-	-	22 079 795
Claims paid and directly attributable expenses paid	-		(13 196 088)	-	(13 196 088)
Acquisition costs paid	(3 929 671)	-	-	-	(3 929 671)
	18 150 124	-	(13 196 088)	-	4 954 036
Non-cashflow items					
Premium on new insurance contract(premium received in previous years)	240 047		-		240 047
Premium on new insurance contract(adjustment to premium receiveable during the year)	153 682		-		153 682
	393 729 -	-	- -	-	393 729
Closing insurance contract liabilities	7 240 988	-	8 564 029	709 260	16 514 277
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	7 240 988 -	-	8 564 029 -	709 260	16 514 276

The changes related to past service relates to an adjustment with respect to liabilities for incurred claims; While changes that relates to future services is an adjustment to liabilities for remaining coverage.

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 Reconciliation of insurance contract liabilities

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of present value	Risk adjustmen	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	2 880 644	-	4 602 425	323 216	7 806 285
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	2 880 644	-	4 602 425	323 216	7 806 285
Insurance revenue	(13 547 046)				(13 547 046)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims and other expenses			7 859 694		7 859 694
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	3 423 681				3 423 681
Changes related to future service					-
changes in BEL related to LFIC	-		947 380	-	947 380
changes in RA related to LFIC	-			99 426	99 426
Total Insurance service expenses	3 423 681		8 807 074		12 330 181
Insurance service result	(10 123 365)	-	8 807 074	99 426	(1 216 865)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(10 123 365)	-	8 807 074	99 426	(1 216 865)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	14 877 200				14 877 200
Claims and expenses paid			(7 749 388)		(7 749 388)
Acquisition costs paid	(3 423 681)				(3 423 681)
	11 453 519	-	(7 749 388)	-	3 704 131
Closing insurance contract liabilities	4 210 798	-	5 660 111	422 642	10 293 551
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	4 210 798	-	5 660 111	422 642	10 293 551

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2024

28.1 (a) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Motor

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	876 522	-	398 354	19 519	1 294 395
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	876 522	-	398 354	19 519	1 294 395
Insurance revenue	(2 545 029)	-	-	-	(2 545 029)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	987 650	-	987 650
Acquisition expenses	353 001	-	-	-	353 001
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	5 681
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	15 445	1 862	17 307
Total Insurance service expenses	358 682	-	1 003 095	1 862	1 363 639
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	41 511		41 511
Total change in comprehensive income	(2 186 347)	-	1 044 606	1 862	(1 139 879)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	2 832 647	-	-	-	2 832 647
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(1 086 596)	-	(1 086 596)
Acquisition costs paid	(353 001)	-	-	-	(353 001)
	2 479 647	-	(1 086 596)	-	1 393 051
Closing insurance contract liabilities	1 169 821	-	356 364	21 382	1 547 566
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	1 169 821	-	356 364	21 382	1 547 566

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (a) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Motor

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	563 178	-	242 519	12 126	817 823
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	563 178	-	242 519	12 126	817 823
Insurance revenue	(1 543 796)	-	-	-	(1 543 796)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	954 940	-	954 940
Acquisition expenses	332 833	-	-	-	332 833
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	61 481	7 393	68 874
Total Insurance service expenses	332 833	-	1 016 420	7 393	1 356 647
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(1 210 962)	-	1 016 420	7 393	(187 149)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	1 857 139	-	-	-	1 857 139
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(860 586)	-	(860 586)
Acquisition costs paid	(332 833)	-	-	-	(332 833)
	1 524 306	-	(860 586)	-	663 720
Closing insurance contract liabilities	876 522	-	398 354	19 519	1 294 395
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	876 522	-	398 354	19 519	1 294 395

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (b) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Aviation

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	46 124	-	312 359	43 730	402 214
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	46 124	-	312 359	43 730	402 214
Insurance revenue	(842 052)	-	-	-	(842 052)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	229 608	-	229 608
Acquisition expenses	188 327	-	-	-	188 327
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	21 021	-	-	-	21 021
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	447 937	50 552	498 489
Total Insurance service expenses	209 348	-	677 545	50 552	937 445
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(632 704)	-	677 545	50 552	95 393
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(2 728)	-	(2 728)
Total change in comprehensive income	(632 704)	-	674 817	50 552	92 665
Cashflows					
Premiums received	965 352	-	-	-	965 352
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(229 800)	-	(229 800)
Acquisition costs paid	(188 327)	-	-	-	(188 327)
	777 025	-	**(229 800)**	**-**	**547 225**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	190 445	-	757 377	94 282	1 042 104
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	**190 445**	**-**	**757 377**	**94 282**	**1 042 104**

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (b) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Aviation

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	28 506	-	41 527	2 076	72 109
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	28 506	-	41 527	2 076	72 109
Insurance revenue	(361 559)	-	-	-	(361 559)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	355 631	-	355 631
Acquisition expenses	89 450	-	-	-	89 450
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	287 472	41 654	329 126
Total Insurance service expenses	89 450	-	643 103	41 654	774 207
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(272 109)	-	643 103	41 654	412 649
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(272 109)	-	643 103	41 654	412 649
Cashflows					
Premiums received	379 177	-	-	-	379 177
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(372 271)	-	(372 271)
Acquisition costs paid	(89 450)	-	-	-	(89 450)
	289 727	-	(372 271)	-	(82 544)
Closing insurance contract liabilities	46 124	-	312 359	43 730	402 214
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	46 124	-	312 359	43 730	402 214

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (c) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Fire

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	1 915 231	-	2 944 281	153 103	5 012 615
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	1 915 231	-	2 944 281	153 103	5 012 615
Insurance revenue	(7 536 115)	-	-	-	(7 536 115)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	6 296 496	-	6 296 496
Acquisition expenses	1 531 098	-	-	-	1 531 098
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	35 661	-	-	-	35 661
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	1 984 508	119 904	2 104 412
Total Insurance service expenses	1 566 759	-	8 281 004	119 904	9 967 667
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	204 049		204 049
Total change in comprehensive income	(5 969 356)	-	8 485 053	119 904	2 635 601
Cashflows					
Premiums received	8 208 004	-	-	-	8 208 004
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(8 224 982)	-	(8 224 982)
Acquisition costs paid	(1 531 098)	-	-	-	(1 531 098)
	6 676 905	-	(8 224 982)	-	(1 548 077)
Closing insurance contract liabilities	2 622 780	-	3 204 352	273 006	6 100 139
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	2 622 780	-	3 204 352	273 006	6 100 139

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (c) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Fire

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	1 416 119	-	2 133 760	79 143	3 629 022
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	1 416 119	-	2 133 760	79 143	3 629 022
Insurance revenue	(5 836 283)	-	-	-	(5 836 283)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	3 963 391	-	3 963 391
Acquisition expenses	1 687 790	-	-	-	1 687 790
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	(50 367)	73 959	23 592
Total Insurance service expenses	1 687 790	-	3 913 024	73 959	5 674 773
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(4 148 493)	-	3 913 024	73 959	(161 510)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	6 335 396	-	-	-	6 335 396
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(3 102 503)	-	(3 102 503)
Acquisition costs paid	(1 687 790)	-	-	-	(1 687 790)
	4 647 606	-	(3 102 503)	-	1 545 103
Closing insurance contract liabilities	1 915 231	-	2 944 281	153 103	5 012 615
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	1 915 231	-	2 944 281	153 103	5 012 615

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (d) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - General Accident

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	139 782	-	493 022	55 701	688 506
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	139 782	-	493 022	55 701	688 506
Insurance revenue	(984 712)	-	-	-	(984 712)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	358 108	-	358 108
Acquisition expenses	203 156	-	-	-	203 156
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	14 660	-	-	-	14 660
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	116 515	(27 573)	88 942
Total Insurance service expenses	217 816	-	474 624	(27 573)	664 866
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	26 025		26 025
Total change in comprehensive income	(766 897)	-	500 648	(27 573)	(293 822)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	1 041 068	-	-	-	1 041 068
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(560 066)	-	(560 066)
Acquisition costs paid	(203 156)	-	-	-	(203 156)
	837 912	-	(560 066)	-	277 847
Closing insurance contract liabilities	210 797	-	433 605	28 128	672 531
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	210 797	-	433 605	28 128	672 531

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (d) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - General Accident

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	151 164	-	376 583	126 568	654 315
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	151 164	-	376 583	126 568	654 315
Insurance revenue	(842 393)	-	-	-	(842 393)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	293 998	-	293 998
Acquisition expenses	206 949	-	-	-	206 949
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	358 501	(70 867)	287 634
Total Insurance service expenses	206 949	-	652 499	(70 867)	788 581
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(635 443)	-	652 499	(70 867)	(53 812)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(635 443)	-	652 499	(70 867)	(53 812)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	831 010	-	-	-	831 010
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(536 059)	-	(536 059)
Acquisition costs paid	(206 949)	-	-	-	(206 949)
	624 061	-	(536 059)	-	88 002
Closing insurance contract liabilities	139 782	-	493 022	55 701	688 506
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	139 782	-	493 022	55 701	688 506

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (e) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Marine

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	237 356	-	610 139	88 133	935 628
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	237 356	-	610 139	88 133	935 628
Insurance revenue	(2 519 763)	-	-	-	(2 519 763)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	1 211 103	-	1 211 103
Acquisition expenses	584 897	-	-	-	584 897
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	39 282	-	-	-	39 282
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	319 765	30 399	350 164
Total Insurance service expenses	624 178	-	1 530 868	30 399	2 185 445
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	43 412		43 412
Total change in comprehensive income	(1 895 584)	-	1 574 280	30 399	(290 905)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	3 075 104	-	-	-	3 075 104
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(1 232 239)	-	(1 232 239)
Acquisition costs paid	(584 897)	-	-	-	(584 897)
	2 490 208	-	(1 232 239)	-	1 257 969
Closing insurance contract liabilities	831 979	-	952 180	118 532	1 902 692
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	831 979	-	952 180	118 532	1 902 692

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (e) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Marine

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	126 470	-	1 079 834	53 992	1 260 296
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	126 470	-	1 079 834	53 992	1 260 296
Insurance revenue	(1 756 735)	-	-	-	(1 756 735)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	656 801	-	656 801
Acquisition expenses	308 164	-	-	-	308 164
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	409 047	34 142	443 188
Total Insurance service expenses	308 164	-	1 065 847	34 142	1 408 153
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(1 448 571)	-	1 065 847	34 142	(348 582)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(1 448 571)	-	1 065 847	34 142	(348 582)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	1 867 621	-	-	-	1 867 621
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(1 535 542)	-	(1 535 542)
Acquisition costs paid	(308 164)	-	-	-	(308 164)
	1 559 457	-	(1 535 542)	-	23 914
Closing insurance contract liabilities	237 356	-	610 139	88 133	935 628
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	237 356	-	610 139	88 133	935 628

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (f) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Bond

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	22 129	-	86 756	5 205	114 090
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	22 129	-	86 756	5 205	114 090
Insurance revenue	(66 241)	-	-	-	(66 241)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	15 137	-	15 137
Acquisition expenses	13 145	-	-	-	13 145
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	1 408	-	-	-	1 408
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	(9 085)	(373)	(9 458)
Total Insurance service expenses	14 554	-	6 052	(373)	20 233
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	9 985		9 985
Total change in comprehensive income	(51 688)	-	16 037	(373)	(36 023)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	65 727	-	-	-	65 727
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(6 137)	-	(6 137)
Acquisition costs paid	(13 145)	-	-	-	(13 145)
	52 582	-	(6 137)	-	46 444
Closing insurance contract liabilities	23 022	-	96 656	4 833	124 511
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	23 022	-	96 656	4 833	124 511

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (f) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Bond

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	4 474	-	37 568	1 878	43 920
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	4 474	-	37 568	1 878	43 920
Insurance revenue	(19 869)	-	-	-	(19 869)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	52 293	-	52 293
Acquisition expenses	20 260	-	-	-	20 260
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	4 189	3 327	7 516
Total Insurance service expenses	20 260	-	56 481	3 327	80 069
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	391	-	56 481	3 327	60 200
Cashflows					
Premiums received	37 523	-	-	-	37 523
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(7 293)	-	(7 293)
Acquisition costs paid	(20 260)	-	-	-	(20 260)
	17 263	-	(7 293)	-	9 970
Closing insurance contract liabilities	22 129	-	86 756	5 205	114 090
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	22 129	-	86 756	5 205	114 090

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (g) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Oil & Energy

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	503 705	-	208 576	9 800	722 081
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	503 705	-	208 576	9 800	722 081
Insurance revenue	(3 326 044)	-	-	-	(3 326 044)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	2 074 566	-	2 074 566
Acquisition expenses	749 291	-	-	-	749 291
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	34 611	-	-	-	34 611
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	29 636	88 527	118 163
Total Insurance service expenses	783 903	-	2 104 202	88 527	2 976 632
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	24 006		24 006
Total change in comprehensive income	(2 542 141)	-	2 128 208	88 527	(325 406)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	4 117 758	-	-	-	4 117 758
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(408 804)	-	(408 804)
Acquisition costs paid	(749 291)	-	-	-	(749 291)
	3 368 466	-	(408 804)	-	2 959 662
Closing insurance contract liabilities	1 330 030	-	1 927 980	98 327	3 356 337
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	1 330 030	-	1 927 980	98 327	3 356 337

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (g) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Oil & Energy

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of present value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	350 852	-	91 895	4 685	447 431
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	350 852	-	91 895	4 685	447 431
Insurance revenue	(1 683 676)	-	-	-	(1 683 676)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	46 119	-	46 119
Acquisition expenses	412 530	-	-	-	412 530
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	152 725	5 115	157 841
Total Insurance service expenses	412 530	-	198 844	5 115	616 489
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(1 271 146)	-	198 844	5 115	(1 067 187)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(1 271 146)	-	198 844	5 115	(1 067 187)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	1 836 529	-	-	-	1 836 529
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(82 163)	-	(82 163)
Acquisition costs paid	(412 530)	-	-	-	(412 530)
	1 424 000	-	(82 163)	-	1 341 837
Closing insurance contract liabilities	503 705	-	208 576	9 800	722 081
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	503 705	-	208 576	9 800	722 081

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (h) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Engineering

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	218 629	-	170 530	25 579	414 739
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	218 629	-	170 530	25 579	414 739
Insurance revenue	(521 822)	-	-	-	(521 822)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	715 138	-	715 138
Acquisition expenses	104 028	-	-	-	104 028
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	(14 361)	-	-	-	(14 361)
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	(17 412)	21 517	4 105
Total Insurance service expenses	89 666	-	697 726	21 517	808 910
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	19 627		19 627
Total change in comprehensive income	(432 155)	-	717 353	21 517	306 715
Cashflows					
Premiums received	529 025	-	-	-	529 025
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(528 370)	-	(528 370)
Acquisition costs paid	(104 028)	-	-	-	(104 028)
	424 997	-	(528 370)	-	(103 373)
Closing insurance contract liabilities	211 471	-	359 513	47 096	618 081
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	211 471	-	359 513	47 096	618 081

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (h) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Engineering

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	98 686	-	130 198	19 321	248 205
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	98 686	-	130 198	19 321	248 205
Insurance revenue	(298 376)	-	-	-	(298 376)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	94 686	-	94 686
Acquisition expenses	105 356	-	-	-	105 356
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	123 169	6 259	129 428
Total Insurance service expenses	105 356	-	217 856	6 259	329 470
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(193 020)	-	217 856	6 259	31 094
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(193 020)	-	217 856	6 259	31 094
Cashflows					
Premiums received	418 320	-	-	-	418 320
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(177 524)	-	(177 524)
Acquisition costs paid	(105 356)	-	-	-	(105 356)
	312 964	-	(177 524)	-	135 440
Closing insurance contract liabilities	218 629	-	170 530	25 579	414 739
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	218 629	-	170 530	25 579	414 739

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (i) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Agriculture

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of present value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	5 294	-	7 303	431	13 028
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	5 294	-	7 303	431	13 028
Insurance revenue	(30 539)	-	-	-	(30 539)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	11 924	-	11 924
Acquisition expenses	4 520	-	-	-	4 520
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	(2 251)	-	-	-	(2 251)
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	1 863	186	2 050
Total Insurance service expenses	2 269	-	13 788	186	16 243
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	563		563
Total change in comprehensive income	(28 270)	-	14 351	186	(13 733)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	35 042	-	-	-	35 042
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(12 566)	-	(12 566)
Acquisition costs paid	(4 520)	-	-	-	(4 520)
	30 523	-	(12 566)	-	17 957
Closing insurance contract liabilities	7 546	-	9 088	617	17 251
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	7 546	-	9 088	617	17 251

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (i) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Agriculture

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	13 294	-	1 562	78	14 934
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	13 294	-	1 562	78	14 934
Insurance revenue	(31 185)	-	-	-	(31 185)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	20 859	-	20 859
Acquisition expenses	3 572	-	-	-	3 572
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	5 635	353	5 988
Total Insurance service expenses	3 572	-	26 494	353	30 419
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(27 613)	-	26 494	353	(766)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(27 613)	-	26 494	353	(766)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	23 185	-	-	-	23 185
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(20 753)	-	(20 753)
Acquisition costs paid	(3 572)	-	-	-	(3 572)
	19 613	-	(20 753)	-	(1 140)
Closing insurance contract liabilities	5 294	-	7 303	431	13 028
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	5 294	-	7 303	431	13 028

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (j) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Employers Liability

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of present value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	4 296	-	16 763	838	21 897
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	4 296	-	16 763	838	21 897
Insurance revenue	(25 854)	-	-	-	(25 854)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	20 354	-	20 354
Acquisition expenses	3 887	-	-	-	3 887
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	1 102	-	-	-	1 102
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	(6 555)	(46)	(6 601)
Total Insurance service expenses	4 990	-	13 799	(46)	18 743
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(20 864)	-	13 799	(46)	(7 111)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	1 182		1 182
Total change in comprehensive income	(20 864)	-	14 982	(46)	(5 928)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	26 041	-	-	-	26 041
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(15 894)	-	(15 894)
Acquisition costs paid	(3 887)	-	-	-	(3 887)
	22 153	-	(15 894)	-	6 259
Closing insurance contract liabilities	5 585	-	15 851	793	22 228
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	5 585	-	15 851	793	22 228

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (j) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Employers Liability

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	7 019	-	11 487	574	19 080
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	7 019	-	11 487	574	19 080
Insurance revenue	(32 261)	-	-	-	(32 261)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	11 780	-	11 780
Acquisition expenses	5 169	-	-	-	5 169
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	3 666	264	3 930
Total Insurance service expenses	5 169	-	15 447	264	20 880
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(27 092)	-	15 447	264	(11 381)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	29 539	-	-	-	29 539
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(10 171)	-	(10 171)
Acquisition costs paid	(5 169)	-	-	-	(5 169)
	24 369	-	(10 171)	-	14 198
Closing insurance contract liabilities	4 296	-	16 763	838	21 897
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	4 296	-	16 763	838	21 897

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (k) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Goods in Transit

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of present value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	146 833	-	344 488	17 224	508 545
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	146 833	-	344 488	17 224	508 545
Insurance revenue	(930 811)	-	-	-	(930 811)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	826 565	-	826 565
Acquisition expenses	163 355	-	-	-	163 355
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	3 566	-	-	-	3 566
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	(49 848)	2 618	(47 230)
Total Insurance service expenses	166 921	-	776 717	2 618	946 256
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	39 648		39 648
Total change in comprehensive income	(763 891)	-	816 365	2 618	55 092
Cashflows					
Premiums received	1 302 853	-	-	-	1 302 853
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(764 008)	-	(764 008)
Acquisition costs paid	(163 355)	-	-	-	(163 355)
	1 139 498	-	(764 008)	-	375 489
Closing insurance contract liabilities	522 440	-	396 844	19 842	939 126
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	522 440	-	396 844	19 842	939 126

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (k) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Goods in Transit

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of present value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	34 488	-	426 974	21 349	482 811
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	34 488	-	426 974	21 349	482 811
Insurance revenue	(895 218)	-	-	-	(895 218)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	1 238 126	-	1 238 126
Acquisition expenses	167 490	-	-	-	167 490
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	(453 234)	(4 124)	(457 358)
Total Insurance service expenses	167 490	-	784 892	(4 124)	948 258
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(727 728)	-	784 892	(4 124)	53 040
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(727 728)	-	784 892	(4 124)	53 040
Cashflows					
Premiums received	1 007 562	-	-	-	1 007 562
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(867 379)	-	(867 379)
Acquisition costs paid	(167 490)	-	-	-	(167 490)
	840 072	-	(867 379)	-	(27 307)
Closing insurance contract liabilities	146 833	-	344 488	17 224	508 545
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	146 833	-	344 488	17 224	508 545

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (l) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Salary Protection

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	47	-	12 228	611	12 886
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	47	-	12 228	611	12 886
Insurance revenue	(11 495)	-	-	-	(11 495)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	20 555	-	20 555
Acquisition expenses	1 119	-	-	-	1 119
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	3 389	240	3 629
Total Insurance service expenses	1 119	-	23 944	240	25 303
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	1 407		1 407
Total change in comprehensive income	(10 376)	-	25 352	240	15 216
Cashflows					
Premiums received	11 480	-	-	-	11 480
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(20 555)	-	(20 555)
Acquisition costs paid	(1 119)	-	-	-	(1 119)
	10 360	-	(20 555)	-	(10 195)
Closing insurance contract liabilities	31	-	17 024	851	17 907
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	31	-	17 024	851	17 907

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (l) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Salary Protection

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	72	-	-	-	72
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	72	-	-	-	72
Insurance revenue	(17 122)	-	-	-	(17 122)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	10 552	-	10 552
Acquisition expenses	3 322	-	-	-	3 322
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	23 277	611	23 888
Total Insurance service expenses	3 322	-	33 828	611	37 761
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(13 800)	-	33 828	611	20 640
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(13 800)	-	33 828	611	20 640
Cashflows					
Premiums received	17 096	-	-	-	17 096
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(21 600)	-	(21 600)
Acquisition costs paid	(3 322)	-	-	-	(3 322)
	13 775	-	(21 600)	-	(7 826)
Closing insurance contract liabilities	47	-	12 228	611	12 886
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	47	-	12 228	611	12 886

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (m) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Terrorism and Political

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	27 503	-	8 553	428	36 483
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	27 503	-	8 553	428	36 483
Insurance revenue	(140 987)	-	-	-	(140 987)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	14 445	-	14 445
Acquisition expenses	28 476	-	-	-	28 476
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	1 430	-	-	-	1 430
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	12 203	709	12 912
Total Insurance service expenses	29 906	-	26 648	709	57 263
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(111 082)	-	26 648	709	(83 725)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	984		984
Total change in comprehensive income	(111 082)	-	27 632	709	(82 740)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	143 989	-	-	-	143 989
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(13 445)	-	(13 445)
Acquisition costs paid	(28 476)	-	-	-	(28 476)
	115 514	-	(13 445)	-	102 069
Closing insurance contract liabilities	31 935	-	22 740	1 137	55 812
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	31 935	-	22 740	1 137	55 812

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (m) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Terrorism and Political

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	30 526	-	3 127	156	33 809
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	30 526	-	3 127	156	33 809
Insurance revenue	(86 436)	-	-	-	(86 436)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	26 280	-	26 280
Acquisition expenses	60 641	-	-	-	60 641
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	5 426	271	5 698
Total Insurance service expenses	60 641	-	31 707	271	92 620
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(25 795)	-	31 707	271	6 184
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(25 795)	-	31 707	271	6 184
Cashflows					
Premiums received	83 412	-	-	-	83 412
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(26 280)	-	(26 280)
Acquisition costs paid	(60 641)	-	-	-	(60 641)
	22 771	-	(26 280)	-	(3 510)
Closing insurance contract liabilities	27 503	-	8 553	428	36 483
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	27 503	-	8 553	428	36 483

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2024

28.1 (n) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Mediclaim

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	67 348	-	46 759	2 338	116 445
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	67 348	-	46 759	2 338	116 445
Insurance revenue	(104 055)	-	-	-	(104 055)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	91 056	-	91 056
Acquisition expenses	1 370	-	-	-	1 370
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	376	-	-	-	376
Changes related to past service- (LFIC)	-	-	(35 617)	(1 904)	(37 521)
Total Insurance service expenses	1 746	-	55 439	(1 904)	55 281
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	4 883		4 883
Total change in comprehensive income	(102 308)	-	60 322	(1 904)	(43 891)
Cashflows					
Premiums received	119 434	-	-	-	119 434
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(92 627)	-	(92 627)
Acquisition costs paid	(1 370)	-	-	-	(1 370)
	118 064	-	(92 627)	-	25 437
Closing insurance contract liabilities	83 104	-	14 454	434	97 992
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	83 104	-	14 454	434	97 992

28.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims-continued

2023

28.1 (n) Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Mediclaim

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous ₦'000	Onerous ₦'000	PV of present value ₦'000	Risk Adjustment ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Opening insurance contract liabilities	55 796	-	25 390	1 270	82 456
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	55 796	-	25 390	1 270	82 456
Insurance revenue	(142 139)	-	-	-	(142 139)
Insurance service expense					
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	134 239	-	134 239
Acquisition expenses	20 154	-	-	-	20 154
Changes related to future service-(loss or reversal of loss on onerous cor	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(LFIC)	-	-	16 394	1 068	17 462
Total Insurance service expenses	20 154	-	150 632	1 068	171 855
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(121 985)	-	150 632	1 068	29 716
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-		-
Total change in comprehensive income	(121 985)	-	150 632	1 068	29 716
Cashflows					
Premiums received	153 691	-	-	-	153 691
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(129 264)	-	(129 264)
Acquisition costs paid	(20 154)	-	-	-	(20 154)
	133 537	-	(129 264)	-	4 273
Closing insurance contract liabilities	67 348	-	46 759	2 338	116 445
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	67 348	-	46 759	2 338	116 445

28 Insurance contract liabilities - continued

28.1 *Analysis of Insurance Contract Liabilities - continued*

The table below shows the analysis of outstanding claims table as at 2024 and reasons they were outstanding as at year end. Those claims outstanding beyond 90 days are due to incomplete documentation and awaiting adjusters reports .

2024 Reasons	Qty	0-90 ₦'000	Qty	91-180 ₦'000	Qty	181-270 ₦'000	Qty	271-365 ₦'000	Qty	Above 365 days ₦'000	Qty	Total ₦'000
Discharge voucher not yet signed	1	18 000	8	156 000	-	-	1	25 000	2	7 000	12	206 000
Claims reported but incomplete documentation	115	582 383	37	199 300	27	123 148	68	1 286 641	66	312 223	313	2 503 695
Claims reported but being adjusted	1	5 000	2	65 000	2	10 000	2	255 000	3	11 000	10	346 000
Claims repudiated	-	-	-	-	1	5 000	-	-	3	99 164	4	104 164
Awaiting adjusters final report	1	100 000	2	10 000	-	-	-	-	1	5 000		115 000
Litigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	337 000	3	337 000
Awaiting Lead Insurer's instruction	143	122 249	51	115 728	37	33 547	73	1 700 240	115	400 066	419	2 371 829
Third party liability outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusters fee payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part- payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	195 000	1	20 000	-	215 000
Offer rejected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**261**	**827 631**	**100**	**546 028**	**67**	**171 695**	**145**	**3 461 882**	**194**	**1 191 453**	**761**	**6 198 688**

2023 Reasons	Qty	0-90 ₦'000	Qty	91-180 ₦'000	Qty	181-270 ₦'000	Qty	271-365 ₦'000	Qty	Above 365 days ₦'000	Qty	Total ₦'000
Discharge Vouchers not yet signed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims reported but incomplete documentation	102	1 306 454	50	201 104	36	159 001	32	176 759	59	260 905	279	2 104 223
Claims reported but being adjusted	13	55 000	10	455 082	5	301 500	6	61 000	4	81 500	38	954 082
Claims repudiated	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	45 000	2	34 869	3	79 869
Awaiting adjusters final report	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-
Litigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	328 295	2	328 295
Awaiting Lead Insurer's instruction	55	78 165	46	71 239	53	82 256	51	53 013	75	170 458	280	455 131
Third party liability outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusters fee payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part- payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offer rejected	1	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Total	**171**	**1 440 618**	**106**	**727 426**	**94**	**542 757**	**90**	**335 772**	**142**	**876 027**	**602**	**3 922 601**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

29 Reinsurance contracts assets

Below is a summary presentation of reinsurance contract asset for the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024	2023
Contracts measured under PAA	₦'000	₦'000
Assset for remaining coverage(ARC)		
Excluding loss component	4 042 762	2 151 265
Loss component	-	-
Sub-total	**4 042 762**	**2 151 265**
Asset for incurred claims(AIC)		
Estimated present value of future cashflow	6 578 207	4 882 899
Risk adjustment	550 717	374 290
Sub-total	**7 128 924**	**5 257 189**
Total reinsurance contract assets	**11 171 686**	**7 408 454**

Below is a summary of reinsurance contract asset per insurance portfolio for the year ended 31 December 2024

		2024			2023		
		Asset	Liabilities	Net	Asset	Liabilities	Net
Reinsurance contracts assets		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Motor	29.2 (a)	(102 943)	-	(102 943)	(85 764)	-	(85 764)
Aviation	29.2 (b)	(291 043)	-	(291 043)	(212 371)	-	(212 371)
Fire	29.2 (c)	(5 453 380)	-	(5 453 380)	(4 811 855)	-	(4 811 855)
General Accident	29.2 (d)	(61 004)	-	(61 004)	(100 394)	-	(100 394)
Marine	29.2 (e)	(1 647 185)	-	(1 647 185)	(1 336 321)	-	(1 336 321)
Bond	29.2 (f)	(95 837)	-	(95 837)	(70 319)	-	(70 319)
Oil & Energy	29.2 (g)	(2 909 080)	-	(2 909 080)	(458 769)	-	(458 769)
Engineering	29.2 (h)	(544 429)	-	(544 429)	(270 573)	-	(270 573)
Agriculture	29.2 (i)	(10 644)	-	(10 644)	(3 644)	-	(3 644)
Employer's liability	29.2 (j)	(604)	-	(604)	(656)	-	(656)
Goods in transit	29.2 (k)	(15 287)	-	(15 287)	(33 685)	-	(33 685)
Salary protection	29.2 (l)	(0)	-	(0)	(1 926)	-	(1 926)
Terrorism and political	29.2 (m)	(40 250)	-	(40 250)	(21 937)	-	(21 937)
mediclaim	25.2 (n)	(0)	-	(0)	(240)	-	(240)
Total reinsurace contracts held		(11 171 685)	-	(11 171 685)	(7 408 454)	-	(7 408 454)

29.1 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

The roll forward presented below shows a summarized position of all the portfolios.

2024

Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims

	Assets for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of present value	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Opening re-insurance contract assets	2 151 265	-	4 882 899	374 290	7 408 454
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	2 151 265	-	4 882 899	374 290	7 408 454
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	**(7 539 292)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(7 539 292)**
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amount recoverable from incurred claims	-	-	6 293 407	-	6 293 407
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	(281 241)	-	-	-	(281 241)
Changes related to past service- (AFIC)	-	-	1 955 421	176 427	2 131 848
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	(18 584)	-	(18 584)
Net income or expense from reinsurance contract held	**(7 820 533)**	**-**	**8 230 244**	**176 427**	**586 138**
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	365 094	-	365 094
Total change in comprehensive income	**(7 820 533)**	**-**	**8 595 338**	**176 427**	**951 232**
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	12 515 640	-	-	-	12 515 640
Claims recovered	-	-	(6 900 030)	-	(6 900 030)
Commission received	(2 803 611)	-	-	-	(2 803 611)
Total cashflows	**9 712 030**	**-**	(6 900 030)	**-**	**2 812 000**
Closing re-insurance contract assets	4 042 762	-	6 578 207	550 717	11 171 686
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	**4 042 762**	**-**	**6 578 207**	**550 717**	**11 171 686**

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

The roll forward presented below shows a summarized position of all the portfolios.

2023

Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims

	Assets for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Cla		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of present value	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Opening re-insurance contract assets	1 722 081	-	4 713 519	285 875	6 721 475
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	1 722 081	-	4 713 519	285 875	6 721 475
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(5 840 699)				(5 840 699)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	4 662 394	-	4 662 394
Changes related to past service- (AFIC)	-	-	491 624	88 415	580 039
Total change in comprehensive income	**(5 840 699)**	**-**	**5 154 018**	**88 415**	**(598 266)**
Cashflows					
Premium and similar expenses paid	6 269 883	-	-		6 269 883
Claims recovered	-	-	(4 984 638)	-	(4 984 638)
	6 269 883	**-**	(4 984 638)	**-**	**1 285 245**
Closing re-insurance contract assets	2 151 265	-	4 882 899	374 290	7 408 454
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	**2 151 265**	**-**	**4 882 899**	**374 290**	**7 408 454**

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2024

29.2 (a) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Motor

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	29 074	-	54 043	2 648	85 765
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	29 074	-	54 043	2 648	85 765
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(89 613)	-	-	-	(89 613)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	25 226	-	25 226
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	(15 591)	-	-	-	(15 591)
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	16 170	237	16 407
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts helc	(105 204)	-	41 395	237	(63 572)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(7 614)	-	(7 614)
Total change in comprehensive income	(105 204)	-	33 782	237	(71 185)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	153 172	-	-	-	153 172
Amounts received		-	(39 736)	-	(39 736)
Commission received	(25 073)	-	-	-	(25 073)
	128 100	-	(39 736)	-	88 364
Closing re-insurance contract assets	51 969	-	48 089	2 885	102 943
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	51 969	-	48 089	2 885	102 943

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (a) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Motor

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	33 935	-	41 106	2 055	77 096
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	33 935	-	41 106	2 055	77 096
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(68 008)	-	-	-	(68 008)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	23 200	-	23 200
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	56 308	593	56 901
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(68 008)	-	79 508	593	12 093
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	(68 008)	-	79 508	593	12 093
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	63 147	-	-	-	63 147
Amounts received		-	(66 571)	-	(66 571)
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	63 147	-	(66 571)	-	(3 424)
Closing re-insurance contract assets	29 074	-	54 043	2 648	85 765
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	29 074	-	54 043	2 648	85 765

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2024

29.2 (b) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Aviation

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	4 532	-	182 315	25 524	212 371
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	4 532	-	182 315	25 524	212 371
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(59 097)	-	-	-	(59 097)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	14 613	-	14 613
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	(264 744)	-	-	-	(264 744)
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	59 254	3 474	62 728
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(323 841)	-	73 868	3 474	(246 499)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	7 466	-	7 466
Total change in comprehensive income	(323 841)	-	81 334	3 474	(239 033)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	368 688	-	-	-	368 688
Amounts received		-	(30 705)	-	(30 705)
Commission received	(20 278)	-	-	-	(20 278)
	348 410	-	(30 705)	-	317 705
Closing re-insurance contract assets	29 101	-	232 943	28 998	291 043
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	29 101	-	232 943	28 998	291 043

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (b) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Aviation

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	1 101	-	-	-	1 101
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	1 101	-	-	-	1 101
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(149 881)	-	-	-	(149 881)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	30 390	-	30 390
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	155 759	25 524	181 283
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(149 881)	-	186 149	25 524	61 792
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	(149 881)	-	186 149	25 524	61 792
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	153 311	-	-	-	153 311
Amounts received		-	(3 834)	-	(3 834)
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	153 311	-	(3 834)	-	149 477
Closing re-insurance contract assets	4 532	-	182 315	25 524	212 371
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	4 532	-	182 315	25 524	212 371

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2024

29.2 (c) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Fire

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	1 392 657	-	3 250 188	169 010	4 811 855
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	1 392 657	-	3 250 188	169 010	4 811 855
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(3 987 140)	-	-	-	(3 987 140)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	3 611 189	-	3 611 189
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	(43 330)	-	-	-	(43 330)
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	1 388 489	88 901	1 477 390
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(4 030 470)	-	4 999 678	88 901	1 058 109
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	303 142	-	303 142
Total change in comprehensive income	(4 030 470)	-	5 302 820	88 901	1 361 251
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	6 479 465	-	-	-	6 479 465
Amounts received		-	(5 525 843)	-	(5 525 843)
Commission received	(1 673 348)	-	-	-	(1 673 348)
	4 806 117	-	(5 525 843)	-	(562 082)
Closing re-insurance contract assets	2 168 304	-	3 027 164	257 911	5 453 380
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	2 168 304	-	3 027 164	257 911	5 453 380

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (c) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Fire

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	1 157 580	-	2 858 849	106 037	4 122 466
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	1 157 580	-	2 858 849	106 037	4 122 466
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(3 422 409)	-	-	-	(3 422 409)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	3 812 170	-	3 812 170
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	(121 769)	62 972	(58 797)
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(3 422 409)	-	3 690 401	62 972	330 964
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	(3 422 409)	-	3 690 401	62 972	330 964
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	3 657 487	-	-	-	3 657 487
Amounts received		-	(3 299 062)	-	(3 299 062)
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	3 657 487	-	(3 299 062)	-	358 425
Closing re-insurance contract assets	1 392 657	-	3 250 188	169 010	4 811 855
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	1 392 657	-	3 250 188	169 010	4 811 855

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2024

29.2 (d) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- General Accident

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	12 736	-	78 760	8 898	100 394
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	12 736	-	78 760	8 898	100 394
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(92 195)	-	-	-	(92 195)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	17 787	-	17 787
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	(7 748)	-	-	-	(7 748)
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	(30 652)	(6 577)	(37 229)
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(99 943)	-	(12 865)	(6 577)	(119 386)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	1 932	-	1 932
Total change in comprehensive income	(99 943)	-	(10 933)	(6 577)	(117 454)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	144 606	-	-	-	144 606
Amounts received		-	(32 048)	-	(32 048)
Commission received	(34 495)	-	-	-	(34 495)
	110 111	-	(32 048)	-	78 063
Closing re-insurance contract assets	22 904	-	35 779	2 321	61 004
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	22 904	-	35 779	2 321	61 004

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (d) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- General Accident

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	15 119	-	231 082	77 665	323 865
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	15 119	-	231 082	77 665	323 865
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(85 664)	-	-	-	(85 664)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	44 594	-	44 594
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	(155 406)	(68 767)	(224 173)
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(85 664)	-	(110 812)	(68 767)	(265 242)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	(85 664)	-	(110 812)	(68 767)	(265 242)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	83 281	-	-	-	83 281
Amounts received		-	(41 510)	-	(41 510)
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	83 281	-	(41 510)	-	41 771
Closing re-insurance contract assets	12 736	-	78 760	8 898	100 394
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	12 736	-	78 760	8 898	100 394

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

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29.2 (e) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Marine

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	229 158	-	967 421	139 742	1 336 321
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	229 158	-	967 421	139 742	1 336 321
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(1 275 941)	-	-	-	(1 275 941)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	725 267	-	725 267
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	73 501	-	-	-	73 501
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	(17 789)	(26 398)	(44 187)
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	(18 584)	-	(18 584)
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(1 202 441)	-	688 894	(26 398)	(539 945)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	71 402	-	71 402
Total change in comprehensive income	(1 202 441)	-	760 296	(26 398)	(468 543)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	2 208 453	-	-	-	2 208 453
Amounts received		-	(817 215)	-	(817 215)
Commission received	(611 830)	-	-	-	(611 830)
	1 596 623	-	(817 215)	-	779 408
Closing re-insurance contract assets	623 340	-	910 502	113 344	1 647 185
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	623 340	-	910 502	113 344	1 647 185

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (e) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Marine

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	121 866	-	1 217 938	60 897	1 400 701
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	121 866	-	1 217 938	60 897	1 400 701
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(804 837)	-	-	-	(804 837)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	391 895	-	391 895
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	739 278	78 845	818 122
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(804 837)	-	1 131 173	78 845	405 181
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	(804 837)	-	1 131 173	78 845	405 181
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	912 130	-	-	-	912 130
Amounts received		-	(1 381 690)	-	(1 381 690)
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	912 130	-	(1 381 690)	-	(469 561)
Closing re-insurance contract assets	229 158	-	967 421	139 742	1 336 321
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	229 158	-	967 421	139 742	1 336 321

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

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29.2 (f) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Bond

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	13 844	-	53 278	3 197	70 319
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	13 844	-	53 278	3 197	70 319
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(25 210)	-	-	-	(25 210)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	6 300	-	6 300
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	987	-	-	-	987
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	11 170	593	11 762
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts helc	(24 224)	-	17 470	593	(6 162)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	5 041	-	5 041
Total change in comprehensive income	(24 224)	-	22 511	593	(1 120)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	39 464	-	-	-	39 464
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Commission received	(12 826)	-	-	-	(12 826)
	26 638	-	-	-	26 638
Closing re-insurance contract assets	16 259	-	75 789	3 789	95 837
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	16 259	-	75 789	3 789	95 837

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (f) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Bond

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	2 612	-	19 242	962	22 816
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	2 612	-	19 242	962	22 816
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(4 468)	-	-	-	(4 468)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	96 869	-	96 869
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	(62 833)	2 235	(60 599)
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts helo	(4 468)	-	34 036	2 235	31 802
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	(4 468)	-	34 036	2 235	31 802
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	15 701	-	-	-	15 701
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	15 701	-	-	-	15 701
Closing re-insurance contract assets	13 844	-	53 278	3 197	70 319
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	13 844	-	53 278	3 197	70 319

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

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29.2 (g) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Oil & Energy

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	304 414	-	147 428	6 927	458 769
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	304 414	-	147 428	6 927	458 769
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(1 636 262)	-	-	-	(1 636 262)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	1 348 859	-	1 348 859
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	10 916	-	-	-	10 916
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	407 813	89 117	496 930
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(1 625 346)	-	1 756 672	89 117	220 443
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(20 882)	-	(20 882)
Total change in comprehensive income	(1 625 346)	-	1 735 790	89 117	199 561
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	2 525 394	-	-	-	2 525 394
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Commission received	(274 644)	-	-	-	(274 644)
	2 250 750	-	-	-	2 250 750
Closing re-insurance contract assets	929 818	-	1 883 218	96 044	2 909 080
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	929 818	-	1 883 218	96 044	2 909 080

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (g) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Oil & Energy

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	289 252	-	66 810	3 406	359 468
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	289 252	-	66 810	3 406	359 468
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(1 130 726)	-	-	-	(1 130 726)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	76 579	-	76 579
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	33 119	3 521	36 640
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(1 130 726)	-	109 698	3 521	(1 017 508)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	(1 130 726)	-	109 698	3 521	(1 017 508)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	1 145 888	-	-	-	1 145 888
Amounts received		-	(29 079)	-	(29 079)
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	1 145 888	-	(29 079)	-	1 116 809
Closing re-insurance contract assets	304 414	-	147 428	6 927	458 769
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	304 414	-	147 428	6 927	458 769

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2024

29.2 (h) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Engineering

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	145 805	-	108 494	16 274	270 573
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	145 805	-	108 494	16 274	270 573
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(265 843)	-	-	-	(265 843)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	526 262	-	526 262
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	(39 009)	-	-	-	(39 009)
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	73 633	27 562	101 195
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(304 852)	-	599 895	27 562	322 605
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	10 598	-	10 598
Total change in comprehensive income	(304 852)	-	610 493	27 562	333 203
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	440 583	-	-	-	440 583
Amounts received		-	(384 357)	-	(384 357)
Commission received	(115 573)	-	-	-	(115 573)
	325 010	-	(384 357)	-	(59 347)
Closing re-insurance contract assets	165 963	-	334 630	43 837	544 429
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	165 963	-	334 630	43 837	544 429

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (h) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Engineering

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	69 659	-	212 696	31 563	313 918
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	69 659	-	212 696	31 563	313 918
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(117 380)	-	-	-	(117 380)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	182 197	-	182 197
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	(193 738)	(15 289)	(209 027)
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(117 380)	-	(11 541)	(15 289)	(144 210)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	(117 380)	-	(11 541)	(15 289)	(144 210)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	193 526	-	-	-	193 526
Amounts received	-	-	(92 661)	-	(92 661)
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	193 526	-	(92 661)	-	100 865
Closing re-insurance contract assets	145 805	-	108 494	16 274	270 573
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	145 805	-	108 494	16 274	270 573

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2024

29.2 (i) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Agriculture

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	1 023	-	2 475	146	3 644
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	1 023	-	2 475	146	3 644
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(16 657)	-	-	-	(16 657)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	6 489	-	6 489
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	1 000	-	-	-	1 000
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	2 749	174	2 923
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts helc	(15 658)		9 238	174	(6 246)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(515)	-	(515)
Total change in comprehensive income	(15 658)	-	8 723	174	(6 761)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	26 129	-	-	-	26 129
Amounts received	-	-	(6 489)	-	(6 489)
Commission received	(5 879)	-	-	-	(5 879)
	20 250	-	(6 489)	-	13 761
Closing re-insurance contract assets	5 615	-	4 709	320	10 644
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	5 615	-	4 709	320	10 644

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (i) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Agriculture

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	6 343	-	-	-	6 343
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	6 343	-	-	-	6 343
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(14 936)	-	-	-	(14 936)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	4 500	-	4 500
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	12 460	146	12 606
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(14 936)	-	16 960	146	2 171
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	(14 936)	-	16 960	146	2 171
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	9 616	-	-	-	9 616
Amounts received	-	-	(14 485)	-	(14 485)
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	9 616	-	(14 485)	-	(4 869)
Closing re-insurance contract assets	1 023	-	2 475	146	3 644
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	1 023	-	2 475	146	3 644

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2024

29.2 (j) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Employers liability

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	583	-	70	3	656
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	583	-	70	3	656
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(2 099)	-	-	-	(2 099)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	-	-	-
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	120	-	-	-	120
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	152	(1)	151
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(1 979)	-	152	(1)	(1 828)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(179)	-	(179)
Total change in comprehensive income	(1 979)	-	(27)	(1)	(2 007)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	2 607	-	-	-	2 607
Amounts received	-	-	-	-	-
Commission received	(652)	-	-	-	(652)
	1 955	-	-	-	1 955
Closing re-insurance contract assets	559	-	42	2	604
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	559	-	42	2	604

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (j) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Employers liability

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	703	-	906	45	1 654
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	703	-	906	45	1 654
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(2 313)	-	-	-	(2 313)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	-	-	-
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	(836)	(42)	(878)
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(2 313)	-	(836)	(42)	(3 191)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	(2 313)	-	(836)	(42)	(3 191)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	2 192	-	-	-	2 192
Amounts received	-	-	-	-	-
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	2 192	-	-	-	2 192
Closing re-insurance contract assets	583	-	70	3	656
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	583	-	70	3	656

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2024

29.2 (k) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Goods in transit

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	(8)	-	32 088	1 604	33 685
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	(8)	-	32 088	1 604	33 685
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	10 515	-	10 515
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	8	-	-	-	8
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	40 125	(876)	39 248
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	8	-	50 639	(876)	49 771
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(4 531)	-	(4 531)
Total change in comprehensive income	8	-	46 108	(876)	45 240
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts received		-	(63 637)	-	(63 637)
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(63 637)	-	(63 637)
Closing re-insurance contract assets	-	-	14 559	728	15 287
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	-	-	14 559	728	15 287

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (k) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Goods in transit

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	121	-	64 892	3 245	68 257
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	121	-	64 892	3 245	68 257
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(167)	-	-	-	(167)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	-	-	-
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	22 067	(1 640)	20 427
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(167)	-	22 067	(1 640)	20 260
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	(167)	-	22 067	(1 640)	20 260
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	38	-	-	-	38
Amounts received		-	(54 871)	-	(54 871)
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	38	-	(54 871)	-	(54 832)
Closing re-insurance contract assets	(8)	-	32 088	1 604	33 685
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	(8)	-	32 088	1 604	33 685

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2024

29.2 (I) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Salary Protection

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	-	-	1 834	92	1 926
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	1 834	92	1 926
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claim	-	-	-	-	
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	-	-	-
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	(1 888)	(92)	(1 980)
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	(1 888)	(92)	(1 980)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	54	-	54
Total change in comprehensive income	-	-	(1 834)	(92)	(1 926)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Closing re-insurance contract assets	-	-	(0)	-	(0)
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	-	-	(0)	-	(0)

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (I) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Salary Protection

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claim	-	-	-	-	
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	-	-	-
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	1 834	92	1 926
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	1 834	92	1 926
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	-	-	1 834	92	1 926
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Closing re-insurance contract assets	-	-	1 834	92	1 926
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	-	-	1 834	92	1 926

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2024

29.2 (m) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Terrorism and political

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	17 447	-	4 277	214	21 937
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	17 447	-	4 277	214	21 937
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(89 234)	-	-	-	(89 234)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	900	-	900
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	2 650	-	-	-	2 650
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	5 590	325	5 915
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts helc	(86 584)	-	6 490	325	(79 768)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	14	-	14
Total change in comprehensive income	(86 584)	-	6 504	325	(79 754)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	127 080	-	-	-	127 080
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Commission received	(29 013)	-	-	-	(29 013)
	98 067	-	-	-	98 067
Closing re-insurance contract assets	28 930	-	10 781	539	40 250
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	28 930	-	10 781	539	40 250

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (m) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Terrorism and political

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	23 790	-	-	-	23 790
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	23 790	-	-	-	23 790
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(39 909)	-	-	-	(39 909)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	-	-	-
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	5 153	214	5 366
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	5 153	214	5 366
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	(39 909)	-	5 153	214	(34 543)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	33 566	-	-	-	33 566
Amounts received		-	(876)	-	(876)
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	33 566	-	(876)	-	32 690
Closing re-insurance contract assets	17 447	-	4 277	214	21 937
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	17 447	-	4 277	214	21 937

29.2 (m) The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2024

29.2 (n) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Mediclaim

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	-	-	229	11	240
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	229	11	240
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claim	-	-	-	-	
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	-	-	-
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	605	(11)	594
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts hel	-	-	605	(11)	594
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(834)	-	(834)
Total change in comprehensive income	-	-	(229)	(11)	(240)
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Closing re-insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	-	-	-	-	-

29.2 The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising from business ceded to reinsurers is disclosed in the table below:

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

2023

29.2 (n) Reconciliation of the ARC and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Mediclaim

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PV of Present Value	Risk Adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening re-insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims					
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims		-	-	-	-
Changes related to future service-(AFRC)	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service-(AFIC)	-	-	229	11	240
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	229	11	240
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	-	-	229	11	240
Cashflows					
Premiums and similar expense paid	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Commission received	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Closing re-insurance contract assets	-	-	229	11	240
Closing re-insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-		-
Net closing balance	-	-	229	11	240

Notes to the financial statements - continued

		2024	2023
30	**Trade payable**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Due to reinsurers	-	54 046
	Due to insurance	-	8 159
		-	62 205

This has been consumated under reinsurrance asset

31	**Other technical liabilities**		
	Due to brokers	104 125	44 882
	Due to direct insured	45 287	-
		149 412	55 198

This relate to premium received in advance which did not fall within the insurance contract boundary.

		2024	2023
		₦'000	**₦'000**
32	**Other liabilities**		
	Industrial Training fund	9 673	7 706
	Insurance levy	224 874	148 772
	Provision for productivity bonus (Note 31.1)	34 289	26 332
	Other payables(Note 32.3)	761 631	235 409
	Withholding tax	1 224	744
	VAT	56 090	46 073
	Lease liability	1 084	14 210
		1 088 867	479 246

		2024	2023
		₦'000	**₦'000**
32.1	Movement in Provision for productivity bonus		
	At 1 January	26 332	7 582
	Paid in the year	(23 407)	-
	Provision during the year	31 364	18 750
		34 289	26 332

32.2 Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

As at 1 January	14 210	6 547
Cancellation/Additions	(15 225)	6 059
Accretion of interest (Note 14)	2 099	1 604
Derecognition	-	-
Payments	-	-
As at 31 December	1 084	14 210

32.3 Other payables comprise of creditors of N65m, accrual and provision for N171m, unearned interest on treasury bills of N197m, Commission paid and payable of N78m and as well as deferred rental income of N229m.

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Notes to the financial statements - continued

33 Retirement benefits obligation

The Company operates a defined benefit staff gratuity plan where qualifying employees receive a lump sum payment based on the number of years served after an initial qualifying period of five years and gross salary on date of retirement.

The most recent actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 December 2024 by Zamara Consulting Actuaries Nigiera Limited. This is an independent Actuary Consultant registered with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) with FRC number FRC/2018/NAS/00000012910 and signed by James I Olubayi , FIA with FRC number FRC/2019/00000012910. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The amount included in the statement of financial position arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows.

	2024	2023
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Balance at the beginning of the year	296 260	195 839
Current service cost	19 962	19 962
Interest cost	45 725	27 244
Benefits paid	(3 485)	(20 375)
Actuarial loss/(gain)	(34 554)	73 590
Retirement benefits obligation	323 908	296 260

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

	2024	2023
Discount rate	18.10%	14.5%
Rate of salary increase	18.05%	14.5%
Mortality	A1967 - 1970 rated down 1 year	

	2024	2023
The amounts recognised in profit or loss	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Current service cost	19 962	19 962
Interest cost	45 725	27 244
Total, included in staff costs	65 687	47 206
The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (loss)/gain - change in assumption (Note 13)	(34 325)	(20 739)
Actuarial (loss)/gain - experience adjustment (Note 13)	(229)	(52 851)
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on net defined benefit plans	(34 554)	(73 590)

The plan is unfunded.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonable possible changes at reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amount shown below.

Staff Gratuity Scheme	**Increase**	**Decrease**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Discount rate (1% movement)	(25,050)	(25,050)
	(2022: 16,208))	(2022: 16,208))
Salary escalation rate (1% movement)	28,256	28,256
	(2022: 16,656)	(2022: 16,656)
Mortality rate (10% movement)	2	2
	(2022: 137))	(2022: 137))

33 Retirement benefits obligation - continued

The analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cashflow expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of sensitivity of the assumption shown.

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

The following are the expected payments or contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

	2024	**2023**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	27 887	18 650
Between 2 and 5 years	52 289	66 709
Between 5 and 10 years	90 040	58 415
Beyond 10 years	153 692	152 486
Total expected payments	323 908	296 260

Average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period 2023 30 years (2022: 30 years)

	2024	**2023**
34 Share capital	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Issued share capital		
13,252,561,880 Ordinary shares of 50k each	6 626 281	6 626 281
At 31 December	**6 626 281**	**6 626 281**

35 Share premium

Share premium as at 2024 :N36,623,000 (2023 N36,623,000). This represents the excess paid by shareholders over the nominal value for their shares.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

36	**Statutory contingency reserve**	**2024**	**2023**
		₦'000	**₦'000**
	At 1 January	3 503 652	3 057 336
	Transfer from retained earnings	675 836	446 316
	At 31 December	4 179 488	3 503 652

This is maintained in compliance with Sections 21(1) and (2) and 22(16) of Insurance Act CAP I17, LFN 2004 as indicated in the accounting policy number 2.26.

37	**Retained earnings**	**2024**	**2023**
		₦'000	**₦'000**
	At 1 January	1 121 661	257 526
	Transfer to statutory contingency reserve (Note 36)	(675 836)	(446 316)
	Profit for the year	3 236 369	1 310 451
	Dividends	(265 136)	-
	Transfer from property revaluation reserve (Note 38.3)	14 754	-
	At 31 December	3 431 812	1 121 661

38 Other reserves

38.1	**Gratuity valuation reserve**		
	At 1 January	(21 895)	29 618
	Actuarial gain during the year	24 188	(51 513)
	At 31 December	2 293	(21 895)

This comprise of the cumulative actuarial gain on change in assumption and experience adjustment.

		Fair values reserve	
		2024	**2023**
38.2	**Fair value reserve**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	At 1 January	3 945 937	2 379 132
	Gains on valuation during the year	249 012	1 566 805
	At 31 December	4 194 950	3 945 937

The fair value reserve shows the effects from the fair value measurement of financial instruments of the category Fair value through other comprehensive income. Any gains or losses recognised are non-recycling when the assets are derecognised.

		2024	**2023**
38.3	**Property revaluation reserve**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	At 1 January	737 566	903 122
	Arising during the year	180 310	-
	Transfer to retained earnings (Note 38.3.1)	(14 754)	-
		903 122	**737 566**

38.3.1 This relates to revalued surplus being realised during the year as the assets are being used. The amount is the difference between the depreciation charged on revalued amount and depreciation that would have been charged based on the historical cost of the assets.

This comprised cumulative fair value changes on valuation of leasehold land & building net of deferred tax asset/liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

39 Reconciliation of profit before income tax expense to net cash (used in) operating activities

	Note	2024 ₦'000	2023 ₦'000
Profit before income tax expense		3 089 911	1 403 844
Net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation of property,plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	26	152 065	96 908
Amortisation of intangible assets	25	9 983	7 128
Profit on disposal of property,plant & equipment and right-of-use assets	10	(1 480)	(10 334)
Interest income	8	(1 710 478)	(952 880)
Rental income on investment property	9	(101 122)	-
Dividend income	9	(292 071)	(230 622)
Finance lease income	9	(74 825)	(86 311)
Realised gains on financial assets at FVTPL	9	(59 076)	(26 198)
Net fair value (gain)/loss on financial assets	20.1	(65 195)	(114 400)
Credit loss expense/(reversal)	13	36 356	295 287
Gain on investment properties	24	(422 821)	(28 310)
Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss	8/9	(1 894 358)	(821 114)
Interest costs on retirement benefit obligations	33	45 725	27 244
Current service cost	33	19 962	19 962
Finance cost	14	2 099	1 604
		(1 265 325)	(418 190)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Decrease to finance lease assest		213 232	(297 485)
Increase in trade receivables		(393 729)	(114 984)
Increase in prepayment and other receivables		(77 405)	(27 955)
(Increase) in reinsurance assets		(3 871 180)	(969 822)
Increase in Insurance contract liabilities		6 220 725	2 487 265
Decrease in trade payables		(62 205)	52 339
Increase in other technical liabilities - Note 31		94 214	-
Increase in other liabilities		609 619	193 143
		2 733 271	1 322 501
Income tax paid	15.2	(71 661)	(121 919)
Benefits paid	33	(3 485)	-20 375
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities		1 392 800	762 017

39.1 Reconciliation of other operating cash payment

	2024 ₦'000	2023 ₦'000
Auditor's remuneration	(34 500)	(27 000)
Direct attributable expenses - Note 40d	(2 159 726)	(1 442 814)
Management expenses	(1 290 882)	(1 164 233)
Change in other assets and receivables	(257 901)	(548 973)
Change in trade payables and other liabilities	641 627	245 482
	(3 101 382)	(2 937 538)

Notes to the financial statements - continued

Reconciliation of other operating cash payments-continued

Less:			
Depreciation		152 065	96 908
Amortisation		9 983	7 128
Audit fees		34 500	27 000
Current services cost		19 962	19 962
Interest cost		45 725	27 244
		(2 839 147)	(2 759 296)

For the purpose of statement of the statement of cashflows

			2024	2023
			₦'000	₦'000
40a	**Premiums received from policy holders**			
	Opening Trade receivable balance	21	240 047	125 063
	Gross premium written (i)		22 473 524	14 877 200
	Closing trade receivable balance	21	(633 776)	(240 047)
	Actual cash received		**22 079 795**	**14 762 216**
i	**Analysis of gross premium written**			
	Motor Insurance	28.1 (a)	2 832 647	1 857 139
	Aviation	28.1 (b)	965 352	379 177
	Fire	28.1 (c)	8 208 004	6 335 396
	General Accident	28.1 (d)	1 041 068	831 010
	Marine	28.1 (e)	3 075 104	1 867 621
	Bond	28.1 (f)	65 727	37 523
	Oil & Energy	28.1 (g)	4 117 758	1 836 529
	Engineering	28.1 (h)	529 025	418 320
	Agriculture	28.1 (i)	35 042	23 185
	Employee liability	28.1 (j)	26 041	29 539
	Goods in transit	28.1 (k)	1 302 853	1 007 562
	Salary protection	28.1 (l)	11 480	17 096
	Terrorism and political	28.1 (m)	143 989	83 412
	mediclaim	28.1 (n)	119 434	153 691
			22 473 524	**14 877 200**

Notes to the financial statements - continued

40b Reinsurance Paid /Commission earned

		2024			2023		
		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Class		Reinsurance paid	Commission received	Net Cash Paid	Reinsurance paid	Commission received	Net Cash Paid
Motor Insurance	29.2 (a)	153 172	25 073	128 100	74 716	11 569	63 147
Aviation	29.2 (b)	368 688	20 278	348 410	161 340	8 028	153 311
Fire	29.2 (c)	6 479 465	1 673 348	4 806 117	4 442 315	784 828	3 657 487
General Accident	29.2 (d)	144 606	34 495	110 111	112 331	29 050	83 281
Marine	29.2 (e)	2 208 453	611 830	1 596 623	1 246 363	334 233	912 130
Bond	29.2 (f)	39 464	12 826	26 638	23 260	7 560	15 701
Oil & Energy	29.2 (g)	2 525 394	274 644	2 250 750	1 278 595	132 707	1 145 888
Engineering	29.2 (h)	440 583	115 573	325 010	261 092	67 566	193 526
Agriculture	29.2 (i)	26 129	5 879	20 250	12 407	2 792	9 616
Employer's liability	29.2 (j)	2 607	652	1 955	2 923	731	2 192
Goods in transit	29.2 (k)	-	-	-	55	16	38
Terrorism and political	29.2 (m)	127 080	29 013	98 067	43 605	10 039	33 566
Total		12 515 640	2 803 611	9 712 030	7 659 002	1 389 120	6 269 883

40c Acquisition cost paid

		2024	2023
		₦'000	₦'000
Motor Insurance	28.1 (a)	353 001	332 833
Aviation	28.1 (b)	188 327	89 450
Fire	28.1 (c)	1 531 098	1 687 790
General Accident	28.1 (d)	203 156	206 949
Marine	28.1 (e)	584 897	308 164
Bond	28.1 (f)	13 145	20 260
Oil & Energy	28.1 (g)	749 291	412 530
Engineering	28.1 (h)	104 028	105 356
Agriculture	28.1 (i)	4 520	3 572
Employer's liability	28.1 (j)	3 887	5 169
Goods in transit	28.1 (k)	163 355	167 490
Salary protection	28.1 (l)	1 119	3 322
Terrorism and political	28.1 (m)	28 476	60 641
mediclaim	28.1 (n)	1 370	20 154
		3 929 671	**3 423 681**

40d Claims and Expenses paid

		2024			2023		
		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Class		Actual Claims paid	Direct Attributable Expenses	Total Cash Paid	Actual Claims paid	Direct Attributable Expenses	Total Cash Paid
Motor Insurance	28.1 (a)	822 097	264 498	1 086 596	801 379	162 763	964 142
Aviation	28.1 (b)	139 660	90 140	229 800	363 695	23 575	387 271
Fire	28.1 (c)	7 458 560	766 422	8 224 982	2 806 749	813 044	3 619 793
General Accident	28.1 (d)	462 856	97 210	560 066	510 976	68 955	579 931
Marine	28.1 (e)	883 840	348 399	1 232 239	1 500 601	96 055	1 596 656
Bond	28.1 (f)	-	6 137	6 137	-	20 048	20 048
Oil & Energy	28.1 (g)	24 309	384 496	408 804	49 821	88 909	138 730
Engineering	28.1 (h)	478 972	49 398	528 370	158 175	53 192	211 367
Agriculture	28.1 (i)	9 293	3 272	12 566	20 362	1 075	21 437
Employer's liability	28.1 (j)	13 462	2 432	15 894	9 747	1 165	10 912
Goods in transit	28.1 (k)	642 354	121 654	764 008	856 947	28 677	885 624
Salary protection	28.1 (l)	19 483	1 072	20 555	20 839	2 094	22 933
Terrorism and political	28.1 (m)	-	13 445	13 445	831	69 962	70 793
mediclaim	28.1 (n)	81 475	11 152	92 627	124 426	13 298	137 724
Total		11 036 362	2 159 726	13 196 088	7 224 548	1 442 813	8 667 361

Notes to the financial statements - continued

			2024	2023
			₦'000	₦'000
40e	**Claims recovered from re-insurers**			
	Motor	28.2 (a)	39 736	66 571
	Aviation	28.2 (b)	30 705	3 834
	Fire	28.2 (c)	5 525 843	3 299 062
	General Accident	28.2 (d)	32 048	41 510
	Marine	28.2 (e)	817 215	1 381 690
	Bond	28.2 (f)	-	-
	Oil & Energy	28.2 (g)	-	29 079
	Engineering	28.2 (h)	384 357	92 661
	Agriculture	28.2 (i)	6 489	14 485
	Employer's liability	28.2 (j)	-	-
	Goods in transit	28.2 (k)	63 637	54 871
	Salary protection	28.2 (l)	-	-
	Terrorism and political	28.2 (m)	-	876
	mediclaim	28.2 (n)	-	-
			6 900 030	**4 984 638**
40f	**Proceeds from disposal of PPE**			
	Cost	26	23 213	23 360
	Accumulated depreciation		(15 438)	(22 445)
	Net book value		7 775	914
	Gain on disposal	10	1 480	10 334
			9 255	**11 248**

		2024	2023
41	**Cash and cash equivalents for purposes of the statement of cash flows**	₦'000	₦'000
	Bank and cash balances - Note 19	1 762 855	1 305 777
	Deposits and placements - Note 19	-	1 553 685
	Commercial paper		
	Overdrafts (Book balance) - Note 34		
		1 762 855	2 859 462

42 Related party transactions

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Company includes all directors, executives and non-executive, and senior management. The summary of compensation of key management personnel for the year is as follows:

	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits:	₦'000	₦'000
Salaries and allowances	415 878	170 651
Long-term employee benefits:		
Post employment pension benefits	31 579	7 143
	447 457	177 794
Amount paid to the highest paid director	160 045	62 727

Notes to the financial statements - continued

The number of directors who received fees and other emoluments (excluding pension contributions and certain benefit) in the following ranges was:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Below =N=1,000,000		
=N=1,000,001 - =N=4,000,000	3	4
=N=4,000,001 - =N=7,000,000	-	-
=N=7,000,001 and above	3	2
	6	6

Employees

The following are the number of persons in employment of the Company as at 31 December :	Number	Number
Executive Directors	2	2
Management (Managers & above)	15	14
Senior staff	39	39
Junior Staff	23	24
	79	79

43 Staff cost

	2024 ₦'000	2023 ₦'000
Salaries and allowances	818 702	618 246
Staff pension	32 023	28 572
Staff gratuity	65 687	47 206
	916 412	694 025

The number of employees of the Company, other than Directors, who received emoluments in the following ranges (excluding pension contributions and certain benefits) were:

Emolument range	2024 Number	2023 Number
N500,000 - N1,000,000	-	-
N1,000,001 - N1,500,000	-	-
N1,500,001 - N2,000,000	-	-
N2,000,001 - N2,500,000	-	-
N2,500,001 - N3,000,000	9	9
N3,000,001 - Above	70	70
	79	79

44 Contingencies and commitments

The Company, in its ordinary course of business, is presently involved in 3 cases as a defendant (31 December 2023: 3 cases).

Legal 1

Sara Foods Ltd Vs. Prestige Assurance Plc & 2 others (Idowu Sofola & Co.)

Notes to the financial statements - continued

Facts and contingent liability

The claimant, a sister company of Sara Product Limited allegedly had a fire policy.The insured claimed N40,427,434.77 as compensation for fire out break in the factory. Due to the fact that the premium on the policy had not been paid in full and in advance prior to the loss, the defendant repudiated the claims.

Update/status

The Court of Appeal delivered judgment on 5 July 2017 and declared the the contract of insurance unenforceable. The insured, dissatisfied with the Court decision, has now filed an appeal with the Supreme Court. Should in case the case is delivered in favour of the insured, Prestige's ultimate liability would not exceed 60% of the claim.

Contingencies and commitments

Legal 2

Mrs. Kikelomo Kola Fasanu Vs. Prestige Assurance Plc

Facts and contingent liability

The Claimant is a former employee of the Company instituiting a case against the Company for wrongful dismissal and seeking a declaration that the circumstances of her termination constituted a redundancy. She seeks claim and payment of N20,518,206 being termination benefits and N7,486,475 being gratuity. Prestige Plc filed a counter claim of N16,502,877 being the balance outstanding on the housing loan taken by the claimant while she was an employee.

Update/status

Trial was concluded and judgement delivered by the court on 25 April 2018, wherein the entire claims of the claimant failed. The claimant aggrieved, has filed an appeal to the Court of Appeal. Prestige Assurance Plc has also filed a counter appeal in dissatisfaction with certain portions of the judgment. Both appeal have been consolidated and are set to argue same

Legal 3

Mr Robert Marshall Effiom-Desouza Vs Prestige Assurance Plc

Facts and contingent liability

Mr. Robert Marshall Effiom-Desouza ('Insured') took out an insurance policy, Prestige Salary Protection Shield (PSPS) which is one of the company's products to provide cover for loss of employment. Mr Effiom upon the loss of his job, and pursuant to the claims schedule advised by the company at the inception of the Policy, the insured then lodged a claim in the sum of N8,250,000.

The insured dissatisfied with Prestige's position, filed the above action. The Court declared that the principle of indemnity is not applicable to the Policy Document and therefore cannot be invoked to amend the provisions of the Agreement voluntarily entered by parties. The company was ordered to pay to the insured a total sum of N8,250,000.00 and the sum of N250,000.00 being nominal damages for breach of contractual duty which is a total sum of N9m.

Update/status

The Company filed a Notice of Appeal, Motion for Extension of Time and Motion for Stay of Execution while the Insured filed a Motion Exparte for Garnishee Proceeding wherein the court ordered the garnishee (Eco Bank) to pay the sum of N9m as stated to the Registrar of the Court for safe keeping, which will be given to the successful party at the appeal.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

45 Events after the reporting date

There were no events after the reporting date which could have a material effect on the disclosures and the financial position of the Company as at 23 May 2025 and on its profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended.

46 Asset and Liability Management

Asset and Liability Management (ALM) attempts to address financial risks the Company is exposed to which includes interest rate risks, foreign currency risks, equity price risks and credit risks. The major financial risk is that in the long run its investment proceeds are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. ALM ensures that specific assets of the Company is allocated to cover reinsurance and liabilities of the Company.

The Company manages these positions within an ALM framework that has been developed to achieve long-term investment returns in excess of its obligations under insurance and investment contracts. The notes below show how the Company has managed its financial risks.

ASSETS	Insurance funds ₦'000	Shareholders' funds ₦'000	**2024** ₦'000
Cash and cash equivalents	1 762 855	-	1 762 855
Financial assets:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	295 768	-	295 768
Debt instruments at amortised cost	3 697 217	10 006 817	13 704 034
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	4 816 853	4 816 853
Trade receivables	-	633 776	633 776
Prepayments and other receivables	-	254 703	254 703
Reinsurance assets	11 171 684	-	11 171 684
Finance lease receivables		174 676	174 676
Investment property	783 508	2 350 525	3 134 033
Intangible assets	-	50 050	50 050
Property, plant and equipment	-	1 705 982	1 705 982
Statutory deposit	-	300 000	300 000
	17 711 033	20 293 380	38 004 413
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	16 514 276	-	16 514 276
Trade payables	-	149 412	149 412
Other liabilities	-	1 088 867	1 088 867
Retirement benefits obligation	-	323 908	323 908
Current income tax payable	-	165 766	165 766
Deferred tax liabilities	-	387 616	387 616
	16 514 276	2 115 569	18 629 845
Surplus	1 196 756	18 177 811	19 374 568

Notes to the financial statements - continued

	Insurance funds	Shareholders' funds	**2023**
ASSETS	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	2 859 462	-	2 859 462
Financial assets:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	255 996	-	255 996
Debt instruments at amortised cost	1 468 241	5 950 624	7 418 865
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	4 540 172	4 540 172
Loans and receivables			-
Trade receivables	-	240 047	240 047
Prepayments and other receivables	-	177 298	177 298
Reinsurance assets	7 408 454		7 408 454
Finance lease receivables	-	383 424	383 424
Investment property	677 803	2 033 409	2 711 212
Intangible assets	-	60 033	60 033
Property, plant and equipment	-	1 496 376	1 496 376
Statutory deposit	-	300 000	300 000
	12 669 957	15 181 382	27 851 339
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	10 293 551	-	10 293 551
Trade payables	-	62 205	62 205
Other liabilities	-	479 246	479 246
Retirement benefits obligation	-	296 260	296 260
Current income tax payable	-	90 282	90 282
Deferred tax liabilities	-	624 772	624 772
	10 293 551	1 552 764	11 846 315
Surplus	2 376 406	13 628 618	16 005 024

47 Management of insurance and financial risk

The Company issues contracts that transfers insurance risk. This section summarises the main risks linked to short-term insurance business and the way they are managed.

(i) Insurance risk

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is fortuitous and therefore unexpected and unpredictable.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and indemnity payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities.

The Company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

ii Frequency and severity of claims

The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors, the most significant resulting from events like fire and allied perils and their consequences and liability claims. Inflation is another factor that may affect claims payments.

Underwriting measures are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria or not to renew an insurance contract if the perceived level of risk is very high.

The reinsurance arrangements for proportional and non-proportional treaties are such that the Company is adequately protected and would only suffer predetermined amounts.

(iii) Concentration of insurance risk

The following table discloses the concentration of claims by class of business gross and net of reinsurance.

31 December 2024	Outstanding claims		
Class of Business	No. of claims	Gross ₦'000	Net ₦'000
Fire	315	3 477 358	163 549
General Accident	113	461 733	423 637
Motor	64	377 745	326 771
Marine	60	1 070 713	(27 350)
Aviation	17	851 659	595 371
Employers' Liability	13	16 643	16 599
Oil & Energy	27	2 026 307	(27 428)
Engineering	21	406 609	28 142
Bond	3	101 489	21 911
Goods In Transit	90	416 687	401 399
Terrorism & Political	1	23 877	12 557
Mediclaim	32	14 888	14 888
Agriculture	1	9 705	4 677
Salary Protection	10	17 875	17 875
	767	9 273 289	1 972 599

31 December 2023

Class of Business	Outstanding claims		
	No. of claims	Gross ₦'000	Net ₦'000
Fire	204	3 097 384	(321 813)
General Accident	65	548 724	461 069
Motor	60	417 873	361 182
Marine	48	698 272	(408 891)
Aviation	13	356 090	148 251
Employers' Liability	7	17 601	17 528
Oil & Energy	19	218 376	64 021
Engineering	17	196 109	71 341
Bond	2	91 961	35 486
Goods In Transit	91	361 712	328 020
Terrorism & Political	-	8 981	4 491
Mediclaim	69	49 097	48 857
Agriculture	2	7 734	5 113
	603	6 082 753	825 568

The Company manages insurance risks through the underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling. The underwriting strategy attempts to ensure that the underwritten risks are well diversified in terms of type and amount of risk and class of business.

iv Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

Claims are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Company is liable for all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term. As a result, liability claims are settled over a long period of time and a larger element of the claims provision relates to incurred but not reported claims (IBNR). There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. These mainly relate to the inherent risks of the business activities carried out by individual contract holders and the risk management procedures they adopted. The compensation paid on these contracts is the monetary awards granted.

The Company claims are short tail and are settled within a short time and the Company's estimation processes reflect with a higher degree of certainty all the factors that influence the amount and timing.

The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The liability for these contracts comprise a provision for IBNR and a provision for reported claims not yet paid at the reporting date. The Company has ensured that liabilities on the statement of financial position at year end for existing claims whether reported or not, are adequate.

The Company has in place a series of quota-share and excess of loss covers in each line of business of the last five years to cover for losses on these contracts.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to financial risks through its financial assets, financial liabilities and insurance and reinsurance assets and liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that investment proceeds are not sufficient to fund obligations arising from insurance contracts.

The most important components of this financial risk are:

- Market risk (which includes currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk);
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Capital management; and
- Fair value estimation.

These risks arise from open position in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and open market movements.

The Company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse risks, to set appropriate risk limits and
The Company regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The Board recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management policies and systems in place.

To this end, there is a clear organisational structure with delegated authorities and responsibilities from the Board to Board Committees, executives and senior management, individual responsibility and accountability are designed to deliver a disciplined, conservative and constructive culture of risk management and control.

i Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

The Company has established policies which set out the principles that they expect to adopt in respect of management of the key market risks to which they are exposed. The Company monitors adherence to this market risk policy through the Company's Investment Committee. The Company's Investment Committee is responsible for managing market risk.

The financial impact from market risk is monitored at board level through investment reports which examine impact of changes in market risk in investment returns and asset values. The Company's market risk policy sets out the principles for matching liabilities with appropriate assets, the approaches to be taken when liabilities cannot be matched and the monitoring processes that are required.

ia Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company’s exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates is been reduced since the Company’s long-term investment in interest rate instruments are fixed interest rate and majorly federal govenment bonds. The Company is not subject to interest rate risk in the reporting year. This is because the Company has no floating rate instrument in the reporting year (2023: Nil).

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

ib Equity price risk

The Company's equity price risk exposure relates to financial assets whose value fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The Company has unquoted equities designated as equity instruments through other comprehensive income whose fair value is determined using a valuation technique because of the lack of active market for these instruments.

The sensitivity analysis for equity price risk illustrates how changes in the fair value of equity securities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual equity issuer, or factors affecting all similar equity securities traded in the market.

A 1% movement in market prices will result in an unrealised gain or loss for the year of =N=2.9 million (December 2023: =N=2.5 million).

Management monitors movements of financial assets and equity price risk movements on a monthly basis by assessing the expected changes in the different portfolios due to parallel movements of a 10% increase or decrease in the Nigeria All share index with all other variables held constant and all the Company's equity instruments in that particular index moving proportionally.

***ic* Currency risk**

The Company purchases reinsurance contracts internationally, thereby exposed to foreign currency fluctuations.

The Company's primary exposures are with respect to the US Dollar.

The Company also has a number of investments in foreign currencies which are exposed to currency risk. The Investment Committee closely monitors currency risk exposures against pre-determined limits. Exposure to foreign currency exchange risk is not hedged.

Sensitivity risk

If the Naira had weakened/stregthened against the following currencies with all variables remaining constant, the impact on the results for the year would have been as shown below mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses:

The Company financial assets and financial liabilities by currency is detailed below:

A 5% (2024:5%) movement in foreign exchange rate in USD against the Naira will result in =N= 334.7million gain or loss (2023: =N=257 million). In Euro, =N=7million (2023: =N=4.058 million). And in pounds sterling, =N=0.83 million (2023: =N=0.49 million).

	Naira	USD	Euro	Pounds	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
31 December 2024					
Cash and cash equivalents	1 157 176	472 949	131 940	1 656	1 763 722
Debt instrument at amortised cost	4 628 782	6 221 210	-	-	10 849 992
31 December 2023					
Cash and cash equivalents	2 479 233	309 920	81 167	981	2 871 301
Debt instrument at amortised cost	2 595 159	4 831 368	-	-	7 426 527

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

Sensitivity risk - continued

ii Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to honour its obligations and cause the Company to

The Company has adopted a policy of dealing only with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The company maximum exposure is measured on gross amount basis

The Company’s exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company in relation with comparative exposure:

Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements:	**Maximum exposure**	
	2024	**2023**
	₦’000	**₦’000**
Cash and cash equivalents	1 763 722	2 871 301
Trade receivables	633 776	240 047
Debt measured at amortised cost	13 851 359	7 532 959
Finance lease receivables	178 508	391 740
Total assets bearing credit risk	16 427 364	11 036 048

Age analysis for past due and impaired	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**Trade receivables**	**Debt measured at amortised cost**	**Finance lease receivables**	**Total**
	₦’000	**₦’000**	**₦’000**	**₦’000**	**₦’000**
31 December 2024					
Neither past due nor impaired	1 763 722	633 776	13 851 359	178 508	16 427 364
Impairment allowance	(866)	-	(147 324)	(3 833)	(152 023)
Net	1 762 855	633 776	13 704 035	174 676	16 275 341

Age analysis for past due and impaired		**Cash and cash equivalents**	**Trade receivables**	**Debt measured at amortised cost**	**Finance lease receivables**	**Total**
		₦’000	**₦’000**	**₦’000**	**₦’000**	**₦’000**
31 December 2023						
Neither past due nor impaired		2 871 301	240 047	7 532 959	391 740	11 036 048
Impairment allowance		(11 839)	-	(114 094)	(8 316)	(134 250)
Net	-	2 859 462	240 047	7 418 865	383 424	10 901 799

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

Reinsurance credit exposures

The Company is however, exposed to concentrations of risks with respect to their reinsurers due to the nature of the reinsurance market and the restricted range of reinsurers that have acceptable credit ratings. The Company is exposed to the possibility of default by their reinsurers in respect of share of insurance liabilities and refunds in respect of claims already paid.

The Company manages its reinsurance counterparty exposures and the reinsurance department has a monitoring role over this risk.

This exposure is monitored on a regular basis for any shortfall in the claims history to verify that the contract is progressing as expected and that no further exposure for the Company will arise.

Management also monitors the financial strength of reinsurers and there are policies in place to ensure that risks are ceded to top-rated and credit worthy reinsurers only.

Industry analysis

The table below provide information on the credit exposure of the Company by the level of industry in which its operate.

31 December 2024	**Financial services**	**Government**	**Others**	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	1 763 722	-	-	1 763 722
Debt measured at amortised cost	91 414	10 758 577	104 454	10 954 446
Trade receivables	633 776	-	-	633 776
Other receivables	61 731	-	-	61 731
Reinsurance assets	11 171 684	-	-	11 171 684
Finance lease receivables	-	-	174 676	174 676
Statutory deposit	300 000	-	-	300 000
	14 022 326	10 758 577	279 130	25 060 033

31 December 2023	**Financial services**	**Government**	**Others**	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	2 871 301			2 871 301
Debt measured at amortised cost	91 414	7 335 113	106 432	7 532 959
Trade receivables	240 047	-	-	240 047
Other assets	50 586	-	-	50 586
Reinsurance assets	7 408 454	-	-	7 408 454
Finance lease receivables	-	-	391 740	391 740
Statutory deposit	300 000	-	-	300 000
	10 961 803	7 335 113	498 173	18 795 088

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

ii Credit risk - continued

Impairment assessment

The Company's ECL assessment and measurement method is set out below.

Significant increase in credit risk, default and cure

The Company continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when any contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, In addition, the Company also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay by assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company's process to assess changes in credit risk is multi-factor and has three main elements (or 'pillars'):
• quantitative element (i.e. reflecting a quantitative comparison of PD at the reporting date and PD at initial recognition);
• a qualitative element; and
• 'backstop' indicators

Quantitative elements

The quantitative element is the primary indicator of significant increases in credit risk, with the qualitative element playing a secondary role. The quantitative element is calculated based on the change in lifetime PDs by comparing:
• the remaining lifetime PD as at the reporting date; with
• the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated based on facts and circumstances at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

Qualitative elements

In general, qualitative factors that are indicative of an increase in credit risk are reflected in PD models on a timely basis and thus are included in the quantitative assessment and not in a separate qualitative assessment. However, if it is not possible to include all current information about such qualitative factors in the quantitative assessment, they are considered separately in a qualitative assessment as to whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. If there are qualitative factors that indicate an increase in credit risk that have not been included in the calculation of PDs used in the quantitative assessment, the Company recalibrates the PD or otherwise adjusts its estimate when calculating ECLs.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

ii Credit risk - continued

Backstop indicators

Instruments which are more than 30 days past due or have been granted forbearance are generally regarded as having significantly increased in credit risk and may be credit-impaired. There is a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk has increased significantly if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due; this presumption is applied unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information demonstrating that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

During the year, there has been no significant increase in credit risk on the financial asset of the Company. However, a Corporate bond held by the Company defaulted during the year and was considered credit impaired individually using lifetime PD.

Expected credit losses

The Company assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL and lifetime for the calculation of LTECL. Given the investment policy, the probability of default for new instruments acquired is generally determined to be minimal and the expected loss given default ratio varies for different instruments.

Impairment losses on financial assets subject to impairment assessment

Debt Instruments measured at amortised cost

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on S&P's credit rating system and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Company’s internal grading system are also provided.

	2024		**2023**	
	12mECL	Total	12mECL	Total
	₦’000	**₦’000**	**₦’000**	**₦’000**
S&P ratings performing				
Cash & cash equivalents				
BBB-BB+B-C	1 763 722	1 763 722	2 871 301	2 871 301
Total gross amount	1 763 722	1 763 722	2 871 301	2 871 301
ECL	(866)	(866)	(11 839)	(11 839)
Total net amount	1 762 855	1 762 855	2 859 462	2 859 462

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

ii Credit risk - continued

S&P ratings performing

Debt instruments at amortised cost

	2024			2023		
	12mECL	LTECL	Total	12mECL	LTECL	Total
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
BBB-B+	13 759 943	91 416	13 851 359	7 441 543	91 416	7 532 959
Total gross amount	13 759 943	91 416	13 851 359	7 441 543	91 416	7 532 959
ECL	(55 908)	(91 416)	(147 324)	(22 678)	(91 416)	(114 094)
Total net amount	13 704 035	-	13 704 035	7 418 865	-	7 418 865

	2024			2023		
	12mECL	**LTECL**	**Total**	**12mECL**	**LTECL**	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Unrated						
Finance lease receivables	178 508	-	178 508	391 740	-	391 740
Total gross amount	178 508	-	178 508	391 740	-	391 740
ECL	(3 833)	-	(3 833)	(8 316)	-	(8 316)
Total net amount	174 676	-	174 676	383 424		383 424

Amounts arising from ECL

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment.

When determining whether the credit risk (i.e. Risk of default) on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort, This includes both qualitative and quantitative information analysis based on the Company's experience, expert credit assessment and forward looking information. The Company primarily identifies whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by using days past due and assessing other information obtained externally.

Whenever available, the Company monitors changes in credit risk by tracking published external credit ratings. To determine whether published ratings remain up to date and to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date that has not been reflected in the published rating, the Company also reviews changes in Bond yields together with available press and regulatory information about issuers.

Where external credit ratings are not available, the Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default (including but not limited to the audited financial statement, management accounts and cashflow projections, available regulatory and press information about the borrowers) and apply experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined by using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default and are aligned with the external credit rating definition from Moody's and standards and Poor.

The Company has assumed that the credit risk of a financial asset has not increased significantly since the initial recognition if the financial asset has low credit risk at reporting date. The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of "investment grade". The Company considers this to be Baa3 or higher based on the Moody rating.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

ii Credit risk - continued

As a back stop, the Company considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when the asset is more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the numbers of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payments has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower.

The Company monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increase in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

- The criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before an exposure is in default;
- The criteria do not align with the point in time when the asset becomes 30 days past due;
- The average time between the identification of a significant increase in credit risk and default appears reasonable;
- Exposures are not generally transferred from 12-month ECL measurement to credit impaired; and
- There is no unwarranted volatility in loss allowance from transfers between 12-month ECL and Lifetime ECL measurement.

Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a financial asset may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the borrower. An existing financial asset whose terms have been modified may be derecognized and the renegotiated asset recognized as a new financial asset at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies. When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the asset’s credit risk has increased significantly reflects a comparison of:
- Its risk of default occuring at the reporting date based on the modified term; with
- The risk of default occuring estimated based on data on initial recognition and the original contractual terms.

Definition of default

A default is considered to have occurred with regard to a particular obligor when either or both of the two following events have taken place.
• The Company considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the insurer to actions such as realising security (if held).
• The obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Company.

A default is considered to have occurred with regard to a particular obligor when either or both of the two following events have taken place.

• The Company considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the insurer to actions such as realising security (if held).
• The obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Company.

The elements to be taken as indications of unlikeliness to pay include:
- The insurer puts the credit obligation on non-accrued status.
- The insurer makes a charge-off or account-specific provision resulting from a significant perceived decline in credit quality subsequent to the Company taking on the exposure.
- The insurer sells the credit obligation at a material credit-related economic loss.
- The insurer consents to a distressed restructuring of the credit obligation where this is likely to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by the material forgiveness, or postponement, of principal, interest or (where relevant) fees.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

Analysis of inputs to the ECL model under multiple economic scenarios

An overview of the approach to estimating ECLs is set out in Note 2.3.3(h) Summary of significant accounting policies. To ensure completeness and accuracy, the Company obtains the data used from third party sources (Moody's rating agency, government agencies, Monetary authorities in Nigeria, etc.) and a team of economists within its Credit Risk Department verifies the accuracy of inputs to the Company's ECL models including determining the weights attributable to the multiple scenarios. The following tables set out the key drivers of expected loss and the assumptions used for the Company's base case estimate, ECLs based on the base case, plus the effect of the use of multiple economic scenarios for each of the four geographical segments, as at 31 December 2023 and 2022

The tables show the values of the key forward looking economic variables/assumptions used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations. The figures for "Subsequent years" represent a long-term average and so are the same for each scenario.

Key drivers	ECL scenario	Assigned probability	2025	2026	2027	Subsequent years
31 December 2023						
Inflation Rate (%)	Upturn	16.7%	23%	23%	23%	23%
	Base-case	68.8%	25%	25%	25%	25%
	Downturn	14.6%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Crude oil Price (In USD)						
	Upturn	16.7%	78	78	78	78
	Base-case	68.8%	71	71	71	71
	Downturn	14.6%	58	58	58	58
Prime Lending						
	Upturn	16.7%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%
	Base-case	68.8%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%	12.7%
	Downturn	14.6%	13.0%	13.00%	13.0%	13.0%

Key drivers	ECL scenario	Assigned probability	2024	2025	2025	Subsequent years
31 December 2022						
Inflation Rate (%)	Upturn	17%	14%	14%	14%	14%
	Base-case	68%	15%	15%	15%	15%
	Downturn	15%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Crude oil Price (In USD)						
	Upturn	17%	88	88	88	88
	Base-case	68%	86	86	86	86
	Downturn	15%	79	79	79	79

The following tables outline the impact of multiple scenarios on the allowance:

31-Dec-24

ECL scenario	Assigned probability	Cash & cash equivalents	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Finance lease receivables	Total
		₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Upturn	16.7%	144	24 554	639	25 337
Base-case	68.8%	596	101 285	2 635	104 516
Downturn	14.6%	126	21 485	559	22 170
		866	147 324	3 833	152 023

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued
31-Dec-23

ECL scenario	Assigned probability	Cash & cash equivalents	Debt instruments at amortised cost	Finance lease receivables	Total
		₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Upturn	17.0%	1 973	19 016	1 386	22 375
Base-case	68.1%	8 139	78 440	5 717	92 297
Downturn	14.9%	1 726	16 639	1 213	19 578
		11 839	114 094	8 316	134 250

iii Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its insurance liabilities as they fall due. Prestige mitigates this risk by having an investment strategy which focuses on liquidity and capital preservation before investment returns.

The table below presents the cash flows receivable/payable by the Company. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. All liabilities are presented on a contractual cash flow basis except for the insurance liabilities, which are presented with their expected cash flows.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

iii Liquidity Risk - continued

31 December 2024

	0 - 30 days	31 - 90 days	91 - 180 days	181 - 365 days	Over 1 year but less than 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Cash and cash equivalents	1 763 722	-	-	-	-	-	1 763 722
Trade receivables	633 776	-	-	-	-	-	633 776
Reinsurance assets	4 843 479	6 159 397	-	2 237	467 997	-	11 473 110
Prepayments and other receivables	-	-	61 731	-	-	-	61 731
Finance lease receivables	167	2 372	14 184	84 984	74 201	-	178 508
Debt securities at amortised cost	500 000	-	1 896 913	1 093 427	6 843 468	3 517 551	13 851 359
Financial asset ast FVPL	295 768		-	-	-	-	295 768
Equities instrument at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	4 816 853	4 816 853
Total financial assets	8 036 912	6 161 769	1 972 828	1 180 648	7 385 666	8 334 404	33 074 826
Insurance contract liabilities	7 950 247	2 578 897	2 214 897	2 578 897	927 453	264 000	16 514 391
Other liabilities	-	986 503	-	1 084		-	987 587
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other technical liabilities	-	149 412	-	-	-	-	149 412
Total financial liabilities	7 950 247	3 714 812	2 214 897	2 579 981	927 453	264 000	17 651 390
Net liquidity position	86 665	2 446 957	(242 069)	(1 399 333)	6 458 213	8 070 404	15 423 436

31 December 2023

	0 - 30 days	31 - 90 days	91 - 180 days	181 - 365 days	Over 1 year but less than 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Cash and cash equivalents	1 317 616	1 553 685	-	-	-	-	2 871 301
Trade receivables	240 047	-	-	-	-	-	240 047
Reinsurance assets	6 778 676	540 410	-	282 844	-	-	7 601 930
Prepayments and other receivables	-		50 586	-	-	-	50 586
Finance lease receivables	2 950	7 350	101 167	64 644	215 629	-	391 740
Debt securities at amortised cost	-	363	1 136	4 030	80 486	10 162 590	10 248 605
Financial asset at FVPL	255 996	-	-	-	-	-	255 996
Equities instrument at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	4 540 172	4 540 172
Total financial assets	8 595 286	2 101 808	152 889	351 518	296 115	14 702 762	26 200 378
Insurance contract liabilities	1 737 510	1 440 618	5 271 498	878 529	965 396	-	10 293 551
Other liabilities	-	148 772	26 332	235 409	14 210	-	424 723
Trade payable	-	55 198	7 007	-	-	-	62 205
Total financial liabilities	1 737 510	1 644 588	5 304 837	1 113 938	979 606	-	10 780 479
Net liquidity position	6 857 776	457 220	(5 151 948)	(762 420)	(683 491)	14 702 762	15 419 899

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

iii Liquidity Risk - continued

The following tables indicate the contractual timing of cash flows in respect of cash flows arising from financial instruments impacted by this

At 31 December 2024

	Carrying amount	No stated maturity	0 - 90 days	91 - 180 days	181 - 365 days	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Cash and cash equivalents	1 763 722	-	1 763 722	-	-	-	-	1 763 722
Trade receivables	633 776	-	633 776	-	-	-	-	633 776
Reinsurance assets	11 473 110	4 843 479	6 159 397	-	2 237	467 997		11 473 110
Prepayments and other	61 731			61 731				61 731
Finance lease receivables	178 508	-	5 139	14 184	84 984	74 201	-	178 508
Financial asset at FVPL	295 768	295 768						295 768
Debt instruments at amortised cost	13 851 359	-	500 000	1 896 913	2 593 427	5 343 468	3 517 551	13 851 359
Equity instrument at FVOCI	4 816 853	4 816 853	-	-	-	-	-	4 816 853
Statutory deposit	300 000	300 000	-	-	-	-	-	300 000
	33 374 826	10 256 100	9 062 034	1 972 828	2 680 648	5 885 666	3 517 551	33 374 827
Insurance contract liabilities	16 514 276	7 950 247	2 578 897	2 214 897	2 578 897	927 453	264 000	16 514 276
Other liabilities	987 587	-	986 503	-	1 084	-	-	987 587
Other technical liabilities	149 412		149 412	-	-	-	-	149 412
	17 651 275	7 950 247	3 714 812	2 214 897	2 579 981	927 453	264 000	17 651 275
Net liquidity position	15 723 551	2 305 853	5 347 222	(242 069)	100 667	4 958 213	3 253 551	15 723 552

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

At 31 December 2023

	Carrying amount	No stated maturity	0 - 90 days	91 - 180 days	180 - 365 days	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Cash and cash equivalents	2 871 301	-	2 871 301	-	-	-	-	2 871 301
Trade receivables	240 047	-	240 047	-	-	-	-	240 047
Reinsurance assets	7 601 930	-	7 319 086		282 844	-	-	7 601 930
Prepayments and other receivables	50 586	-	-	50 586	-	-	-	50 586
Finance lease receivables	391 740	-	10 300	101 167	64 644	215 629	-	391 740
Financial asset at FVPL	255 996	255 996	-	-	-	-	-	255 996
Debt instruments at amortised cost	10 248 605		363	1 136	4 030	80 486	10 162 590	10 248 605
Equity instrument at FVOCI	4 540 172	4 540 172	-	-	-	-	-	4 540 172
Statutory deposit	300 000	300 000	-	-	-	-	-	300 000
	26 500 378	5 096 168	10 441 098	152 889	351 518	296 115	10 162 590	26 500 377
Insurance contract liabilities	10 293 551	-	3 178 128	5 271 498	878 529	965 396	-	10 293 551
Other liabilities	384 181	-	148 772		235 409	-	-	384 181
Lease liabilities	14 210	-	-	-	13 045	1 165	-	14 210
Trade payables	62 205	-	55 198	7 007	-	-	-	62 205
	10 754 147	-	3 382 098	5 278 505	1 126 983	966 561	-	10 754 147
Net liquidity position	15 746 231	5 096 168	7 059 000	(5 125 616)	(775 465)	(670 446)	10 162 590	15 746 231

Note: Prepayment & other receivables excludes prepayments and WHT whilst other liabilities exclude statutory deductions

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

Valuation bases

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair values are determined at prices quoted in active markets. In the current environment, such price information is typically not available for all instruments and the Company applies valuation techniques to measure such instruments. These valuation techniques make maximum use of market observable data but in some cases management estimate other than observable market inputs within the valuation model. There is no standard model and different assumptions would generate different results.

Fair values are subject to a control framework designed to ensure that input variables and output are assessed independent of the risk taker. These inputs and outputs are reviewed and approved by a valuation committee. The Company has minimal exposure to financial assets which are valued at other than quoted prices in an active market.

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	At 31 December 2024		At 31 December 2023	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Financial assets				
Fair value through profit or loss	295 768	295 768	255 996	255 996
Equity instruments at fair value through other	4 816 853	4 816 853	4 540 172	4 540 172
Debt securities at amortised cost	13 851 359	13 989 872	7 532 959	7 418 865
Total	**18 963 979**	**19 102 493**	**12 329 128**	**12 215 033**

The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and borrowings (book balance) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(b) Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of fair value hierarchy. This grouping is determined based on the lowest level of significant inputs used in fair value measurement, as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

The hierarchy of the fair value measurement of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2024	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- Listed equities	295 768	-	-	295 768
Equity instrument at FVOCI (Unlisted)			4 816 853	4 816 853
Asset for which fair value are disclosed				
Debt securities at amortised cost	13 759 944	-	91 414	13 851 359
31 December 2023	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss- Listed equities	255 996	-	-	255 996
Equity instrument at FVOCI (Unlisted)	-	-	4 540 172	4 540 172
Asset for which fair value are disclosed				
Debt securities at amortised cost	7 441 545	-	91 414	7 532 959

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

▪ The fair values of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are based on active market price quotations at the reporting date.

▪ The fair values of the non-listed equity instruments have been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, the discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these non-listed equity instruments.

▪ The Fair values of debt instruments at amortised cost is based on market comparison of similar securities on quoted market prices in an active market. This is adjusted for accrued interest on the instrument after the last interest/coupon payment date. The Company values these investments at closing bid price.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are shown below:

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted Average)	Sensitivity of input to fair value
Leadway Protea Hotel Ltd	DCF Net Assets	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	15%-20% (2021:15%-20%)	5% (2022: 5%) increase (decrease) in the growth rate would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by N6,976,800 (2021: N6,576,500)
		Long-term operating margin	5% (2021: 5%)	2% (2021: 2%) increase (decrease) in the margin would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by N492,456 (2021: N471,526)
		Discount rate	23% (2021:20%)	2% (2021: 2%) increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by N6,856,681 (2021: N5,819,681)
Leadway PFA scheme share	DCF	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	10% (2021:10%)	5% (2021: 5%) increase (decrease) in the growth rate would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by N322,323,600 (2021: N311,745,600)
		Long-term operating margin	10% (2021:10%)	2% (2021: 2%) increase (decrease) in the margin would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by N39,879,383 (2021: N38,593,383)
		Discount rate	22.4% (2022:22.4%)	2% (2022: 2%) increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by N91,740,680 (2022: N82,964,829)

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted Average)	Sensitivity of input to fair value
Waica Reinsurance Corporation	DCF	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	10% (2021: 10%)	5% (2021: 5%) increase (decrease) in the growth rate would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by N18,777,300 (2021: N16,090,776)
		Long-term operating margin	15% (2021: 15%)	2% (2021: 2%) increase (decrease) in the margin would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by N9,206,769 (2021: N9,006,969)
		Discount rate	23% (2021:23%)	2% (2021: 2%) increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by N4,473,071 (2021: N4,273,071)

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of non-listed equity investments classified as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI:

	Leadway PFA scheme share ₦'000	Leadway Protea Hotel Ltd ₦'000	Nigerian Insurers Association pool ₦'000	Waica Reinsurance Corporation ₦'000	Total ₦'000
As at 31 December 2022	2 078 304	131 530	136 307	112 171	2 458 312
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	1 662 816	48 873	152 154	218 017	2 081 860
As at 31 December 2023	3 741 120	180 403	288 461	330 188	4 540 172
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	(182 517)	63 810	204 650	190 738	276 681
As at 31 December 2024	3 558 603	244 213	493 111	520 926	4 816 853

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

Valuation bases - continued

iv Money market funds and similar securities

The estimated fair value of money market funds is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing quoted Money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and maturity.

Maturity analysis on expected maturity basis

At 31 December 2024	Current ₦'000	Non-current ₦'000	Total ₦'000
Cash and cash equivalents	1 762 855	-	1 762 855
Financial assets:			
Fair value through profit or loss	295 768	-	295 768
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4 816 853	-	4 816 853
Debt instruments at amortised cost	3 697 217	10 006 817	13 704 034
Trade receivables	633 776	-	633 776
Prepayment & other receivables	254 703	-	254 703
Reinsurance assets	11 171 684	-	11 171 684
Finance lease receivables			174 676
Investment property	-	3 134 033	3 134 033
Intangible assets	-	50 050	50 050
Property, plant and equipment	-	1 705 982	1 705 982
Statutory deposit	-	300 000	300 000
Total assets	**22 632 856**	**15 196 881**	**38 004 413**
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	16 514 276	-	16 514 276
Trade payables	149 412	-	149 412
Other liabilities	1 088 867	-	1 088 867
Retirement benefits obligation	-	323 908	323 908
Current income tax payable	165 766	-	165 766
Deferred tax liabilities	-	387 616	387 616
Total liabilities	17 918 321	711 524	18 629 845
Net maturity mismatch	4 714 535	14 485 357	19 374 568

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

At 31 December 2023	**Current ₦'000**	**Non-current ₦'000**	**Total ₦'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	2 859 462	-	2 859 462
Financial assets:			
Fair value through profit or loss	255 996	-	255 996
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4 540 172	-	4 540 172
Debt instruments at amortised cost	106 432	7 312 433	7 418 865
Trade receivables	240 047	-	240 047
Prepayment & other receivables	177 298	-	177 298
Reinsurance assets	7 408 454	-	7 408 454
Finance lease receivables	-	-	383 424
Investment property	-	2 711 212	2 711 212
Intangible assets	-	60 033	60 033
Property, plant and equipment	-	1 496 376	1 496 376
Statutory deposit	-	300 000	300 000
Total assets	**15 587 862**	**11 880 053**	**27 851 339**
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	10 293 551	-	10 293 551
Trade payables	62 205	-	62 205
Other liabilities	479 246	-	479 246
Retirement benefits obligation	-	296 260	296 260
Current income tax payable	90 282	-	90 282
Deferred tax liabilities	-	624 772	624 772
Total liabilities	10 925 283	921 032	11 846 315
Net maturity mismatch	4 662 579	10 959 021	16 005 024

Prestige Assurance is committed to the management of various enterprise risks that could hinder the achievement of its strategic objectives. In doing this, the Company follows its internal control and enterprise risk management policies which was developed according to the provisions of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of Treadway Commission (COSO) and approved by the National Insurance Commission, NAICOM. While this framework does not provide answers to all the questions and the challenges experienced in the market in the past year, its engagement has strengthened our organization's resilience to major risk exposures.

Our risk philosophy and objectives are clearly defined and has been integrated into our decision making process. Some of the components of our enterprise risk management system are:

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

Enterprise risk management-continued

Governance System: The overall responsibility for the management of our enterprise risks resides with the Board through its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Committee. This committee works closely with the Chief Risk Officer/ERM Steering Committee to ensure significant risks are not only identified but escalated to the Management and Board. The functional Managers are saddled with the responsibility to carry out regular assessment of existing, newly identified and emerging risk applicable to the functional operations.

Risk Identification & Assessment: Risks associated with the Company's operations that may affect its strategic objectives and annual performance are regularly identified and evaluated by management. This process involves a dynamic and interactive procedure where the staff, functional managers, chief risk officer and management staff attempt to identify significant risk situations, assess risk exposures from them and suggest controls to combat them. In the course of the year, the Company encountered some significant risks:

Significant Risks	Impact on Operations
Reputation Risks	Brand Image of the Company
Financial Risks	Paid higher values on claims due to Naira devaluation.
Legal Risks	Increased management cost.

Risk Control & Mitigation: Risk control activities are engaged at different levels and by different functional units. Its major focus is to reduce the impact of losses from identified risk categories and emerging significant risks. Some of our existing risk categories and control measures are:

Risk Categories	Control Measures
Insurance Risks	Finalization of underwriting policies and acceptance of risk defined to the Underwriting department and branches.
Financial Risks	Interest rate gap analysis, reports, priority focus, measurement testing
Strategic Risks	Instituted Risk Strategy Committee
Hazard Risks	Risks and Control Assessment, Monitoring and Control Measures
Reputational Risks	Due diligence, Trend in Customer Complaints and customer feedback mechanism.

Internal & External Communication: in line with the Company's philosophy of open communication, management provides relevant information to staff, Board, shareholders and industry regulators. This enhances the achievement of our corporate objectives in various ways. We do this by sharing regular information with staff, provision of standard operating systems and standard level agreement for effective internal operations. We also provide quarterly report to the Board, Securities and Exchange Commission, Nigerian Stock Exchange and the National Insurance Commission on all aspects of the Company's operations.

Risk Monitoring: Management ensures an ongoing monitoring of the operations of the Company through the activities of internal audit and control and the risk management department of the Company. Adherences to existing policies are checked, control activities are evaluated and deficiencies are identified and corrected.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

Enterprise risk management - continued

Enterprise-wide Risk Management Principles

Prestige Assurance Plc try as much as possible to balance its portfolio while maximizing our value to stakeholders through an approach that mitigate the inherent risk.

To ensure effective and economic use of resources, we operate strictly by the following principles:

-The Company will not take any action that will compromise its integrity
-The Company will at all times comply with all government regulations and uphold best international practice.
-The Company will build an enduring risk culture, which shall pervade the entire organisation
-The Company will at all time hold a balanced portfolio and adhere to guidelines on investment issued by the regulator and Finance and General Purpose Committee of the Company.
-The Company will ensure that there is adequate reinsurance in place for the business above its limit and also prompt payment of such premiums.

Approach to Risk Management

In Prestige Assurance, there are levels of authority put in place for the oversight function and management of risk to create and promote a culture that mitigate the negative impact of risks facing the Company.

The Board

The Board sets the organisation's objectives, risk appetite and approves the strategy for managing risk. There are various committee nominated to serve of whom their various functions are geared towards minimising likelihood impacts of risks faced by the Company.

The Audit Committee:

The Board Audit Committee performs the following functions:
1.) Perform oversight function on accounting and financial reporting
2.) Liase with the external auditors
3.) Ensure regulatory compliance
4.) Monitoring the effectiveness of internal control processes within the Company.

Board Risk Committee

This is more of a technical committee that oversee the business process. Their functions include:
1.) Reviewing of Company's risk appetite
2.) Oversee management's process for the identification of significant risk across the Company and the adequacy of prevention detection and reporting mechanisms.

3.) Reviews underwriting risks especially above limit for adequacy of reinsurance and company's participation.

4.) Review and recommend for approval of the Board, risk management procedures and controls for new products and services

Board Investment Committee
1.) Set the investments limit and the type of business the Company should invest in
2.) Reviews and approves the above Company's investment policy
3.) Approves investments over and above managements' approval limit
4.) Ensures that there is optimal asset location in order to meet the targeted goals of the Company.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

b Financial risk management - continued

Enterprise risk management - continued

The second level is the management of the Company. This comprises of Managing Director and the management staff of the Company.

They are responsible for strategy implementation of the Enterprise Risk Management policies and guidelines set by the regulator, government and the board for risk mitigation. This is achieved through the business unit they supervised. The last level is that of independent assurance. This comprises the internal audit function that provides independent and objective assurance of the effectiveness of the Company's systems of internal control established by the first and second lines of defence in management of enterprise risks across the organisation.

Risk Categorisation

As a business entity and an underwriter, Prestige Assurance Plc is exposed to an array of risk through its operations. The Company has identified and categorised its exposure to these broad risks as listed below.

Financial risk
Business risk
Operational risk
Hazard risk
Underwriting risk

Financial Risk

Financial risk comprises of market, liquidity and credit risk.
Market risks are sub-divided into interest-rate risk, exchange risk, property price risk and equity risk. Liquidity risk includes liquidation value risk, affiliated investment risk and capital funding risk. Credit risk includes default risk, downgrade or mitigation risk, indirect credit or spread risk and concentration risk.

Business Risk

Business risk relates to the potential erosion of our market position. This includes customer risk, innovation risk and brand reputation risk.

Operational Risk

This is the risk of loss resulting from inadequacy or failure of internal processing arising from people, systems and or from external events.

Hazard Risk

These are risk which are rare in occurrence but likely impact may be major on the Company. Examples of these are natural disaster, terrorism, health and environmental risk, employee injury and illness, property damage and third-party liability.

Our activities involve various range of risk arising from the business itself. This manifest from underwriting, re-insurance, claims management, reserve development risk, premium default, product design and pricing risk. Our company has a pragmatic approach in identifying, assessing and mitigating risk of such approaches as stated above.

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

Enterprise risk management - continued

Insurance/underwriting Risk

c. Capital Management

The main objectives of the Company when managing capital are:

To ensure that the Minimum Capital Requirement of N3 billion as required by the Insurance Act CAP I17, LFN 2004, is maintained at all times.

This is a risk based capital method of measuring the minimum amount appropriate for an insurance company to support its overall business operations in consideration of its size and risk profile. The calculation is based on applying capital factors to amongst others, the Company's assets, outstanding claims, unearned premium reserve and assets above a certain concentration limit.

To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and;

To provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing insurance contracts and other services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Insurance Act CAP I17, LFN 2004 specifies the amount of capital that must be held in proportion to the Company's liabilities, i.e. in respect of outstanding claims liability risk, unearned premium liability risk, investment risk, catastrophe risk and reinsurance ceded.

The Company is also subject to a solvency requirement under the Insurance Act CAP I17, LFN 2004 and is required to maintain its solvency at the minimum capital required at all times. Solvency margin is the excess of admissible assets in Nigeria over admissible liabilities in Nigeria and shall not be less than the minimum paid-up capital or 15% of the gross premium income less reinsurance premiums paid out during the year, whichever is higher in accordance with section 24 of Insurance Act CAP I17 LFN, 2004.

The Company's capital requirement ratio and Solvency margin exceed the requirement of the Insurance Act CAP I17, LFN 2004.

d Finance Act 2021 - Part IX - Insurance Act

The Federal Government of Nigeria, by Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazzete, dated 18 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 words “ Capital requirement” and wherever they appear in Insurance Act 2003. The word “ Capital requirement” was introduced and inserted in Section 102 of the Insurance Act. By the provision of Section 35 “ Capital Requirement” means-

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued
Finance Act 2021 - Part IX - Insurance Act - continued

(a) In the case of existing company –
(i) the excess of admissible assets over liabilities, less the amount of own shares held by the company,
(ii) subordinated liabilities subject 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 other admissive 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 equivalents

	31 December	
	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Share capital	6 626 281	6 626 281
Share premium	36 623	36 623
Retained earnings	3 431 812	1 121 661
Statutory contingency reserve	4 179 488	3 503 652
	14 274 203	11 288 217
Less the amount of own shares held (Treasury Shares)	-	-
	14 274 203	11 288 217
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Any other financial instruments as prescribed by the commission	-	-
	14 274 203	11 288 217

e Capital Adequacy Test
Based on the capital adequacy calculation below, Prestige Assurance Plc has a surplus of N15.512billion.

	31 December	
	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Shareholders' fund as per Statement of Financial Position	19 374 569	15 949 825
Less:		
Intangible assets	(50 050)	(60 033)
Deferred tax liabilities	(387 616)	(624 772)
	(437 666)	(684 805)
Capital base	15 512 159	15 265 020

Notes to the financial statements - continued

47 Management of insurance and financial risk - continued

c. Capital Management - continued

e Capital Adequacy Test-continued

Management uses regulatory capital ratios to monitor its capital base. Based on the capital base computed above, the Company capital base is above the minimum capital requirement of N3 billion (2023: N3 billion) specified by NAICOM.

Determination of Solvency Margin	**2024**		
	Total Asset	**Inadmissible Assets**	**Net Admissible Assets**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	1 762 855	10 047	1 752 808
Treasury bills	2 894 695	-	2 894 695
Government bonds	10 634 308	-	10 634 308
Corporate bonds-unquoted shares	91 414	91 414	-
Loan to staff	83 617	83 617	-
Quoted shares	295 768	-	295 768
Unquoted shares	4 816 853	3 165 425	1 651 428
Reinsurance assets	11 171 684	470 234	10 701 450
Trade receivables	633 776	-	633 776
Prepayments and other receivables	254 703	254 703	-
Finance lease receivables	174 676	-	174 676
Investment properties	3 134 033	2 350 525	783 508
Land & building	1 419 482	419 482	1 000 000
Intangible assets	50 050	-	50 050
Property, plant & equipment (excluding land & building)	286 500	52 578	233 922
Statutory deposit	300 000	-	300 000
Admissable assets	38 004 414	6 898 025	31 106 388
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	16 514 276	-	16 514 276
Other technical liabilities	149 412	-	149 412
Provisions and other liabilities	1 088 867	1 086	1 087 781
Retirement benefit obligations	323 908	-	323 908
Current income tax payable	165 766	-	165 766
Deferred tax liabilities	387 616	387 616	-
Admissible liabilities	18 629 845	388 702	18 241 144
Solvency margin	19 374 569	6 509 323	12 865 245
Minimum share capital	-	-	3 000 000
Surplus in solvency margin			9 865 245

Notes to the financial statements - continued

Determination of Solvency Margin	**2023**		
	Total Asset	**Inadmissible Assets**	**Net Admissible Assets**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	2 859 462	6 287	2 853 175
Financial assets		-	
- Fair value through profit or loss	255 996	-	255 996
- Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive inco	4 540 172	3 510 817	1 029 355
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	7 418 865	-	7 418 865
Reinsurance assets	7 408 454	282 844	7 125 610
Trade receivables	240 047	-	240 047
Prepayments and other receivables	177 298	177 298	-
Finance lease receivables	383 424	-	383 424
Investment properties	2 711 212	2 033 409	677 803
Land & building	1 000 000	-	1 000 000
Intangible assets	60 033	-	60 033
Property, plant & equipment (excluding land & building)	496 376	281 335	215 041
Statutory deposit	300 000	-	300 000
Admissable assets	27 851 339	6 291 990	21 559 350
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	10 293 551	-	10 293 551
Trade payable *	62 205	-	62 205
Other technical liabilities	55 198	-	55 918
Provisions and other liabilities	479 246	14 209	465 037
Retirement benefit obligations	296 260	-	296 260
Current income tax payable	90 282	-	90 282
Deferred tax liabilities	624 772	624 772	-
Admissible liabilities	11 901 514	638 981	11 262 533
Solvency margin	15 949 825	5 653 009	10 296 817
Minimum share capital	-	-	3 000 000
Surplus in solvency margin			7 296 817

The Company's capital requirement ratio and Solvency margin is above the requirements of the Insurance Act CAP I17,
* The following item have been maintained in line with the 2023 signed solvency certificate.

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

	2024 ₦'000		2023 ₦'000	%
Insurance revenue	22 473 524		14 877 200	
Other income - Local	6 811		13 536	
	22 480 335		14 890 736	
Reinsurance,claims,commission and services - local	(17 342 525)		(12 242 516)	
Value added	5 137 810		2 648 220	100
Applied as follows:				
To pay employees:	916 412	18	694 025	26
Salaries and other employees benefits				
To pay government:	147 146	3	90 562	3
Taxation				
Retained for replacement of assets and expansion of business:				-
Deferred taxation	-		2 831	-
Depreciation and amortization	162 047	3	104 035	4
Statutory contingency reserve	675 836	13	446 316	17
Result for the year	3 236 369	63	1 310 451	49
	5 137 810	100	2 648 220	100
Value added				

Value-added represents the additional wealth the Company has been able to create by its own and employees' efforts. This statement shows the allocation of that wealth among the employees and those that are retained for the future creation of more wealth.

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	<----------31 DECEMBER				---------->
AS AT	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	1 762 855	2 859 462	3 427 637	4 311 842	1 369 570
Financial assets (investments)	18 816 655	12 215 033	6 707 857	6 048 539	5 367 139
Trade receivables	633 776	240 047	125 063	28 169	99 178
Prepayments and other receivables	254 703	177 298	149 343	169 705	196 017
Reinsurance assets	11 171 684	7 408 454	6 721 476	6 117 344	3 198 490
Deferred acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	258 866
Intangible assets	50 050	60 033	37 060	23 283	28 181
Finance lease receivables	174 676	383 424	398 233	428 034	378 983
Investment property	3 134 033	2 711 212	2 682 902	2 587 084	2 547 886
Property, plant, equipment & right of use assets	1 705 982	1 496 376	1 489 476	1 456 389	1 439 905
Statutory deposit	300 000	300 000	300 000	300 000	300 000
Deposit in escrow account with CBN	-	-	-		3 320 710
Total assets	**38 004 414**	**27 851 339**	**22 039 047**	**21 470 389**	**18 504 925**
LIABILITIES					
Insurance contract liabilities	16 514 276	10 293 551	7 806 285	7 291 677	4 836 743
reinsurance contract liabilities	-	55 198	25 304	-	-
Trade payables	149 412	62 204	9 866	318	270 739
Other Liabilities	1 088 867	479 246	286 104	482 795	266 685
Retirement benefit obligations	323 908	296 260	195 839	207 102	195 543
Current income tax payable	165 766	90 282	121 638	88 504	78 281
Deferred tax liabilities	387 616	624 772	469 929	454 071	453 539
Total liabilities	**18 629 845**	**11 901 512**	**8 914 965**	**8 524 467**	**6 101 530**
EQUITY					
Share capital	6 626 281	6 626 281	6 626 281	6 626 281	6 626 281
Share premium	36 623	36 623	36 623	36 623	36 623
Statutory contingency reserve	3 431 812	1 121 661	3 057 336	2 684 021	2 405 800
Retained earnings	4 179 488	3 503 652	257 526	808 292	752 401
Gratuity valuation reserve	2 293	(21 895)	29 618	14 973	7 502
Fair value/Available-for-sale reserve	4 194 950	3 945 937	2 379 132	2 038 166	1 810 269
Property revaluation reserve	903 122	737 566	737 566	737 566	764 519
Total equity	**19 374 569**	**15 949 825**	**13 124 082**	**12 945 922**	**12 403 395**
Total liabilities and equity	**38 004 414**	**27 851 337**	**22 039 047**	**21 470 389**	**18 504 925**

Five year financial summary - continued

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED	<-------------------------------31 DECEMBER			------------------------------>
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Gross premium written	-	-	-	9 274 005	7 008 747
Insurance service result		618 599	622 282	-	-
Profit before income tax expense	3 089 911	1 403 844	686 331	732 226	685 909
Income tax expense	146 459	(17 180)	(29 552)	(43 942)	(21 395)
Profit for the year	3 236 369	1 386 664	656 779	688 284	664 514
Appropriations:					
Transfer to statutory contingency reserve	675 836	446 316	278 220	210 262	183 860
Transfer to retained earnings	2 560 533	940 348	378 559	468 045	480 654
Basic earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	24.42	9.89	5.19	9.2	6.8
Diluted earnings per ordinary share (kobo)	24.42	9.89	5.19	9.2	6.8
Net assets per share (kobo)	146	120	98	93	98

Note: Earnings and dividend per share were computed based on the profit for the year and on the number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of the year. Net assets per share were computed on the number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares at the end of the respective years.